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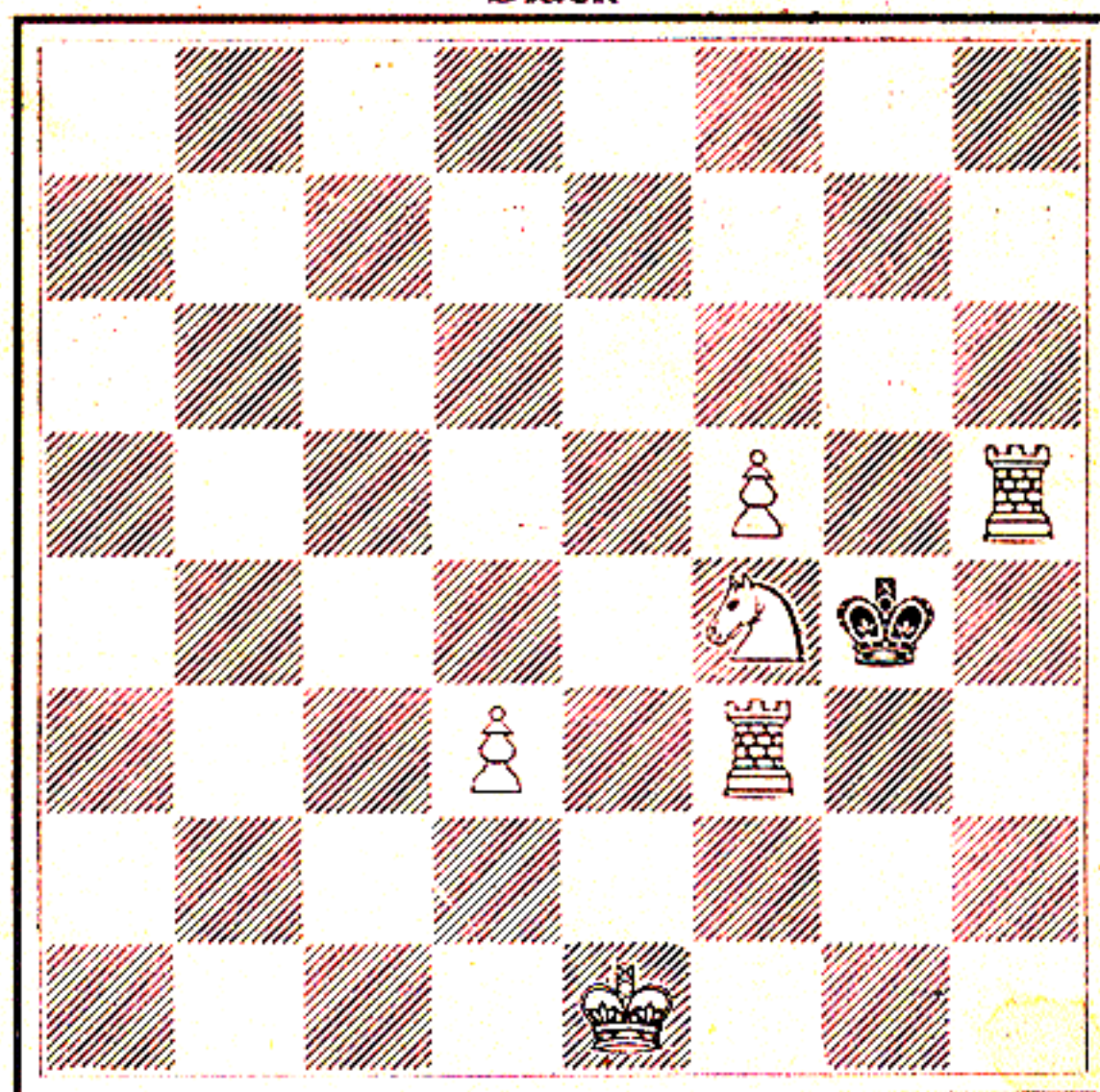
Chess Review

1934

12 Monthly Issues

The CHESS REVIEW

Black



White

WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

By DR. ROHR

(From 777 Miniatures)

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By I. A. Horowitz



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A Treatise on Chess for Beginners

By Donald MacMurray



"Younger Russian Masters"

By Fred Reinfeld

"Morphy and Alekhine"

By Irving Chernev



"A Chess Directory"

The secretary of each club is invited to send us for free listing, the name of their club, address, when organized, present officers and the number of members.

THE CHESS REVIEW

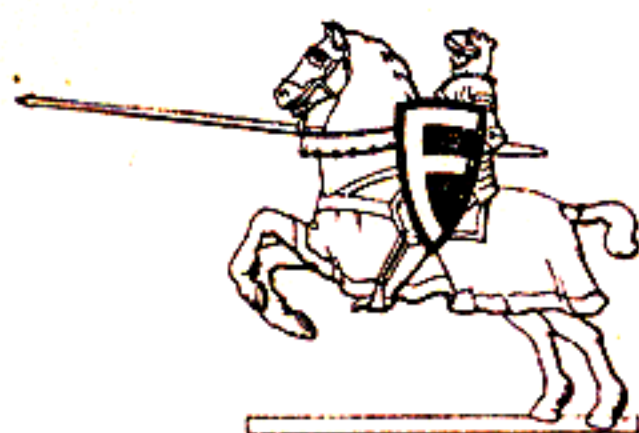
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The CHESS REVIEW

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A. A. FREEMAN, *Managing Editor*

FRED REINFELD, *Associate Editor*

MAXWELL BUKOFZER, *Problem Department*

BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

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This number is being called the January-February issue merely for the sake of convenience. During the current year, a special 48 page number will be published without additional price to subscribers.

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER
DR. S. G. TARTAKOWER
HANS KMOCH

REUBEN FINE
LESTER W. BRAND
JAMES R. NEWMAN

BARNIE F. WINKELMAN
IRVING CHERNEV
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NEWS EVENTS

Kashdan on Tour

I. Kashdan, challenger for the United States Championship, now held by Frank J. Marshall, has just reached Chicago, Ill., after a series of simultaneous exhibitions in the Eastern part of this country and Canada.

The schedule of the cities he will visit and the scores to date follow:

	W	D	L
Feb. 9 Binghamton, N. Y. . .	13	1	0
" 14 Washington, D. C. . .	20	3	0
" 17 Montreal, Can.	58	9	5
" 18 Montreal, Can.	50	16	7
" 21 Toronto, Can.	34	4	1

March 3, Chicago, Ill.; March 4, Irving Park, Ill.; March 6, Milwaukee, Wisc.; March 9-11, Winnipeg, Can.; March, 13, Omaha, Neb.; March, 15-22, Denver, Colo.; March 24-26, Dallas, Tex.

* * *

M. S. Kuhns Visits St. Petersburg Chess Club

M. S. Kuhns, President of the National Chess Federation of the United States, visited the St. Petersburg Chess Club in Florida, while on his vacation.

As reported by Albert H. Gerwig, the club has enjoyed one of the most successful seasons in its history. Weekly lectures on the game by J. T. Beckner, President of the Miami Chess Club last year, created a great deal of interest.

* * *

Harold Morton at the Wells Memorial Chess Club

The Wells Memorial Chess Club of Boston recently held a simultaneous exhibition in which Harold Morton, New England champion, was the solo performer, against 29 members of the Metropolitan League. Mr. Morton won 25, drew two and lost two.

Margolis Wins Chicago Championship

Albert C. Margolis of the Professional Men's Chess Club, Western Champion in 1927, has added the title of City Champion of Chicago to his laurels. Out of a strong field including two other former Western Champions, this young master demonstrated that after a retirement of years, he has regained the form that at the age of 19 permitted him to hold his own with anyone west of the Alleghanies.

Going into the final round, Margolis was faced with the necessity of winning his game with Factor, no mean assignment under any circumstances. A draw would not suffice for the scores of the three leaders at that time were: Factor $5\frac{1}{2}$, Margolis 5, and Edgren 5.

Margolis succeeded in wresting the game and needed point from Factor and he was given loyal support from his club and team mate, Sol. R. Friedman, who rose to the occasion by defeating Edgren in the same round thereby preventing a tie for first place and leaving the latter in third place, half a point behind Factor. Final standings are as follows:

Margolis	6
Factor	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Edgren	5
Elison	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Hahlbohm	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Isaacs	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Friedman	4
Kent	1
Price	1

The new titleholder is also captain of Professional Men's Chess Club team which is engaged at this writing in a neck and neck struggle for the team championship in the Chicago City Chess League.

Seventh Rumanian Chess Congress

The 7th Congress of the Rumanian Chess Federation was held on the 29th and 30th of December, 1933, on the premises of the Chamber of Commerce in Bucharest.

Major C. Caraman presided with Mr. Aurel Lernovici acting secretary. Engineer Alabar Kery delivered the opening address.

It was decided to make several changes in the organization, to raise its standards to an equal basis of those of other foreign countries. It was also suggested that the playing of chess should be introduced in schools, manufacturing concerns and in Military as well as private institutions. Efforts are being made to widen the radius of activity of the Federation, and an appeal was made to the Press for the encouragement of Chess playing, which in their opinion, develops the intelligence, keeps man preoccupied, who thus becomes more ambitious for intellectual activities.

The results of the election of the Executive Committee of the Federation was as follows: Active President, Engineer Aladar Kery; General Secretary, Engineer Henry Taubman; Secretary, Engineer Ionescu; Treasurer, Mr. S. Thau; Librarian, Mr. Alex. Nagy; Honorary Presidents, Mr. Mihail Sadoveanu, Engineer Liviu Ciulley, Engineer Cesar Mereuta.

* * *

Championship of Scotland

For the third time in succession, W. A. Fairhurst won the championship of Scotland. J. B. McGibbon, a newcomer in the tournament, was the only one to succeed in drawing with Fairhurst. The score:

	W	L
W. A. Fairhurst	4½	½
J. M. Aitken	4	1
R. F. Combe	2	3
J. B. McGibbon	1½	3½
G. Page	1½	3½
H. N. Walsworth	1½	3½

Trebitsh Memorial Tournament

The sixteenth Annual Trebitsh Memorial Tournament, played at the "Hietzing" Chess Club in Vienna, had an entry list of 16 competitors.

Hans Muller and E. Gruenfeld, both members of the home club, tied for first place with a score of 10½ points each. R. Spielmann won third prize with 10 points, B. Honlinger and E. Glass shared fourth and fifth prizes with 9½ each, Prof. A. Becker was sixth with 9, and D. Podhorzer and Kolnhofer divided seventh and eighth with 8 points each.

* * *

Mercantile Library Chess Championship

With but a few games still unfinished, the results of the Mercantile Library Chess Club Championship, are as follows:

	W	L
Levin	13½	1½
Weiner	11	2
Bailey	10	4
Hesse	9	4
Winkelman	10	5
Drasin	9	5
Ruth	9½	5½
Regen	8½	6½
Gordon	8	7
Morris	7½	7½
Ash	5	7
Driver	3½	8½
Goerlich	4	11
Wilkinson	2	13
Chambeau	2	13
Glover	1½	13½

* * *

Flanagan Starts King's Chess Tournament

Another correspondence tournament which will start about March 20th, has been organized by Joseph Flanagan, 2411 North Myrtlewood St., Philadelphia, Pa. All inquiries regarding this "King's Chess Tournament" should be addressed to Mr. Flanagan.

Santa Fe Chess Club Host to Arthur W. Dake

Arthur W. Dake, member of the last two United States teams which won international honors at Prague and Folkestone, gave a simultaneous exhibition in the luxurious "New Mexico Lounge" of the La Fonda Hotel, in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Playing eleven games over the board and one consultation blindfold game, Dake won all with the exception of his game against H. Reed Newport, which resulted in a draw.

The next day, Dake played five simultaneous blindfold games, winning four. Quincy D. Adams, Assistant Attorney General of New Mexico, was victorious in the fifth game.

Before his visit to Santa Fe, Dake gave an exhibition at the Denver Athletic Club, where he played twenty-one, including two blindfold games. Altho some of these games had as many as four players consulting on each board, Dake allowed six draws, winning all the rest.

* * *

Brooklyn Chess League

After the completion of the eighth round of the Brooklyn Chess League Championship, the team representing the Scandinavian Chess Club was leading by a margin of half a point over the Brooklyn Chess Club.

The standing of the clubs follow:

	W	L
Scandinavian	5	1
Brooklyn	4½	1½
Flatbush	3½	3½
Hawthorne	2	4
Brooklyn Edison	1	6

The pairings for the ninth round are Hawthorne vs. Scandinavian on Friday, March 2nd, and Flatbush vs. Brooklyn on Saturday, March 3rd.

Horowitz Plays Fifty at Brooklyn Edison Auditorium

Fifty chess players of the Gas and Electric Companies of the Metropolitan Area, were hosts to Israel Horowitz, in a simultaneous exhibition which took place in the Auditorium of the Brooklyn Edison Company, 380 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, February 27th, 1934.

Mr. Horowitz disposed of all of the games in the good time of five hours, winning 39, drawing 10 and losing one, to B. Henriksen, of the Consolidated Gas Co.

Those who were successful in getting a draw were Wm. Ekeroth, Brooklyn Edison; Wm. Dargan, Brooklyn Edison; Miss Charlotte Crone, N. Y. Edison; L. M. Walker, N. Y. Edison; C. Micoletzky, Consolidated Gas; Mrs. Meta Schroer, guest; J. W. Collins, Hawthorne Chess Club; B. Bagstevold, Scandinavian Chess Club; J. Henriksen, Scandinavian Chess Club, and M. Rosenthal, Hawthorne Chess Club.

The successful management of this affair was handled by the Gas & Electric Chess Committee, consisting of Walter M. Ekeroth, Chairman; Fred Glaeser, Sr., Consolidated Gas Company; Conrad Totten, New York Edison Company, W. H. Dargan, Brooklyn Edison Company; P. O. Rice, United Electric Light & Power Company; H. Olsden, N. Y. and Queens Electric Light & Power Company.

* * *

Illinois Correspondence Chess Association

The 46th Illinois Correspondence Chess Association Tournament, under the direction of Roy Wakefield, Waterman, Ill., will start April 1st. This Association is one of the oldest correspondence associations in the United States, having been launched in 1911 by Dr. W. D. Robbins

of Chicago Heights, Ill., who died four years ago. It is interesting to note that A. G. Pearsall of Chulu Vista, Calif., entered the 2nd tourney and is still an active participant. The Association counts among its players some of the strongest in correspondence chess. It welcomes players of any class and those who wish to try this form of the game may do so with little expense by entering the so-called "No-prize" event in which the winner receives a year's subscription to **THE CHESS REVIEW**. The director will be glad to hear from any class of players in United States and Canada.

* * *

"Go"

Among the Chess players of the Mercantile Library Chess Club, and the North City Chess Club, of Philadelphia, the Japanese Game of Go has become quite popular.

The Philadelphia Go Club was organized last Summer, with W. D. Witt, 5202 N. Carlisle St., Philadelphia, as President. He would like to hear of other players, or groups of players, elsewhere in America.

In New York City, Go is played regularly every Monday night at the restaurant of Lee Chumley, 86 Bedford St., Greenwich Village, and frequently among the players may be found Edward Lasker, at one time contender for the American Chess Championship, and who is now very enthusiastic over the game of Go. Visitors are welcome.

DON'T FORGET
to renew your subscription to
The CHESS REVIEW

"Rubinstein Gewinnt"

by

HANS KMOCH

This collection of one hundred games played by Akiba Rubenstein between the years 1907 to the present time, is well annotated by Hans Knoch. It is prefaced with a short autobiography of Rubenstein's life, by Dr. Hannak.

Rated as one of the first six grand masters of chess, Rubenstein enjoys the admiration of many chess enthusiasts throughout the world. However, his tragic circumstances at the present time, made it necessary for his friends to raise a fund for his benefit. The sale of this book is expected to help him to some extent, and if there is enough of a demand for this book in America, negotiations will be arranged for the purchase of the American rights. It will be translated by **THE CHESS REVIEW**.

* * *

"Volumul Omagial"

The January issue of the Rumanian Magazine of Chess, contains a feature article and announcement of a new chess book "Volumul Omagial," with an autobiography, pictures and twenty-five games of Captain John Gudju, one of the outstanding contenders for Rumania's supremacy in chess.

The book was edited by Cristian Leu and contains articles by Alexander Tyroler, Prof. Nestian, Lintia besides others, and the games are annotated by Dr. Tartakower, Dr. I. Balogh, Alex. Tyroler, A. Baratz, S. Herland and L. Loewenton.

CANADIAN SECTION

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention. Address: 191 Jones Ave., Toronto.

Toronto University Championship

The annual tournament for supremacy in the chess arena of Toronto's University is once again a subject of history. With the crash of the curtain came the lavish spreading of news about the tight corners and squeeze-plays from which R. T. Burgess, youthful comer-on, managed to emerge with sweat on his brow as the glorified winner by a mere sum, and (mathematically quoting) barely a fraction thereof over and above the numerical portion calculated by a persistent pursuing fellow-student. The score of the actual combat as officially reported is: R. T. Burgess, $6\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$; R. Drummond, $6-1$; A. D. McConnell and R. B. Hayes, $4\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$; S. Jennings, $3-4$; A. L. Rubinoff, $2-5$; A. P. Hopkins, $1-6$; J. R. Grant, $\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{1}{2}$. Accompanying this report is the game in which McConnell and Drummond battled headlong into a draw; the notes are from the Toronto Evening Telegram.

Correspondence Chess

The provincial correspondence tournaments concluded with—A. Lienert winner of the Quebec title, R. Drummond—Ontario; H. W. Jordan—Saskatchewan; the Manitoba title was tied with C. D. Corbould and F. Fanstone finishing abreast. These players are now engaged in an important session for the Dominion Championship.

Election of officers to the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association for the ensuing year, resulted as follows: President, J. B. Morgan, Victoria, B. C.; First Vice-President, T. Gowans, Verdun, P. Q.; Second Vice-President, Dr. S. E. Bjornson, Arborg, Man.; Secretary-Treas-

urer and Tournament Director, G. P. B. Underhill, Toronto.

* * *

Toronto News

The Belson-Martin match was concluded with Martin as winner by a score of $4-2$. Belson scored one win and two draws.

The final score of the Swales-Crompton match is 5 wins to 4 with one game drawn, in favor of the later.

* * *

Play in the Toronto City championship was started on the evening of Tuesday January 9th—somewhat earlier than other years and due to a last minute decision. The standing at conclusion of the ninth round follows:

	P	W	L	D	Pts.
Martin, R. E.	8	7	0	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Belson, J. H.	7	5	0	2	6
Lovstrand, D.	7	5	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Crompton, C. A. ..	7	5	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Watson, F. W.	9	4	2	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Cradock, C.	8	4	2	2	5
Ridout, H. F.	9	4	3	2	5
Swales, D. R.	9	2	2	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Stock, S. W.	7	2	3	2	3
Berger, F.	9	1	4	4	3
Taylor, E. N.	7	1	3	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Drummond, R.	8	1	6	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Schaefer, A.	8	1	6	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Mallinson, S.	9	0	9	0	0

There remains four rounds to be played.

In the Major Tournament, after four rounds S. A. Le Riche leads with $4-0$, with M. Allen and A. Hudson next $3-1$.

The minor Tournament is headed by J. Singleton and W. Runkiwski, each with $4-0$ and their nearest rival is W. Hubert with $2\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$.

Miscellaneous News

The Montreal Chess Club championship is reported concluded with the final standing in favor of L. Richard, former City champion; the tournament included eleven rounds and the scores submitted are: Richard, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Gaudet and Sawyer, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Harvey, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Falconer, 7; Cartier and Keller-wolff, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Wilson, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Bedard, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Brisebois and Rosenberg, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Schneider, 2.

* * *

Peterborough defeated Oshawa in a match recently by a 7—1 count. The event was staged at Oshawa and the score with Peterborough players names first was: Snowden, 1, Eder, 0; Rev. James, 2, Bouckley, 0; Cowan, 0, Carscallen, 1; Morris, 4, Brown, 0. A later report concerning a return match is in favor of Oshawa by a score of 8—3. A third meeting was also scheduled for early February.

* * *

A challenge was recently received by Toronto from Winnipeg for a special telegraph match.

* * *

It is reported that for this coming spring, Michigan-Ontario matches at both chess and checkers are being anticipated.

* * *

Toronto Chess League

At the conclusion of the first round in the Toronto Chess League team competition the standing is listed as...

Jordan and Beaches, 5—1; Gambit, 4—2; Cosmopolitan, 3—3; Toronto, $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$; C. N. R., 1—5, and Oakwood, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$.

* * *

University Championship

Toronto, January, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. D. McConnell R. Drummond

White

Black

1 P—K4

P—QB4

2 Kt—KB3

Kt—KB3

3 P—K5 Kt—Q4
4 P—B4 Kt—B2
5 P—QKt3

P-Q4 is generally played, but White's development has points.

5 P—Q4
6 PxPe.p. QxP
7 B—Kt2 Kt—Q2
8 P—Q4 P—K3
9 Kt—B3 PxP
10 QxP Kt—B3
11 QxQ

Or 11 R—Q1, with the possibility of QxQ; 12 KtxQ, B—Q2 (if P—QR3; 13 Kt—R4); 13 B—K2, if P—K4; 14 KKt—Kt5, KtxKt (Kt—K3; 15 B—B3); 15 KtxKt, B—Kt5ch; 16 K—B1, BxKt; 17 PxB, P—K5 (Kt—Q2; 18 B—Kt4); 18 BxKt, PxP; 19 R—Q4, winning a Pawn.

11 BxQ
12 B—Q3

Seems better than 12 B—K2, B—Q2; if 13 Kt—Q4, P—K4.

12 O—O
13 Kt—K4 KtxKt
14 BxKt Kt—R3
15 O—O

Not 15 Kt—Q4, Kt—B4; 16 B—B3? Kt—Q6ch.

15 Kt—B4
16 B—B2 P—QKt3
17 QR—Q1 B—B2
18 KR—K1 B—Kt2
19 Kt—Kt5

If 19 P—QKt4, then BxKt; 20 PxB, Kt—R3; 21 R—Q7, QR—Q1. Or perhaps 19 Kt—R3; 20 R—Q7, KtxP.

19 P—KR3
20 Kt—K4 KtxKt
21 BxKt BxB
22 RxB QR—Q1
23 KR—Q4 RxR
24 RxR B—K4
25 R—Q2 BxB
26 RxB R—Q1
27 P—Kt3 P—K4
28 K—Kt2 P—B4
29 K—B3 K—B2
30 K—K3 K—K3

Draw agreed.

ERICH ELISKASES

By Fred Reinfeld

OUR readers cannot have failed to follow with interest the career of the gifted young Austrian master Erich Eliskases. We are fortunate in being able to present the following autobiographical sketch, prepared by Herr Eliskases last March:

"I am twenty years of age, having been born on February 15, 1913 in Innsbruck (Austrian Tyrol). I have been playing chess for seven years; it was in the autumn of 1925 that I saw a pamphlet, entitled *Das Schachspiel* on display in a show-window; having heard something about this 'most difficult' game I made up my mind to buy the pamphlet. From the very start, I took such a great interest in the game that I more or less dropped all my other favorite occupations. I studied by myself for a year without having any opponents other than my brother and a school-fellow, whom I defeated right along without any difficulty.

"Naturally I became very curious to know my real strength as a chess player; and since a new chess club had been established in Innsbruck in 1926, I went to the President and told him I should like to learn how to be a good player—asking permission at the same time to enter the club (*Innsbrucker Schachgesellschaft*). He was astounded to see such a youngster have an interest in chess, but he kindly replied, 'Oh very well, come to the...Café at four this afternoon. I'll play you a game and then we'll talk things over.' I still remember how happy this made me! I was elated and immediately told my parents of my 'success'—begging them to allow me to visit the Café (this was no easy matter as I was only thirteen!) Finally I arrived outside the Café and walked

to and fro for quite a long while until I gathered sufficient courage to spring up the stairs to the entrance.

"When I entered, I was frightened and under the impression that everyone was staring at me; I looked for my 'savior' anxiously. He was sitting at a corner table in the midst of a large group. My embarrassment was soon over and we sat down to play. My opponent did not take the game very seriously and he soon had a lost position: all the spectators realized it, and he became quite nervous! However, I soon blundered and he managed to win. After the game he showed me some very instructive points and invited me to come to his club as often as I could, saying that he would always be at my disposal. Naturally, I accepted his offer and I learned a great deal from him—Herr C. P. Wagner, one of the best players in the Tyrol. He is the present Tyrolean champion, having come out ahead of fifty competitors!"

In less than a year, Eliskases became a first-class player! In the summer of 1927 he tied for first in a strong club tournament with Niescher (13½ points out of 16); in the autumn of 1928 he won a subsequent tournament in good style with 7 points out of a possible 8. This qualified the youngster to participate in the tournament of the Austrian Chess Federation the following year. This tourney was held in Innsbruck—a favorable circumstance for him, as he was able to play without incurring any expense. The result was that he tied with the Viennese player E. Glass with 6½ points out of 9 games. Thus at the age of sixteen he had formally acquired the title of *master*. This led to his being chosen to play for Austria in the

team tournament at Hamburg. At first, he tells us, he had little confidence in himself, as he had never previously played opponents of master strength. He was quite successful, however, and his final score (+8, -1, =6) surpassed those of his team mates: Kmoch, Lokvenc, H. Müller and S. R. Wolf.

Later on in the same year he competed in a small tournament at Ebensee, where he came second to Kmoch and ahead of Becker, whom he defeated. After these exertions he played in the tournament at Bad Stuben, which followed close after these two contests. Fatigue and overstrain accounted for his being unable to win a prize; in most of his games he built up winning positions, only to lose them later by gross blunders. The result seems to have been a complete loss of self-confidence for the youthful master over a period of almost two years.

In the autumn of 1931 he moved to Vienna. By this time he had finished his course of study at the Commercial Academy in Innsbruck, and he decided to continue his studies at the Export-Academy in Vienna. He became a member of the prominent *Schachklub Hietzing*, winning the annual club championship and competing in inter-club matches with good results.

About this time he attained the greatest triumph of his short career by his sensational victory over Rudolf Spielmann in a ten game match by the close score of +3, -2, =5. Two months later, in December, he took part in the Trebitsch Tournament in Vienna; Becker was first with 9 points, Grünfeld second with 7½, while Eliskases and Hönlinger tied for third with 7 points. The following month he took first place in another tournament in Vienna with 10½ points out of 13, a half-point ahead of Grünfeld.

Since that time he has distinguished himself in tournaments held at Vienna and

Budapest, Folkestone, and latterly at Hastings.

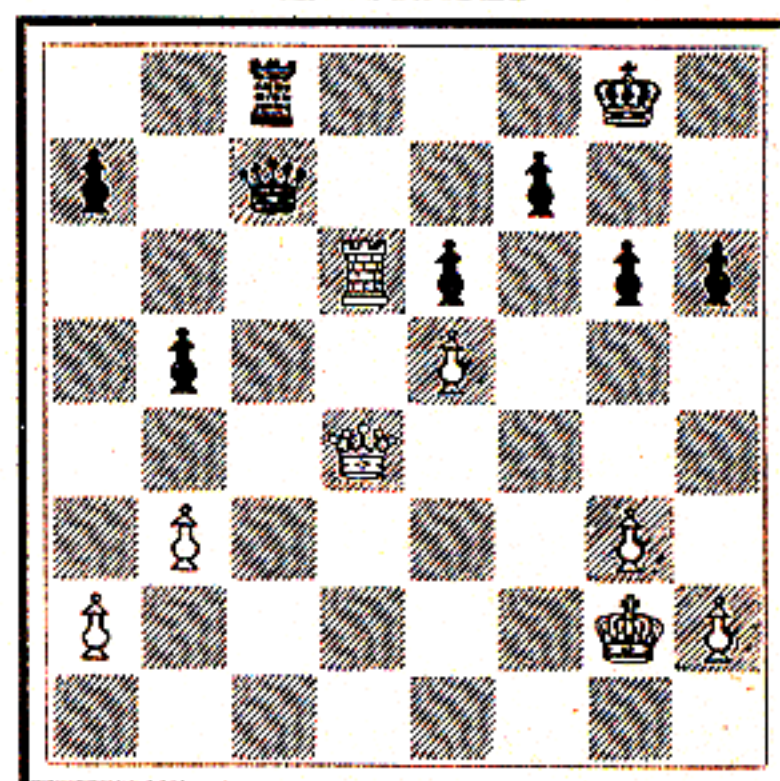
* * *

Now for some examples of this brilliant master's play:

I

From the Hamburg 1930 team match between Poland and Austria.

ELISKASES



PRZEPIORKA

Black has managed to win a Pawn, but at first sight it would seem that he has a lengthy struggle ahead of him, since White commands the Q file. Actually however, Black has a forced, problem-like win at his disposal.

35 Q-B7ch!

The key to the position, as will soon become apparent.

36 K-R3

After Q-Q2 or Q-B2, Black wins by ... Q-K5ch with ... R-B7 to follow. Nor can the K retreat to the first rank because of ... Q-Kt8ch and ... R-B7ch, etc.

36 Q-B4ch!

37 Q-Kt4

P-Kt4 instead would lead to mate in three.

37 Q-B8ch!

38 K-R4 P-Kt4ch

39 K-R5 Q-QKt8!!!

40 Q-K2

A plausible continuation here would be 40 R x P (preventing ... Q-Kt3 mate, while at the same time White's Rook is immune from capture), but the sixteen year old player of the Black pieces had prepared a most elegant refutation, namely

40 ... K-Kt2! (threatening mate in two by ... Q-Kt3ch!! etc.); 41 RxP, R-KR!! 42 QxPch, Q-Kt3ch; 43 QxQch, PxQch; 44 K-Kt5, RxR and wins!

40 Q-Kt3ch

White resigns, for if 41 K-Kt4, Q-B4ch; 42 K-R5, Q-R6 mate.

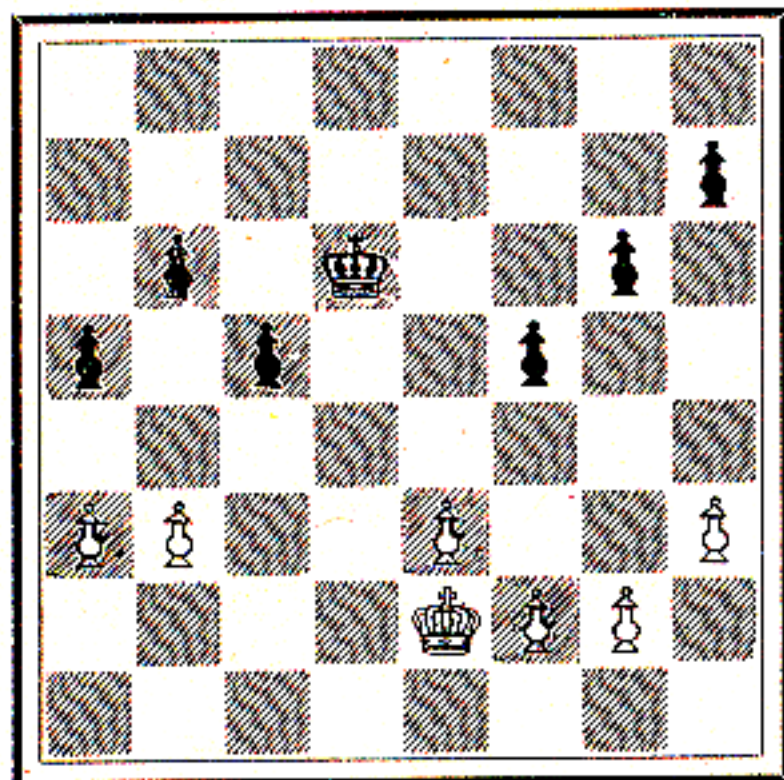
* * *

II

Considering his extreme youth and relative lack of experience, Eliskases plays the end-game exceptionally well. The following example is taken from the Trebitsch Tournament, played in Vienna in 1932. (The notes are by Eliskases).

Position after Black's 39th move.

S. RUBINSTEIN, Jr.



ELISKASES

This King and Pawn ending is in White's favor, for he can neutralize his opponent's preponderance on the Q side, after which the advance of the KP will be decisive.

40 P-QR4! K-B3

An interesting line of play would result from 40 ... P-B5; 41 PxP, K-B4; 42 K-Q3 K-Kt5; 43 P-B3, KxP; 44 K-B3! (not 44 P-K4?, PxPch; 45 PxP, K-Kt5; 46 P-K5, K-B4! etc.) P-QKt4; 45 P-K4! P-Kt5ch; 46 K-Kt2 and wins.

41 K-Q3 P-QKt4

42 K-B3!

42 P-B3 would be premature because of 42 ... P-B5ch; 43 PxP, P-Kt5! and White can no longer win.

42 PxP

It is worthy of note that after 42 ... P-QB5; 43 PxPch! KxP; 44 PxPch, K-B4; 45 P-B3, P-R5, White can force the win by 46 P-K4, PxP; 47 PxP, P-R6; 48 P-K5, etc.—whereas if he were one tempo behind, he would lose the game. This also holds good for the variation given in the note to his fortieth move.

Another possibility to be considered was 42 ... K-Kt3, in order to answer 43 P-B3 with ... P-QB5!; 44 KtPxP! P-Kt5ch! and the game is a draw. But after 42 ... K-Kt3 White would play 43 PxP! KxP; 44 P-B3 and wins, as Black must soon relinquish command of B4 (for example 44 ... P-R4; 45 P-R4 or 44 ... P-Kt4; 45 P-Kt4).

43 PxP	K-Q4
44 P-B3	P-R3
45 K-Q3	P-B5ch
46 K-B3	K-B4
47 P-K4	P-B5

If Black exchanges Pawns, he soon gets into Zugzwang and the BP is untenable.

48 P-R4!

An important move, without which the win would be impossible, for example 48 P-K5, K-Q4; 49 P-K6, KxP; 50 KxP, P-Kt4! 51 K-Kt5, K-Q4; 52 KxP, K-B4 and White can no longer extricate his King: 53 K-R6, K-B3; 54 P-R5, P-R4; 55 K-R7, K-B2; 56 P-R6, P-R5 and the game is drawn!

48 P-R4
49 P-K5 K-Q4
50 P-K6 KxP
51 KxP P-Kt4

A last attempt to save the game, as 52 PxP would only draw after ... K-B4; 53 K-Q5, KxP; 54 K-K4, K-R5!; 55 KxP stalemate!—or 52 ... K-B4; 53 K-Kt5, KxP; 54 KxP, K-R5; 55 K-Kt4, K-Kt6; 56 P-R5, KxP; 57 P-R6, P-R5; 58 P-R7, P-R6; 59 P-R8(Q), P-R7, etc.

52 K-Kt5! Resigns.

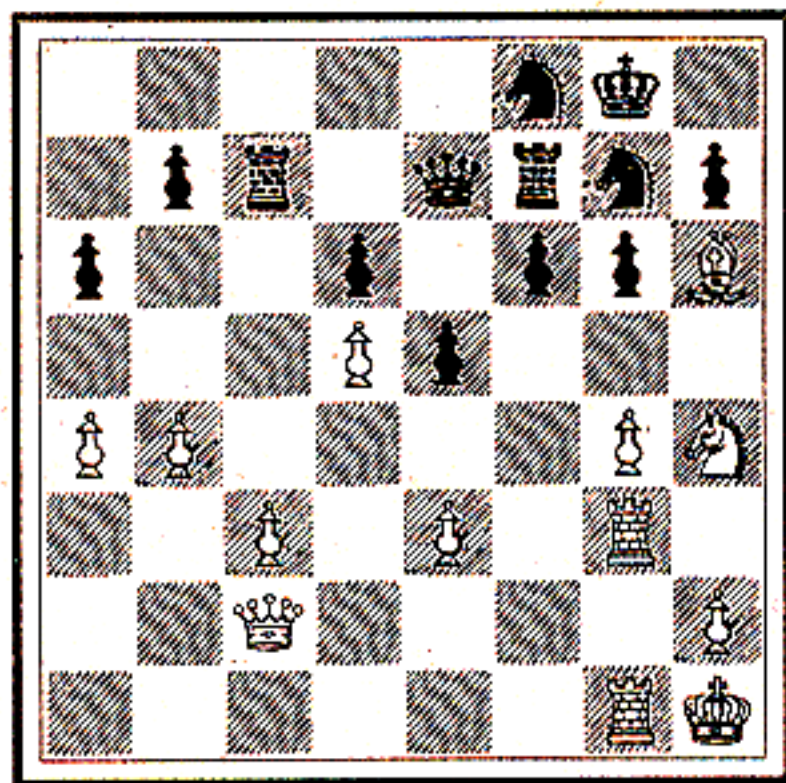
Black gives up the struggle, satisfied that his opponent has the winning plan in mind. The intended continuation will be of interest to the student: 52 ... PxP; 53 KxP, K-Q4; 54 K-Kt4, K-Q5; 55 P-R5, K-K6; 56 P-R6, K-B7; 57 P-R7, KxP; 58 P-R8(Q), P-R6; 59 Q-R2ch, K-Kt6 (59 ... KxP; 60 Q-R2); 60 Q-Kt, K-Kt7; 51 Q-B2ch (61 Q-Kt6ch also wins), K-Kt6; 62 Q-B1! K-Kt7; 63 QxP, P-R7; 64 Q-Kt5ch, K-R8 (if 64 ... KxP; 65 Q-Q5ch, followed by Q-R or else 64 ... K-B7; 65 QxP followed by QxPch); 65 Q-Kt3! P-R5; 66 Q-B2, P-R6; 67 Q-B mate!

III

MAEHRISCH-OSTRAU 1933

(2nd Brilliancy Prize)

GRÜNFELD



ELISKASES

27 Kt—B5!

Very fine play: the point of this move will appear seven moves later.

27 PxKt

Forced; if 27 KtxKt; 28 PxKt, P-KKt4; 29 BxP! or 29 P-R4, etc.

28 PxP	Q—K
29 Q—KKt2!	Q—Q2
30 RxKtch	RxR
31 BxR	QxB
32 Q—QB2!	Kt—Kt3
33 PxKt	P—R3

The result of White's combination is that he has obtained a vastly superior position with a Pawn to the good. The advanced Pawn on Kt6 exercises a paralyzing pressure on Black's game.

34 Q—B5 Q—B

Not 34 RxP? 35 Q-K6ch, K-B (35 K-R; 36 Q-K8ch, Q-Kt; 37 P-Kt7ch, K-R2; 38 Q-Kt6 mate); 36 R-KB and wins.

35 P—B4! K—Kt2

Again he cannot play RxP; 36 Q-K6ch, K-Kt2; 37 Q-Q7ch, etc.

36 R—QB P—Kt3

Else White plays P-R5 and (after due preparation) P-B5.

37 P—K4	Q—K2
38 Q—B2	R—Kt2

39 P—R4 P—QR4

After 39 P-KR4, Eliskases intended 40 Q-KB5, K-R3; 41 R-KKt, Q-Kt2; 42 R-Kt5!

40 P—R5!	PxP
41 R—QKt	P—Kt6
42 RxP	Q—Q2
43 Q—KB5!	Q—K2

If 43 QxP; 44 R-KB3! is deadly.

44 Q—K6 Q—QB2

White now forces the game by the following accurately calculated continuation, which culminates in 53 R-R8!

45 Q—B7ch!	QxQ
46 PxQ	R—R2

Else White wins easily by P-R5, etc.

47 RxP	RxP
48 RxP	RxP
49 RxP!	K—B
50 P—Q6!	RxP
51 P—Q7	R—Q5
52 RxP!	KxP

Or 52 RxP; 53 R-R8ch, KxP; 54 R-R7ch and wins.

53 R—R8! Resigns.

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GAME STUDIES

Played at Vienna, 1933

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Translated from the Wiener Schachzeitung

(Notes by A. Becker)

A. Becker E. Grünfeld

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4

2 P-QB4 PxP

Grünfeld believes the Queen's Gambit Accepted gives Black a better game than either the orthodox defense, or the Indian defense.

3 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3

4 P-K3 P-K3

5 BxP P-QR3

6 Castles P-B4

7 Q-K2

The development of the QKt at B3 is not the best, for it is open to the eventual attack—P-QKt4-5.

7 P-QKt4

8 B-Q3 QKt-Q2

9 R-Q1 B-Kt2

10 P-QR4 P-Kt5

11 QKt-Q2 B-K2

Safer probably would be the exchange in the center first, as played between Bogoljubow-Rubinstein, Bad Kissingen, 1928.

12 P-K4

The first sacrifice of the game—only a Pawn.

12 PxP

13 P-K5

Not 13 KtxP because of Kt-B4. White must also avoid capturing on the next move.

13 Kt-Q4

14 Kt-B4 Kt-B4

Black does not care to defend the extra Pawn with ... B-B4, for then he would be open to a strong attack beginning with B-Kt5, followed by QR-B1.

15 KtxP Q-B2

16 B-Q2 Castles

Better would be 16 KtxB; 17 QxKt, Kt-Kt3; 18 KtxKt, QxKt; 19 B-K3!, Q-Q1, etc.

17 QR-B1

Again sacrificing a Pawn. If Black plays KtxRP, White would continue with Q-Kt4, threatening B-R6. The game would then probably

continue with 18 KR-Q1; 19 Kt-Q6, Q-Kt3; 20 BxRPch, KxB; 21 Q-R5ch, etc., or, 18 P-Kt3; 19 B-R6, KR-Q; 20 KtxKP, PxKt; 21 QxP(K6)ch, K-R1; 22 Kt-Q6, etc.

17 KR-Q1

18 B-Kt1 QR-B1

19 Q-Kt4 P-B4?

Black hoped for 20 PxPep?, KtxP; 21 Q-R4, KKt-K5! Better than the text would have been ... 19 B-B1; 20 B-Kt5, R-Q2; 21 P-R5!, but White would still maintain the upper hand.

20 BxBP!

Another sacrifice, but this time it must be accepted.

20 PxB

21 KtxP B-B1

22 QKt-Q6 RxKt

To avoid the threat of 23 Kt-R6ch, K-Kt1; 24 QKt-B7ch, etc. An example of the possibilities of White's game can be gleaned from the following variation 22 BxKt; 23 PxB, Q-Q2; 24 B-Kt5, R-K1; 25 QRxKt, followed by Kt-R6ch.

23 PxB BxP

24 B-R6

Stronger than 24 KtxB, QxKt; 25 BxP, which is also a good continuation for White.

24 P-Kt3

25 RxKt(Q5)

This, however, is not a sacrifice, for the material is soon recovered.

25 BxR

26 KtxB B-K3

26 ... R-Q1 would be met by Q-Q4!

27 Q-Q4 R-Q1

28 B-B4?

But here White failed to make the most of the situation. 28 Q-B6! would leave Black helpless against the threat of RxKt.

28 Kt-Kt6!

29 RxQ

White's original plan was 29 Q-B6, but ... RxKt, would completely parry this. White must now play for the end-game.

29 KtxQ

30 K-B1

Better than B-K5, which would be met by Kt-B4!

30 B-Q4

31 B—K5	Kt—K3
32 R—R7	R—R1
33 R—K7	P—KR4
34 P—B4	.....

The extra Pawn and the attack bring victory to White in spite of the opposite colored Bishops.

34	P—R4
35 K—K2	K—B1
36 R—KR7	R—R3
37 R—KB7ch	K—Kt1
38 R—K7	.....

Threatening R-K8ch and mate.

38	R—R1
39 P—KKt3	K—B1
40 R—KR7	R—R3
41 R—KB7ch	K—Kt1
42 R—K7	R—R1
43 K—K3	.....

Slowly but surely White advances. Soon the King side attack will decide the issue.

43	K—B1
44 R—KB7ch	K—Kt1
45 P—B5!	PxP
46 RxP	K—R2
47 RxPch	K—Kt3
48 R—B5	B—Kt6
49 R—B6ch	K—R4
50 P—R3	R—KB1
51 Kt—B7	RxKt
52 RxR	

and Black resigned shortly.

* * *

Played in the Hastings Christmas
Tournament, 1933-4

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

ENGLISH OPENING

Dr. A. Alekhine A. Lilienthal

White	Black
1 P—QB4	Kt—KB3
2 Kt—QB3	P—K4

Recently 2 P-K3 has been played a good deal, with the continuation 3 P-K4, P-Q4; 4 P-K5, P-Q5!, etc.

3 P—K4
--------	-------

An invention of Nimzowitsch; it creates a "hole" at White's Q4 but enables him to exert a strong pressure on the center squares.

3	Kt—B3
4 P—B4!	.....

This seems better than 4 Kt-B3, after which the

continuation might be 4 B-B4; 5 KtxP, KtxKt; 6 P-Q4, B-Kt5!, 7 PxKt, KtxP with a good game for Black.

4	P—Q3
---------	------

If 4 PxP White would reply 5 P-Q3 (not 5 P-Q4, B-Kt5!; 6 P-K5, Kt-K5 with a winning game), whereupon 5 P-KKt4 is bad because of 6 P-KR4, etc.

5 P—Q3	B—Kt5
--------	-------

5 P-KKt3 followed by B-Kt2 seems a better way of developing.

6 B—K2
--------	-------

Now Black is reluctant to exchange Bishops, which is, however, the proper line.

6	P—KR4?
---------	--------

A coffee-house move which spoils Black's chances of castling K side.

7 Kt—B3	B—K2
8 B—K3	Q—Q2
9 P—KR3	BxKt
10 BxB	PxP

Not 10 Kt-Q5; 11 BxKt, PxP; 12 Kt-Kt5, P-B4; 13 P-K5 with a tremendous game for White.

11 BxP	Kt—Q5
12 B—K3	KtxBch
13 QxKt	Q—K3

A further loss of time.

14 Kt—Kt5!	Q—Q2
15 Kt—Q4	O—O—O
16 Kt—B5	.....

This manœuvre with the Kt is well thought out and intensifies the inferiority of Black's game.

16	Kt—K
17 B—Q4!	R—Kt

He has no good move at his disposal; if 17 P-KB3, his pieces are all badly hemmed in, or 17 B-B3; 18 BxB, PxP with considerable advantage for White. And if 17 ... R-R2; 18 KtxBch, QxKt; 19 Q-B5ch wins or else 17 ... P-KKt3; 18 KtxBch, QxKt; 19 B-Kt5.

18 QxP	P—KKt3
19 Q—Kt4	.....

Of course 19 KtxBch was also good enough; the text (which threatens KtxBch) leads to interesting complications.

19	PxKt!?
----------	--------

But not 19 B-B3? 20 BxB, KtxB; 21 Kt-K7ch.

20 QxR	B—R5ch
--------	--------

The point of his previous move.

21 B—B2!
----------	-------

Better than 21 K-Q, Kt-B3; 22 Q-Kt7, R-Kt; 23 BxKt (23 Q-R6, B-Kt4), RxQ; 24 BxR, P-KB3;

25 B-R6, PxP (or Q-R2), etc.

21 Kt-B3

22 QxRch!

This refutes Black's combination.

22 QxQ

23 BxB Q-R

24 BxKt QxB

25 O-O-O

Now White has a won game because of his KR Pawn. The advance of the Pawn involves some pretty play.

25 PxP

26 PxP Q-B5ch

27 R-Q2

27 K-Kt, QxPch; 28 K-R would lead to positions similar to those resulting from the text.

27 QxP

28 P-KR4! QxPch

29 K-Kt Q-B5

30 QR-Q Q-R3

31 P-Kt4 K-Q?

.... K-Q2 would have enable him to put up a longer resistance. See White's 35th move.

32 QR-K! P-R4

In the hope of exposing White's King by the further advance of this Pawn—with fair chances of a perpetual check later on.

33 P-R5 P-R5

34 P-R3! P-KB3

35 R-K6 K-Q2

36 P-Kt5! QxKtP

37 P-R6! Q-Kt7

After 37 KxR, White's RP can no longer be stopped; likewise after 37 Q-B4ch; 38 K-R, QxR.

38 QR-K Q-Kt3ch

39 K-R Q-R2

40 QR-KKt!

This forces the further advance of the RP, after which the end is only a matter of time.

40 K-K3

Or 40 K-B3; 41 R-Kt7, Q-K5; 42 R-Bch followed by P-R7.

41 R-Kt7 Q-K5

42 KR-KKt Q-R5

43 P-R7 P-Kt4

44 RxP Q-R4

Preventing 45 R-Kt8 because of the continuation ... Q-Q8ch; 46 K-R2, Q-Kt6ch with a draw in hand.

45 R-Kch! K-Q4

46 K-R2

The idea of the Rook check was to cut off the Q from Q4. Now White threatens R-K7 followed by R-B8.

46 K-Q5

After which R-K7 is no good because of 47 Q-Q4ch; 48 K-Kt, Q-R8ch and White cannot make any appreciable headway.

47 R-Qch!

Whereas if now 47 QxR; 48 P-R8(Q), Q-Kt6ch; 49 K-Kt, Q-Q8ch; 50 R-B, Q-Q6ch; 51 K-R and the game is over.

47 K-K5

48 RxP

Now White has arrived at the ideal position: he threatens to Queen (after R-Q8) and he prevents any chance of perpetual check.

48 Q-K

49 RxP

Threatening R-K7ch!

49 Q-KR

50 R-KR6 K-B5

51 R-B8

Simpler would have been 51 R-B7ch, K-Kt4; 52 R-R followed by R-B8.

51 QxR

52 R-R4ch

He does not wish to allow Q-B5ch.

52 K-Kt4

53 P-R8(Q) Q-K3ch

54 K-Kt Q-K8

55 K-B2 Q-K7ch

After 55 QxR the resulting King and Pawn ending is obviously lost for Black.

56 K-B3

And Black resigns, as the checks are soon exhausted.

* * *

The following game was played by I. Kashdan and Harold M. Philips, in consultation against two strong amateurs.

Consultation Game

February, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

H. M. Phillips

Mr. P.

I. Kashdan

Mr. D.

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-QB4

2 Kt-KB3

P-K3

3 P—Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt—KB3
5 B—Q3	P—QR3

Not the best as it permits White to obtain the "dragon" variation, which completely dominates the center. Instead 5 P-K4, followed by P-Q4 would equalize.

6 P—QB4	P—Q3
7 Castles	QKt—Q2
8 Kt—QB3	Q—B2
9 K—R1	B—K2
10 P—B4	Castles
11 Q—K2	P—QKt3
12 B—K3	Kt—B4
13 B—QB2	B—Kt2
14 B—KKt1	P—Q4
15 BPxP	PxP
16 P—K5	KKt—K5
17 KtxKt	KtxKt
18 QR—B1	Q—Q2
19 P—B5	B—B4

Overlooking the strength of the following move, 19 P-B3 would be better, but even then White would retain the upper hand.

20 P—B6	P—Kt3
21 Kt—B5!	PxKt

Accepting the bait, but in any event the Black position could not be held for long.

22 Q—R5
---------	-------

Obviously threatening 23 BxKt followed by a mate in few.

22	K—R1
23 R—B4	Kt—Kt4

A futile attempt to save the game. If 24 QxKt, R-KKt; 25 Q-R6, P-Q5!

24 BxP	Resigns.
--------	----------

* * *

Bucharest, January, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

R. Spielmann	S. Erdelyi
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White

Black

1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 P—QB4	P—QB3
3 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3
4 P—K3	P—K3
5 Kt—B3	P—QR3

To force White to declare himself in the center or permit the eventual PxP, followed by P-QKt4 and P-QB4, which would allow a

free development of all of Black's pieces.

6 B—Q3
--------	-------

White had various options at his disposal, among which were 6 PxP, with the idea of exploiting the weakness of the black squares on Black's Queen side, or 6 Kt-K5, followed by P-KB4, in order to build up a strong center position. 6 P-B5 would be met by 6 P-QKt3!

6	PxP
7 BxBP	P—QKt4
8 B—Q3	P—B4
9 P—QR4!	.....

Black's reply is virtually forced, when White is left in control of the square QB4, where a Kt may well be anchored.

9	P—Kt5
10 Kt—K4	.....

Kt-QKt, Q2-B4 seems to be the indicated manoeuvre for the Kt. The text permits counterplay.

10	QKt—Q2
----------	--------

10 B-Kt2 appears to be more forceful, for after 11 KtxP, BxQKt; 12 PxP, QKt-Q2; Black would regain the Pawn with a good position. 11 QKt-Q2 would be countered with 11 Kt-B3!

11 QKt—Q2	B—Kt2
12 Kt—B4	P—QR4

This move was necessary to prevent P-R5, but now Black is tied down to defend his QRP with a major piece.

13 P—QKt3	B—K2
14 B—Kt2	Castles
15 Castles	Q—B2

15 PxP seems preferable, for after 16 KtxP, or 16 BxP, Black could reply with Kt-B4, obtaining a free game. 16 PxP would be met by 16 Kt-Kt3, and Kt-Q4, leaving White with an isolated Pawn. The text move exposes the Queen to the eventual attack of White's QR by QR-B1.

16 KKt—K5	PxP
17 BxQP	B—B4
18 KtxKt	KtxKt

Not 18 BxB; 19 KtxR, BxR; 20 KtxKP with a Pawn plus.

19 B—Kt2	KR—Q1
20 QR—B1	B—KB1
21 Kt—K5	Kt—B4

Not 21 Q-Kt1; 22 KtxKt, RxKt; 23 BxPch followed by QxR.

22 B—Q4	QR—B1
23 Q—R5	P—Kt3
24 Q—R3	.....

Threatening Kt-Kt4.

24 P—KB4?

A pity! The game was well contested to here. This blunder permits White to forcefully conclude the game. Instead 24 Q-K2 followed by B-Kt2 was the correct defense.

25 KtxP! PxKt

26 Q—R8ch K—B2

27 Q—B6ch K—K1

Or 27 . . . K-Kt1; 28 QxKtPch, B-Kt2; 29 RxKt, etc.

28 B—Kt5ch R—Q2

If 28 B-B3; 29 BxKt, BxB; 30 RxB, etc.

29 QxKtPch K—Q1

30 B—B6ch Resigns.

* * *

Metropolitan Chess League

February, 1934

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by B. F. Winkelman)

C. Jaffe **R. Fine**

White

Black

1 P—Q4

Kt—KB3

2 Kt—KB3

P—KKt3

3 P—B4

B—Kt2

4 Kt—B3

Castles

5 P—K4

P—Q3

6 B—K2

QKt—Q2

7 Castles

P—K4

8 P—KR3

R—K1

9 P—Q5

Kt—R4

10 B—Kt5

P—KB3

11 B—Q2

Kt—B5

12 BxKt

PxB

Apparently Black has come out of the opening with a good game. Two strong Bishops together with the command of the squares K4 and B4, where a Knight may be anchored, contribute to Black's security.

13 Kt—Q4 Kt—K4

13 Kt-B4, followed by P-QR4 appears more natural, but the text is also not without merit.

14 Q—Q2 B—R3

15 KR—K1 B—Q2

16 P—QKt3 Q—K2

17 B—B1 Q—Kt2

18 P—B3 B—KKt4

19 K—R1 P—KR4

20 Q—KB2 P—R3

21 QR—Q1 B—R3

22 QKt—K2

K—R2

23 P—Kt3

.

White realizes that passive resistance would lead to ultimate defeat. Black's plan would be to double his Rooks on the KKt file followed by P-KKt4-5. Now White will be prepared to challenge the open KKt file.

23

P—KKt4

If 23 PxP; 24 KtxP, and Black cannot prevent P-B4 sooner or later, which would leave the issue in too much doubt.

24 Kt—B5

BxKt

25 PxB

P—Kt5

White intended to play 26 P-KKt4, which would shut out Black on the King side and leave the game in White's favor on the Queen side. The text move aims to retain the attacking possibilities on the King side.

26 BPxP

BPxP

27 QxP

PxP

28 Kt—Q4

R—KKt

29 Kt—K6

Q—B2

30 B—Kt2

QR—B1

31 Q—R4

R—KR1

32 R—Q4

PxP

33 QxRP

K—Kt1

34 R—R4

Q—R2

White threatened Q-Kt3ch leading to a winning position.

35 B—B3

Kt—B2

36 B—R5

Kt—Kt4

37 Q—Kt4

Q—Q2

38 B—Kt6

P—B3

39 Kt—B4

B—Kt2

40 R—K2

P—Kt4

41 RxRch

BxR

42 Q—Kt2

PxBP

43 QPxP

QxQBP

44 Kt—Q5?

.

Here White's effort almost goes for nought. 44 QxQ, RxQ; 45 R-K8ch, K-Kt2; 46 Kt-R5ch, K-R3; 47 RxBch would win easily.

44

K—B1

45 R—QB2

Q—Kt4

46 Kt—K3

Q—K4

47 KtxP

Q—K8ch

48 K—R2

Q—R5ch

49 K—Kt1

Q—Q5ch

If 49 Q-K8ch; 50 Q-B1, Q-Kt6ch; 51 R-Kt2, Kt-R6ch; 52 K-R1, Q-R5; 53 Q-K2, Kt-B5ch (. . . . P-Q4; 54 Q-K6!); 54 R-R2, and an

ending is arrived at in which White is favored.

50 K—R2 P—Q4

Apparently White is satisfied with a draw but Black is playing for a win.

51 Kt—K3 R—Q1
52 Q—Kt3 Q—K5
53 Q—B7 Q—K4ch
54 QxQ PxQ
55 K—Kt2 P—K5
56 R—B7 P—Q5
57 Kt—Q B—Kt2
58 P—Kt4 B—R3
59 P—R4 P—Q6 *

* At this point Black overstepped the time limit. The position was quite complicated, and should probably have resulted in a draw with best play.

* * *

Vienna, December, 1933

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

E. Grünfeld **E. Glass**
White Black

1 P—Q4 P—Q4
2 P—QB4 PxP
3 Kt—KB3 Kt—KB3
4 P—K3 P—B4
5 BxP P—K3
6 Castles Kt—B3
7 Kt—B3

7 Q—K2 followed by QR—Q1 at once seems to be more accurate

7 P—QR3
8 Q—K2

Although 8 P—QR4 leaves a hole at White's QKt4, it in turn cramps Black's Queen side play and should therefore merit consideration.

8 P—QKt4

8 PxP would be met by R—Q1.

9 B—Kt3 B—K2

After 9 P—B5; 10 B—B2, B—Kt2; 11 R—Q, B—K2; 12 P—K4, Castles; 13 P—QR3, there is little doubt that White's strong center, more than compensates for Black's Queen side Pawn majority. In the above line White should avoid 13 P—Q5, PxP; 14 PxP, Kt—Kt5; 15 P—Q6, BxP; 16 B—B4, R—K1!

10 R—Q1 Q—B2
11 P—Q5 PxP
12 KtxP KtxKt
13 BxKt

The tension is now relaxed in the center. White may now pursue either of two plans, or both at the same time—conduct a King side attack, with the possibility of using his extra Pawn on that wing to lend it added weight, or play to weaken Black's Queen side Pawns, with the idea of eventually winning them. Black on the other hand should strive to make use of his Queen side Pawn majority to keep White busy, which would indirectly frustrate any attempt at his King.

13 Castles
14 P—QKt3 B—Kt5

14 B—Kt2, challenging the long diagonal seems to be more in the spirit of Black's opening play.

15 B—Kt2 QR—B1
16 P—KR3 B—R4
17 P—QR4 Q—Kt3
18 PxP PxP
19 B—B3

Threatening Q—Kt2 winning the KKtP.

19 KR—K1
20 Q—R2 B—B3

20 B—B1 with the possibility of playing Kt—K2 in some variations surely offered better prospects. Now Black's King side position becomes shattered, and his compensation therefore is meagre.

21 BxB PxP
22 Q—Kt2 Kt—Kt5
23 R—Q2 QR—Q1
24 QR—Q1 K—Kt2

Instead Black should have simplified by exchanging both Kt, B, and R, when the ensuing Rock and Queen ending, although slightly in White's favor, would most probably result in a draw.

25 Q—B3 R—Q3

The exchange was still in order.

26 P—K4 BxKt

26 B—Kt3 exerting pressure on the KP seems to be indicated.

27 QxB R—K4
28 Q—Kt3ch R—Kt4
29 Q—QB3 KtxB
30 PxKt R—K4

31 K—R1	K—B1
32 P—B4	R—K5
33 Q—B3	R—K2
34 Q—R5!	.....

The Queen is now placed in position to take advantage of Black's weak Pawns.

34	K—Kt2
35 R—Q3	P—KB4

There was no other alternative. It was difficult to meet the threat of R-Kt3ch.

36 Q—Kt5ch	K—B1
37 QxP	K—Kt2
38 Q—Kt5ch	K—B1
39 P—B5	.....

Now it is just a question of winding up the game.

39	P—R3
40 Q—B4	R—K7
41 Q—Kt4	R—K4
42 R—Kt3	K—K2
43 Q—Kt7	R(Q3)xP
44 RxR	RxR
45 P—B6ch	K—K3

Not ... QxP; 46 R-K3ch.

46 R—K3ch	K—B4
47 Q—R7ch	K—Kt4
48 P—R4ch	K—R4
49 QxBPch	Resigns.

* * *

Metropolitan Chess League

February, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

H. Liebenstein **A. S. Pinkus**

White

Black

1 P—K4	P—QB4
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3
3 P—Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt—KB3
5 Kt—QB3	P—Q3

The object of this move is to defer action in the center until the proper moment when P-Q4 can safely be played. The move temporarily leaves Black with a backwards position, which is inherently weak, but requires skillful handling on the part of White, in order to take full advantage.

6 B—K2	P—QR3
7 Castles	.....

7 P-QR4 is often played to further cramp Black's game by preventing the natural development thru P-QKt4. However, it leaves a hole at White's QKt4.

7	P—QKt4
8 B—B3	R—R2
9 B—K3	R—B2
10 Q—Q2	QKt—Q2
11 QR—Q?	.....

But here White misses a most important move. 11 P-QR4 could not very well be met, for if 11 P-Kt5; 12 Kt-R2, P-QR4; 13 Kt-Kt5 with an overwhelming position.

11	Kt—K4
12 P—QKt3	B—Kt2
13 Kt(Q4)xKtP	PxKt
14 KtxP	.....

14 B-Kt6 would recover an exchange and offer better prospects. However, White is satisfied to play for the attack, and disregard any material inequality.

14	R—Q2
15 P—B4	KKtxP
16 BxKt	BxB
17 P—B3	B—B3
18 Kt—Q4	B—Kt2
19 Q—K2	B—K2
20 P—B4	Kt—Kt3

20 Kt-B3 seems to be more logical. It threatens to simplify by exchanging Knights, and also prevents the more or less disturbing move of P-B5.

21 P—B5	PxP
22 KtxP	Castles
23 B—Q4	P—B3

Of course not B-KB3 because of 24 BxB, QxB; 25 Kt-R6ch!

24 Q—Kt4	R—K1
25 P—KR4	B—KB1
26 BxP	.....

Brilliant but unsound! in fact it temporarily loses another piece, as White demonstrates.

26	PxB
27 P—R5	R—K5!
28 Q—Kt3	R—K7

29 R—B2 RxR
 30 KxR Q—R4!
 31 Q—Kt4 QxPch
 32 K—Kt1 QxKtPch
 Resigns.

For White is left with a piece behind in the end-game.

* * *

Metropolitan Chess League

February, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by A. S. Denker)

A. S. Denker **J. Bernstein**

White

Black

1 P—Q4 P—Q4
 2 P—QB4 P—K3
 3 Kt—QB3 Kt—KB3
 4 Kt—KB3 QKt—Q2
 5 P—K3 B—Q3

5 B-K2 is more usual. After the text Black must contend with the possibility of the eventual P-K4, or the immediate P-B5.

6 P—B5 B—K2
 7 P—QKt4 P—B3

Not 7.... P-QR4 because of 8 P-Kt5, when Black's Queen side development is stifled. The text prepares for P-QR4.

8 B—Kt2 Castles
 9 B—Q3 P—K4

In his attempt to free himself, Black sacrifices a Pawn. However the position was such that very few alternatives were at his command.

10 PxP

10 KtxP would lead to the position that actually occurred in the game.

10 Kt—Kt5
 11 Kt—K2 Q—B2
 12 Q—B2! Kt(Q2)xP

12 P-KKt3 would be met by Q-B3, retaining the Pawn with a powerful position.

13 BxPch K—R
 14 KtxKt KtxKt
 15 Castles

Rather venturesome, but warranted by the position. 15 B-Q3 would lead to a winning ending with a Pawn ahead.

15 P—KB4

Not 15 P-KKt3 because of 16 BxP, PxP;
 17 P-KB4!

16 P—KB4 Kt—B5
 17 B—Kt6 B—B3

If 17 KtxP; 18 Q-B3, B-B3; 19 QxKt, BxB;
 20 Q-R3ch and mate next move.

18 Kt—Q4 KtxP
 19 Q—K2 Kt—Kt5
 20 R—B3 Kt—R3
 21 QR—KB1

Not 21 R-R3 immediately because of QxP.

21 P—QR4
 22 R—R3

The beginning of a deep combination.

22 PxP
 23 KtxKBP BxKt

If 23 RxP; 24 KtxKt, RxB; 25 Kt-B7 dbl ch and mate next move. Or if instead 24 PxKt; 25 RxPch, K-Kt (... K-Kt2; 26 R-R7ch, KxB; 27 Q-R5 mate); 26 BxB, RxB; 27 Q-K8ch, R-B; 28 R-R8ch and mates.

24 BxB(B5) P—QKt3

24 BxB would serve as an alternative, but then 25 QxB, RxB; 26 RxKtch, K-Kt; 27 R-Kt6 and White threatens a King side advance, which would be difficult to repel. However, this would offer greater resistance than the line played by Black. Also to be considered was 24 RxP; 25 RxKtch, PxR; 26 BxBch, RxB; 27 QxR, RxB; 28 Q-Kt2ch, K-Kt; 29 QxP, and Black's shattered King side position, together with his King side Pawn minority, should lead to his hasty demise.

25 B—Kt1 BxB

If instead 25 PxP; 26 Q-B2 wins outright.

26 QxB K—Kt1
 27 Q—B2 R—B3
 28 Q—R7ch K—B1
 29 Q—R8ch Kt—Kt1
 30 B—R7 Q—B2
 31 PxP R—Kt1

Obviously 31 ... RxRP would be met by P-Kt7.

32 R—K1 P—B4

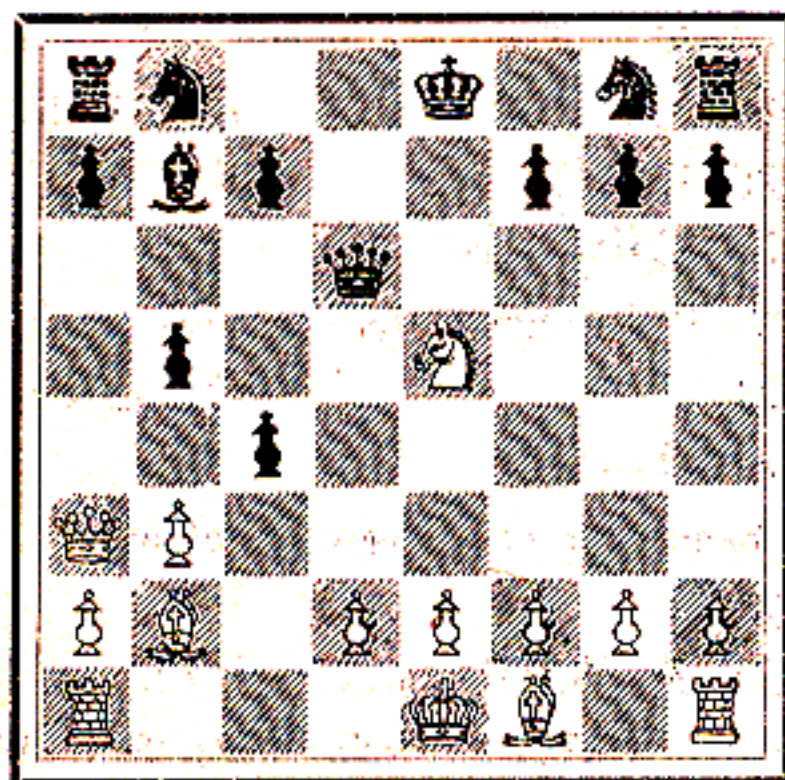
If instead 32 ... RxKtP; 33 BxKt, QxB; 34 R-K8ch, wins the Queen, while if 32 ... RxBP; 33 R(R3)-K3, and the threat of R-K7, as well as BxKt, QxB; followed by R-K8ch is not to be parried.

33 R(R3)—K3 R—R3
 34 R—K7 QxR
 35 QxKt mate.

MISTAKES OF THE MASTERS

by Lester W. Brand

EDW. LASKER



TORRE

Black to play and win

The following is one of the many interesting features of Frank J. Marshall's recent book, "Comparative Chess."

The diagramed position was reached (another opening trap!) with 1 Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, PxP; 3 Kt-R3, P-K4; 4 KtxKP, BxQKt; 5 Q-R4ch, P-QKt4; 6 QxB, B-Kt2; 7 P-QKt3, Q-Q3; 8 B-Kt2.

Had Lasker made the right move here, Torre doubtless would have resigned: P-B6! winning a piece.

PROBLEM SOLVING CONTEST

Name	Prev.	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Name	Score	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6
McCarthy, E.	214	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	251
Vail, F.	214	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	251
Berliner, H. M.	209	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	246
McClelland, D.	212	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	245
Braverman, S.	209	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	244
Ludlow, O. H.	209	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	243
Greenwald, I.	209	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	241
Benjamin, S. J.	185	0	2	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	209
Jacobs, W.	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209
Malzberg, N.	170	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	207
Nash, E. A.	165	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	199
Thorne, E. H.	162	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	192
Szabo, G.	156	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	189
Chess, A.	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
Van Winkle,	144	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	177
Daum, J.	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
Foote, B. A.	132	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	162
Tanassy, L.	128	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	162
Piasetzky, I.	131	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	161
Hixon, R. H.	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
Partos, G.	125	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	159
Halpern, L.	116	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	153
Riggin, C. W.	119	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	149
Hasenoehrl, J.	116	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	145
Rothenberg, P.	97	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	127
Fortin, A. C.	103	2	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	0	3	3	125
Boswell, E.	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
Name	Prev.	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Name	Score	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6
Bastine, A. J.	89	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	119
Paster, Dr. B.	90	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	3	3	3	117
Hargreaves, G.	83	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	115
Seidl, A.	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
Morris, D.	85	2	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	0	3	3	3	110
Thrall, R.	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Nelson, N.	61	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	95
Clinton H. S.	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Burke, H.	56	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	90
Hampton, L. D.	53	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	82
Tudor, W. B.	72	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	81
Gardner, F. G.	29	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	63
Glynn, Joe	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	46
Berry, G. F.	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Evans, Frank	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	38
Allured, K. B.	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Dobbs, Dr. G.	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	30
Kleinmann, M.	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	30
Young, E. F.	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Patrick, M. W.	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	30
Hannan, J.	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Thelin, S. H.	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20

This record was compiled from data submitted by Mr. Wurzburg. There were no scores for Kleinmann, Dr. Dobbs and Patrick. If there are any mistakes or if a prize has not been delivered where due, kindly inform the Problem Editor.

PROBLEM REVIEW

By Maxwell Bukofzer

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

A Word in Confidence

Mr. Otto Wurzburg, until recently Problem Editor of THE CHESS REVIEW, has found it desirable to relinquish his post. There is, in the opinion of most problem experts, no greater problem composer living at this time than Wurzburg, the "Junior Wizard of Grand Rapids." To lose his services is indeed regretted by this magazine. THE CHESS REVIEW, in tendering its sincerest thanks to Mr. Wurzburg for his past services, is mindful indeed of its loss.

I have been summoned to take Wurzburg's place.

Years ago, when Mr. Horowitz's plans concerning the editing of a Greater American Chess Publication were still more or less embryonic, I pledged to him, my unwavering assistance, should he ever require it. Though my past experiences as Problem Editor and Tourney Judge are by no means in the nature of encouragements and though I had solemnly forsworn future activities on those fields, I feel called upon now to fulfill my promise to Mr. Horowitz, that I am in honor bound to do so.

Thus, against my inclination, and handicapped by professional duties, I find myself once more at the helm of a Problem Department. Let me breathe my heartfelt wish that, *this time*, my work for the benefit of Problem Chess in America, may prove to be of extended usefulness. With the liberal and cordial support and co-operation of a steadily growing clientele of Review subscribers I cannot help but succeed; without their aid no chess magazine can outlive its babyhood days.

How will I conduct my Department? Precisely as I conducted it in the former Western Chess Magazine. That pattern must have pleased an overwhelming majority, if the numerous letters of approval, and the frequent reprints of my submitted material mean anything at all.

I salute you, dear readers, old and new. I am standing loyally by your Editor in Chief, to continue our CHESS REVIEW in its accustomed style. Will you stand by me and extend to me the

helping hand without which no Editor, be he ever so capable and willing, can accomplish anything worth while.

Truly, it is up to you, dear readers.

(Signed) Maxwell Bukofzer

Pressed for time, I continue this Department in the manner of my predecessor. However, in subsequent issues, several changes and improvements are planned. My aim is to offer something in the Problem Department to every problem lover, from the tyro to the master. We shall have entertaining, newsy and instructive articles, problems of various length and types, a question box, etc., etc. The Solving ladder, with its monthly prize, will be continued. If possible a monthly prize, for the "best" problem contributed, best according to the vote of the solvers, will be added. Other features are contemplated. Write your suggestions to me. I am at your service—always.

Correspondence

H. Burke. Please send Problem (3er—White King on d7; Black King on e4) as corrected, with full solution. Former copy not to hand. More problems welcome.

Walter Jacobs. Please send Problem (3er—White King on d4(?); Black King on a1) as corrected, with solution. Former copy not to hand. More problems welcome.

Dr. G. Dobbs. Am aware of a mixup regarding your prize. Will be straitened out at once. Sorry indeed, old friend. Sincere greetings.

F. A. Hill. Don't deserve your praise anent Dr. Mach's gift book. Cylinder mate requires imaginary board where "a" file is attached to "h" file, forming a cylinder and allowing playing all around it. Letter will follow. Send problems.

B. R. Cheney. Please send your address. Problems very welcome. Don't care what type.

Solvers. Kindly state what type of problems you desire most; 2ers, 3ers, 4ers, self-mates or Fairy problems.

Solutions

No. 85. Kt—Kt6 cooks B—K6ch and Kt—Kt3ch.

No. 86. E. Boswell. 1 R—QR2.

A juicy bivalve that opens and closes with precision.—G. Dobbs. An interesting problem.—F. G. Gardner. Beautiful version of this difficult theme.—E. McCarthy. Beautiful with many close tries.—F. Vail. Interesting.—D. C. McClelland.

No. 87. M. Charosh. 1 Q—KR3.

Nice variations.—Frank Evans. Clean, subtle, neat.—W. Van Winkle. A very pretty problem.—L. Halpern. Rather difficult well planned.—F. G. Gardner. An interesting task.—E. McCarthy. Very clever rook blocks.—F. Vail. Interesting.—D. C. McClelland.

No. 88. G. W. Hargreaves. 1 Q—K5.
(Black King on Q1 should be White)

An excellent debut.—G. Dobbs. Good for a first effort.—W. Van Winkle. Nice problem.—A. Szabo. A nice sacrifice.—F. G. Gardner. Very fine.—N. Nelson. Very pretty.—F. Vail. Good.—D. C. McClelland.

No. 89. F. A. Hill. 1 Q—KB3.

An accurate waiter.—G. Dobbs. Sparkling illustration of pin.—W. Van Winkle. Double pinning well illustrated.—S. J. Benjamin. Not at all easy.—F. G. Gardner. A good though obvious key.—N. Malzberg. Pinning effects. Just fair.—D. C. McClelland.

No. 90. Walter Jacobs. 1 B—Kt3.

Compliment Mr. Jacobs. Only possible objection is that flight square leads to solution.—F. Evans. Fine Meredith cross checker.—G. Dobbs. Wonderful.—L. Halpern. Excellent.—G. Szabo. Very well hidden.—F. G. Gardner. Novel idea.—E. McCarthy. Ingenious and beautiful.—E. H. Thorne. Very fine.—D. C. McClelland.

No. 91. E. Benjamin & W. Jacobs. 1 Q—Q2.

Threat	2 K—B3 mate
QxQch	2 K—K4ch
Q—Q5	2 K—B3ch
P—B5	2 K—K3ch

Easy but not without merit.—G. Dobbs. Amazing. Worthy tribute to the memory of the greatest composer of all times.—W. Van Winkle. Brilliant.—L. Halpern. Excellently arranged.—F. G. Gardner. Good key.—N. Malzberg. Deceiving and finely conceived.—D. C. McClelland.

No. 92. R. Cheney. 1 R—QB3.

P—B6	2 R—K3ch
BxR	2 BxBch
K—Q4	2 Q—B6ch

The defense Pb3 is interesting.—G. Dobbs. Sparkling key.—S. J. Benjamin. Neat.—N. Malzberg. Delightful.—D. C. McClelland.

No. 93. E. Haeniges. 1 B—Kt8.

Threat	2 Kt—Q5
K—K2	2 Q—Kt6ch

Queen sacrifice a surprise.—F. Evans. Queen sacrifice pleasing.—G. Dobbs. A pretty pure mate.—L. Halpern. Sparkling Queen sacrifice.—S. J. Benjamin. Main variation fine.—F. G. Gardner. A good Queen sacrifice.—E. McCarthy. Quiet catchy key.—Fine Queen sacrifice.—P. L. Rithenberg. Queen sacrifice pretty.—G. W. Hargreaves. Very subtle.—F. Vail. Pleasing Queen sacrifice.—D. C. McClelland.

No. 94. D. C. McClelland. 1 B—B3.

PxP	2 R—Q4
P—K4	2 B—Kt4

Cooked by 1 R—R5.

No. 95. W. Van Winkle. 1 Kt—Kt4.

K—B2	2 Q—B6ch
K—K4	2 B—Q4ch
K—K3	2 Q—Q5ch

Pretty and neat.—L. Halpern. Some nice play.—F. G. Gardner. Mates pretty but play forceful.—E. McCarthy. Good key with black King has fine freedom.—N. Malzberg. Bishop sacrifice.—N. Nelson. Excellent.—F. Vail. Mr. Van Winkle evidently one of the talented composers of the day.—D. C. McClelland. In solving Mr. Van Winkle's problem, look for a sacrifice.—D. Morris.

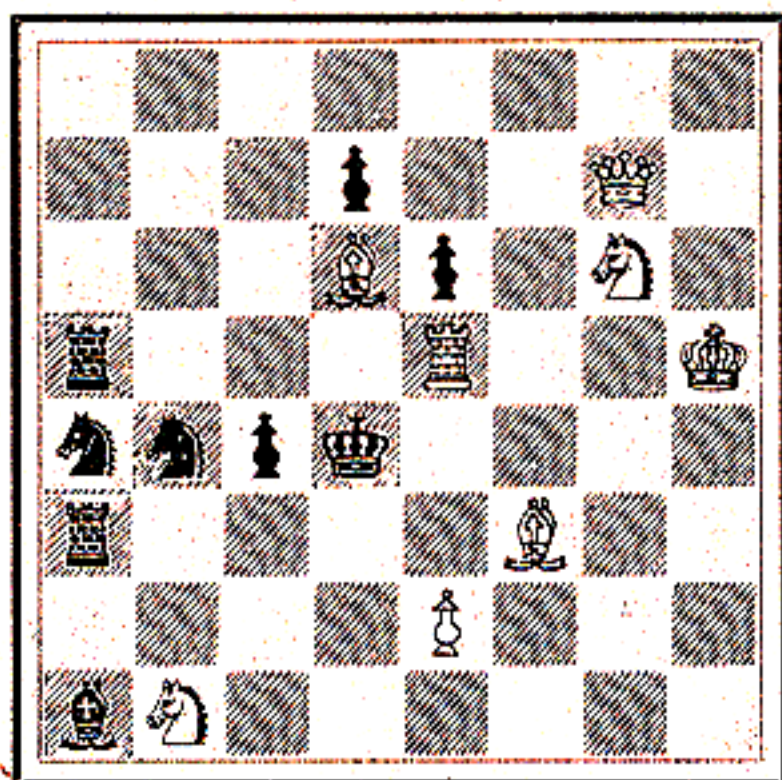
No. 96. Earl F. Young. 1 Q—KR7.

K—K3	2 Q—K7ch
P—Kt4	2 PxP

The mates are not too obvious.—G. Dobbs. Subtle play.—S. J. Benjamin. Rather easy.—F. G. Gardner. An amusing echo.—E. McCarthy. Pleasing.—N. Malzberg. Teasing.—D. C. McClelland. Almost a perfect chameleon echo.—D. Morris.

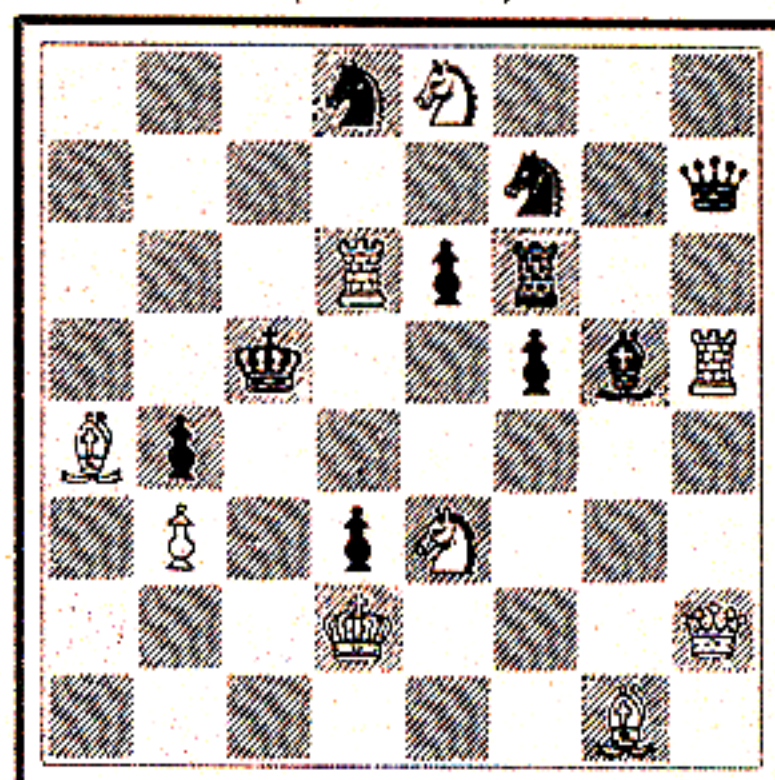
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The CHESS REVIEW

No. 115
LEO VALVE
HELSINKI, FINLAND
(ORIGINAL)



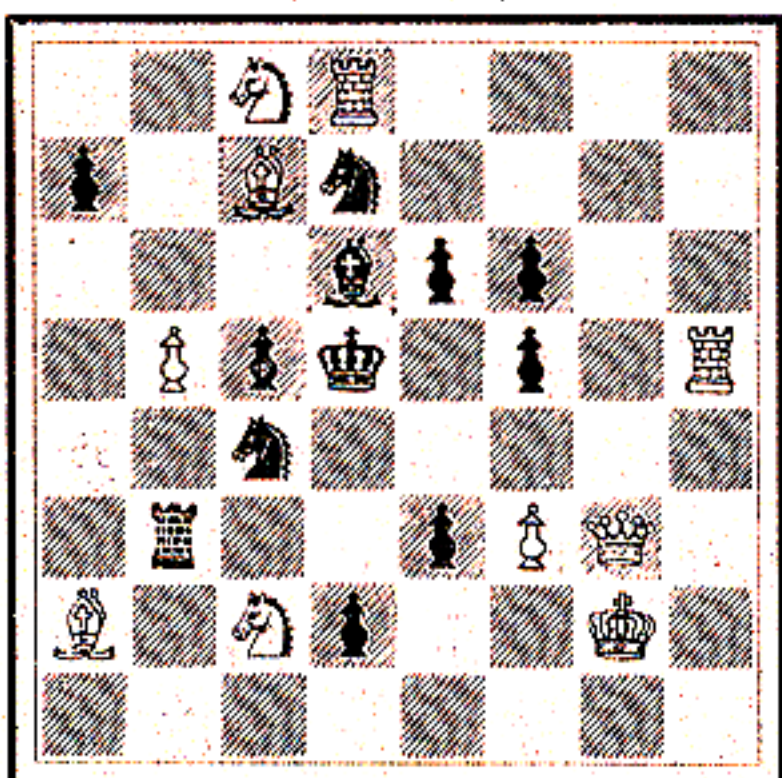
White mates in two moves

No. 116
ALFRED HOCHBERGER
PARIS, FRANCE
(ORIGINAL)



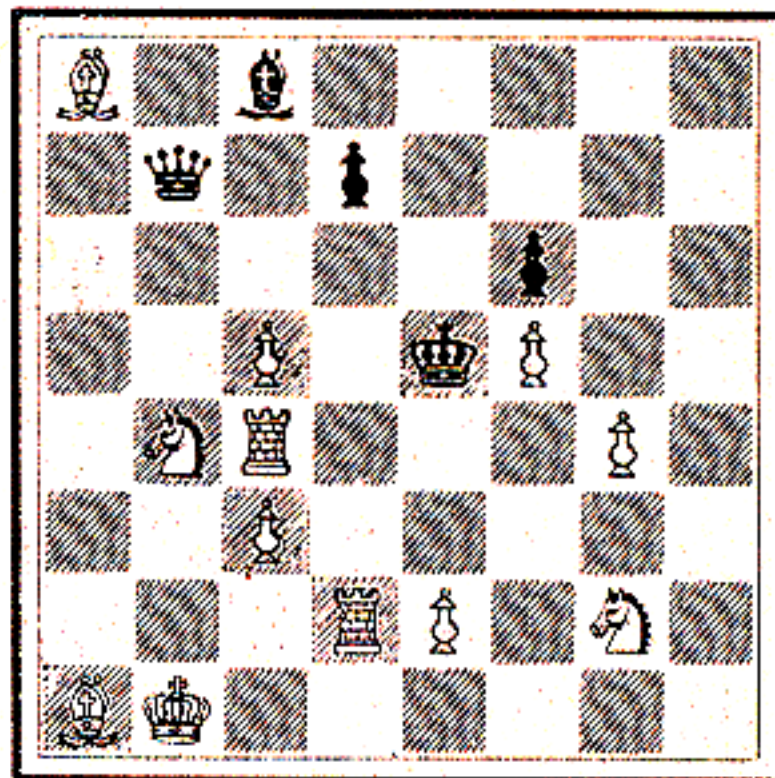
White mates in two moves

No. 117
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
(ORIGINAL)



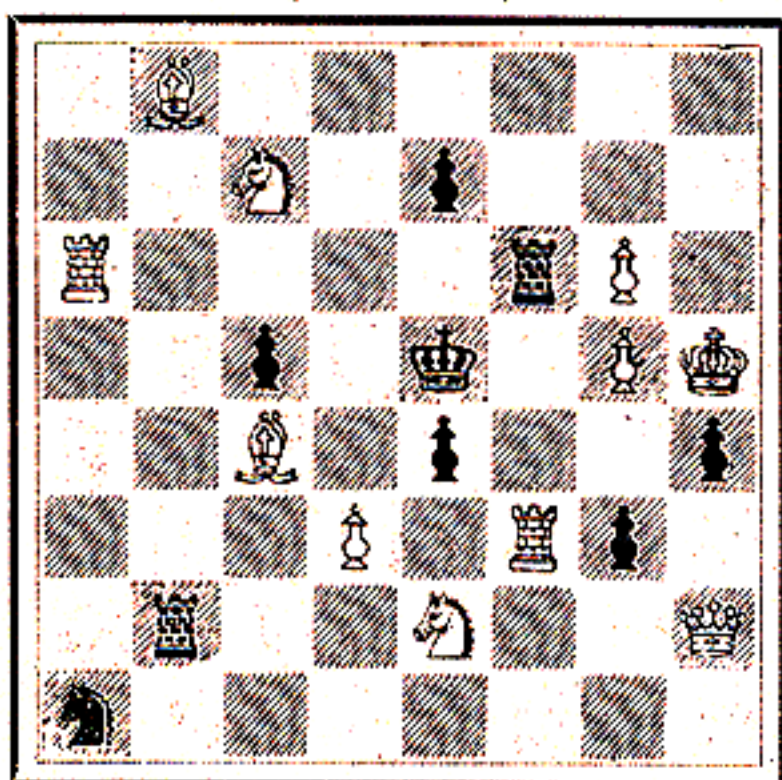
White mates in two moves

No. 118
Z. ZILAHY
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
(ORIGINAL)



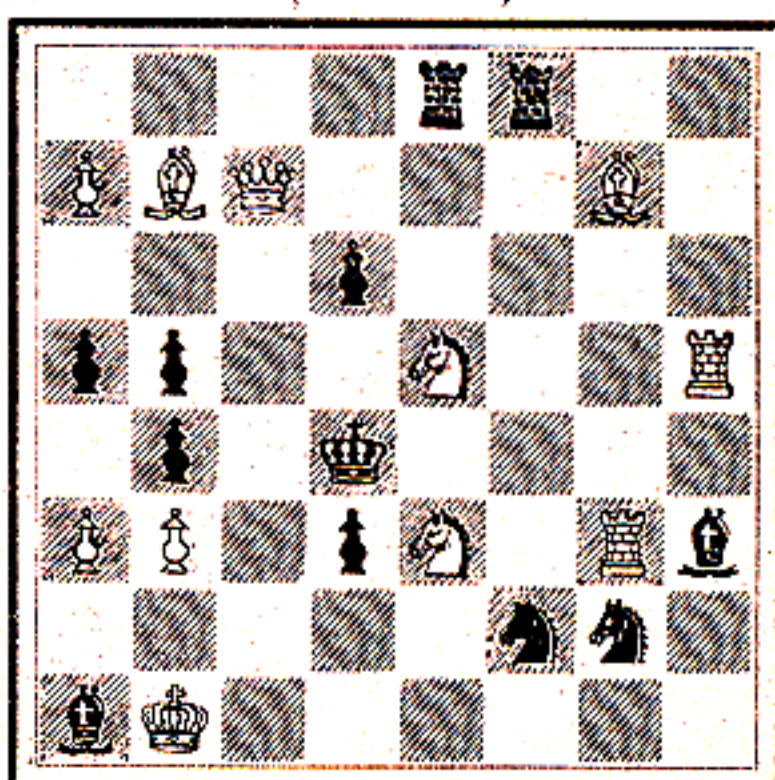
White mates in two moves

No. 119
PAUL KERES
PARNU, EESTI
(ORIGINAL)



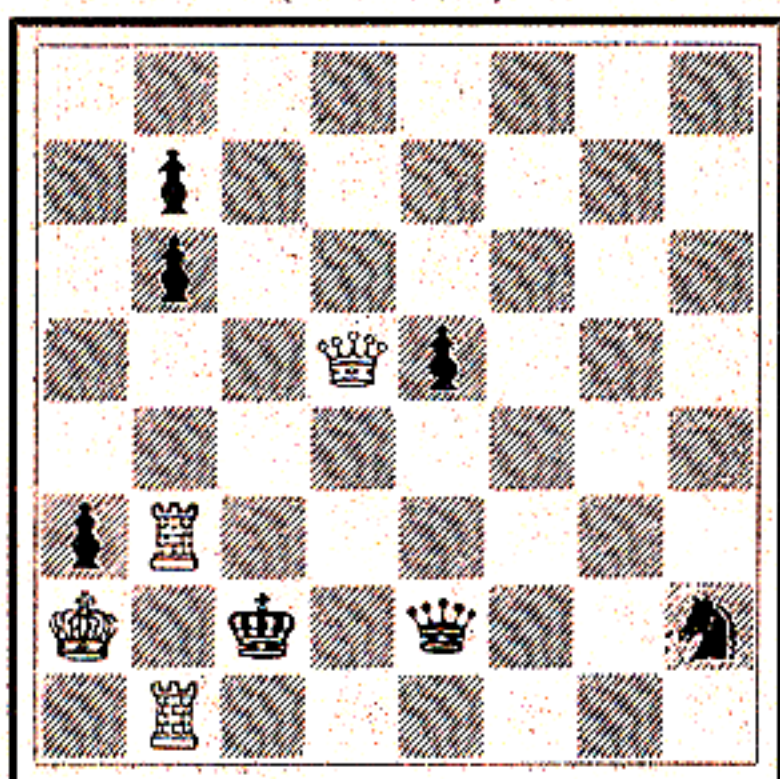
White mates in two moves

No. 120
PAUL KERES
PARNU, EESTI
(ORIGINAL)



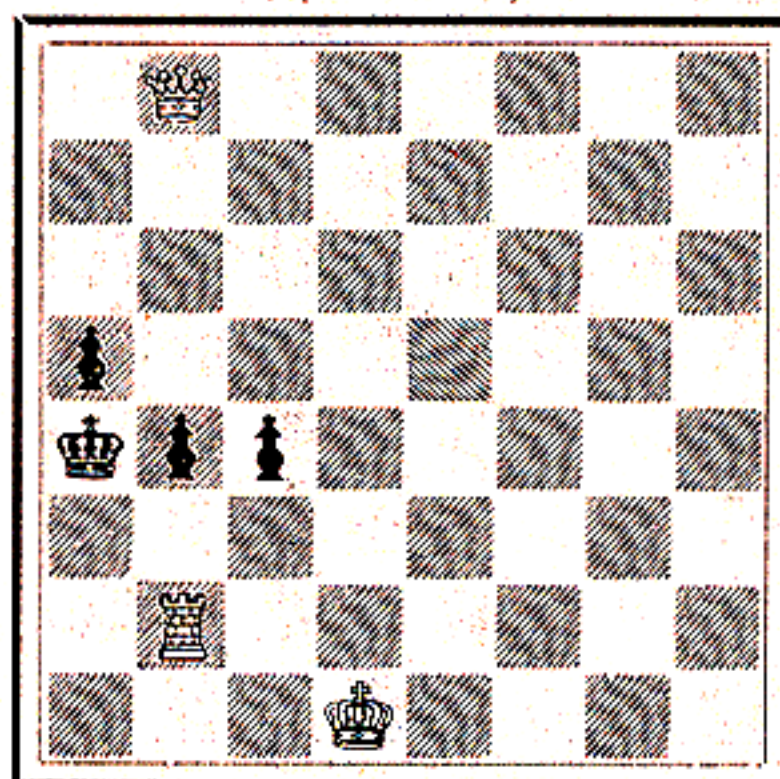
White mates in two moves

No. 121
OTTO WURZBURG
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
(ORIGINAL)



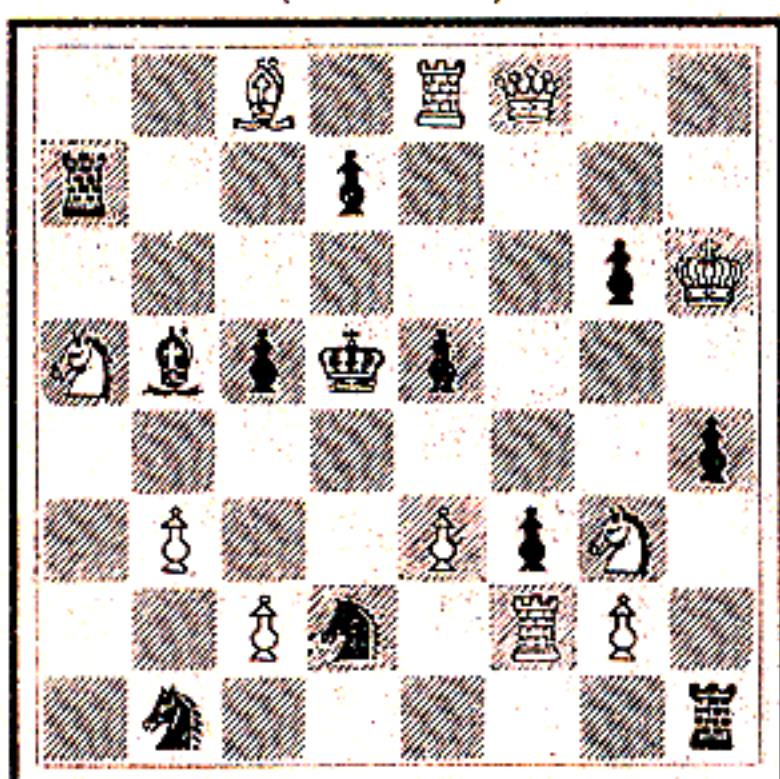
White mates in three moves

No. 122
VINCENT L. EATON
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
(ORIGINAL)



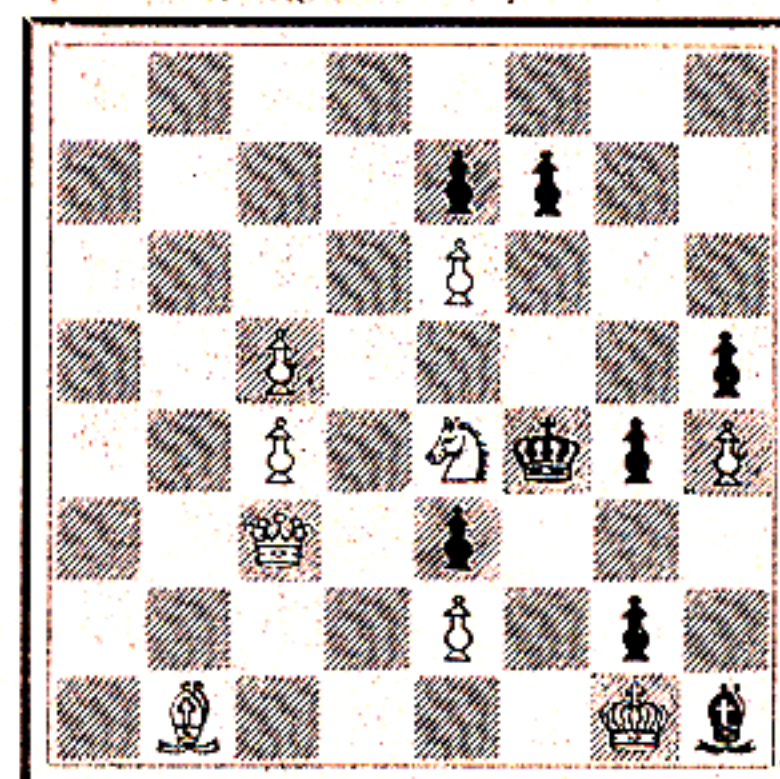
White mates in three moves

No. 123
WILHELM ANDERS
HARBURG, GERMANY
(ORIGINAL)



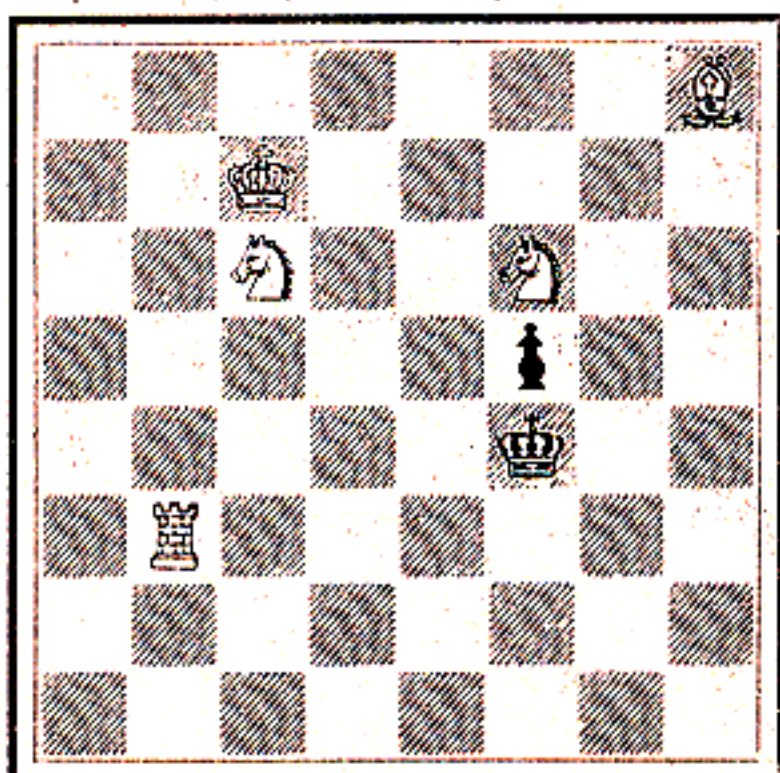
White mates in three moves

No. 124
KONRAD ERLIN
VIENNA, AUSTRIA
(ORIGINAL)



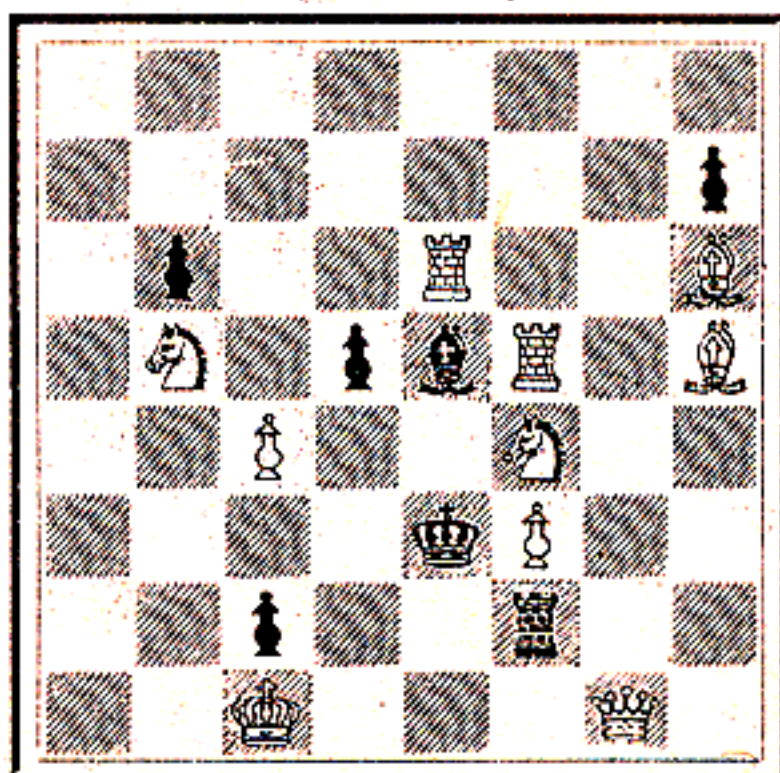
White mates in three moves

No. 125
B. R. CHENEY
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
(ORIGINAL)



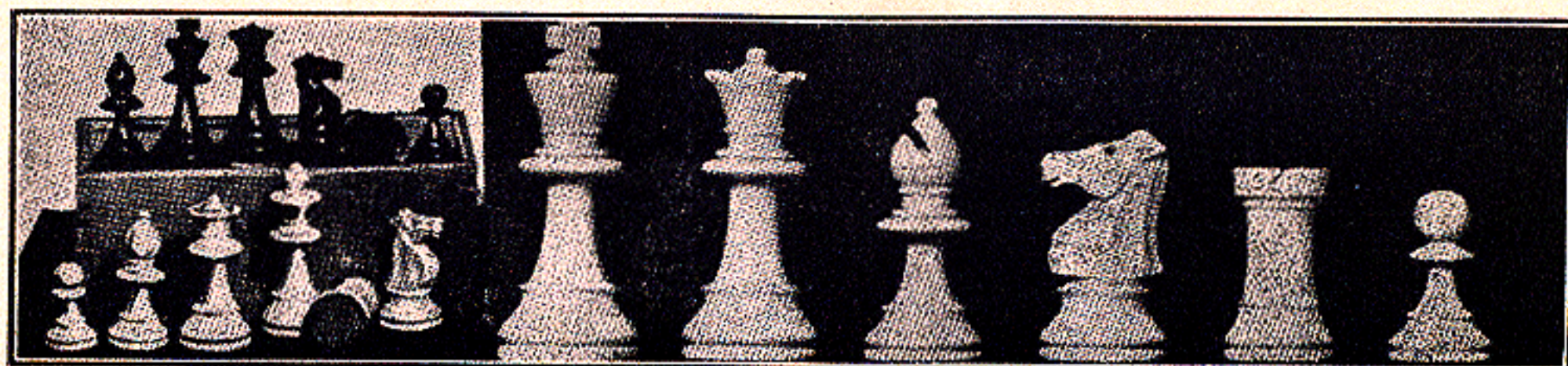
White mates in four moves

No. 126
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
BELLAIRE, L. I.
(ORIGINAL)



Self-mate in four moves

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4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1.85
5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.15

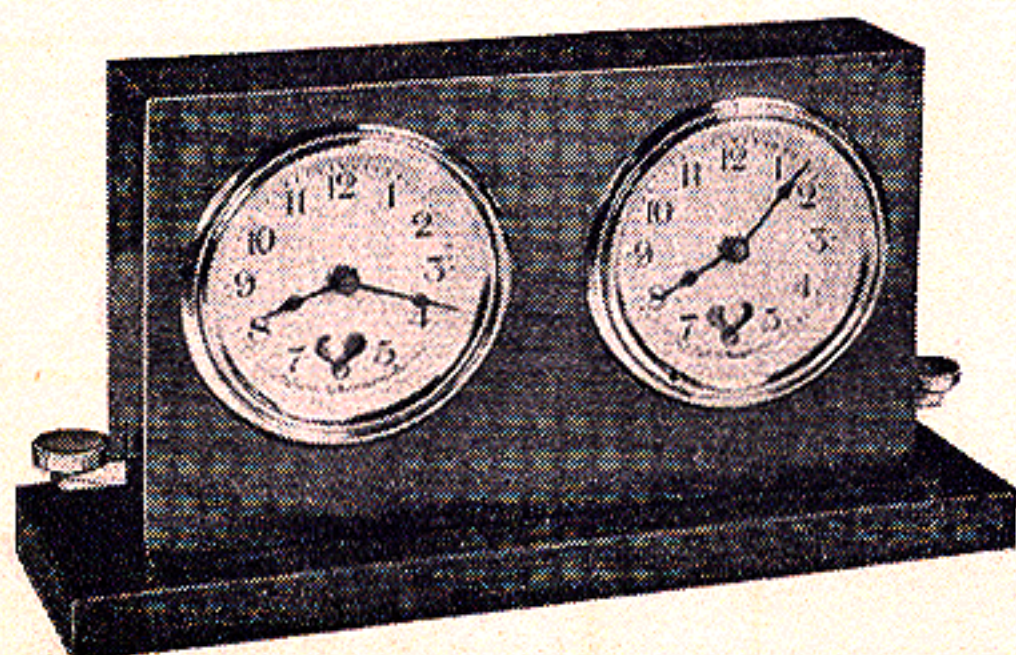
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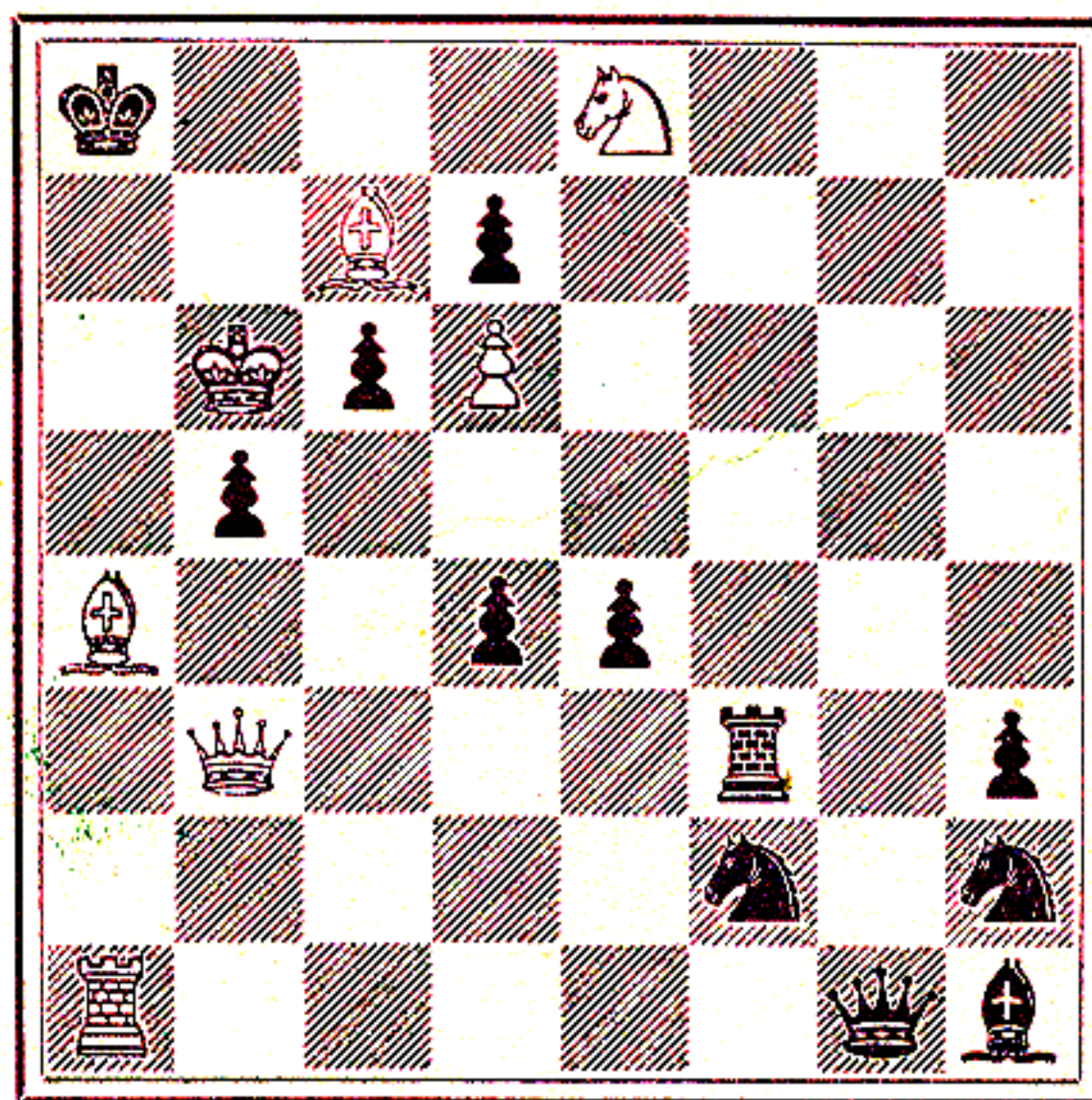
The CHESS REVIEW

(Original)

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

FIRST PRIZE, LEGLER CONTEST—1933-34

Black



White

WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES

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WHO'S WHO IN PROBLEMDOM	M. BUKOFZER
MORPHY AND ALEKHINE	IRVING CHERNEV
MISTAKES OF THE MASTERS	LESTER W. BRAND

MARCH, 1934

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ANNUALLY \$2.50

The **CHESS REVIEW**

ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ, *Editor*

A. A. FREEMAN, *Managing Editor*

FRED REINFELD, *Associate Editor*

MAXWELL BUKOFZER, *Problem Department*

BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER

DR. S. G. TARTAKOWER

BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

HANS KMOCH

JAMES R. NEWMAN

IRVING CHERNEV

LESTER W. BRAND REUBEN FINE

DONALD MACMURRAY

NEWS EVENTS

Three Teams Undeclared in Metropolitan Chess League

At the conclusion of the fifth round of the Metropolitan Chess League Championship Tournament, the Manhattan, Empire City and Marshall Chess Clubs still remain undeclared.

Appended is the standing:

Clubs	Matches		Games	
	W.	L.	W.	L.
Manhattan	5	0	33	7
Empire City	5	0	29	11
Marshall	4½	½	28½	11½
Phildor	4	1	22½	17½
Stuyvesant	3	2	22½	17½
Caissa	2	3	15½	24½
Queens	2	3	12½	27½
West Side	1½	3½	16	24
Cuba	1	4	20½	19½
International	1	4	15	25
Hawthorne	½	4½	14	26
N. Y. U.	½	4½	11	29

* * *

N. Y. State Chess Association Plans 1934 Masters' Tournament

The New York State Chess Association, arranging for its 50th Anniversary Golden Jubilee Celebration, plans to hold a Masters' Tournament during the period of August 13th to the 25th.

It is likely that twelve players of international reputation will be invited (six American and six foreign masters) including the world's champion, Dr. Alexander Alekhine, who has tentatively accepted the invitation to compete.

* * *

C. C. N. Y. Wins College Chess Championship

The chess team of the College of the City of New York successfully defended its title in the Intercollegiate Chess League Championship by defeating Columbia University by the score of 3½ to ½.

The Harold M. Phillips trophy will thus remain in the custody of the City College Chess Club for another year.

Walter Jacobs, '34, Gabriel Hellman, '34, William M. Bernstein, '35, and Morton Hammermesh, '36, comprised the winning team.

Manhattan Chess Club Nominates Officers

The nominating committee of the Manhattan Chess Club announces the following slate for its next election which will probably take place some time in April:

Harold M. Phillips, President.

Charles B. Saxon, Vice-President.

Hector Rosenfeld, Secretary.

Alfred Link, Treasurer.

Henry Atlas, Sigmund Cohn, Charles A. Coleman, E. S. Jackson, S. F. Kenton, L. B. Meyer, and H. B. Weil, Directors.

* * *

Westchester County Inter-Scholastic Chess League

The Westchester County Interscholastic Chess League has just completed the first round of its annual club tournament. The records of the individual teams are as follows:

Team	Matches		Games	
	W.	L.	W.	L.
Yonkers Central H. S.....	4	1	15½	9½
Pelham Memorial H. S....	3	2	11½	13½
Bronxville H. S.	2½	2½	14½	10½
Davis (Mt. Vernon) H.S.	2½	2½	13	12
Port Chester H. S.	2½	2½	12½	12½
New Rochelle H. S.....	½	4½	8	17

A combined Westchester County High School Chess Team has just been organized and consists of Stephen Spurr and Cuttag, New Rochelle; Irwin Meyer and Cray, Pelham; Russell Loftus, Rumsey and Morgan, Bronxville; Morris Rothstein and Arthur Levin, Yonkers; Calvert and Wang, Portchester, and Robinson and Mullen, Mt. Vernon.

This team is interested in arranging a match with a similar team within short traveling distance from Westchester. Those interested may communicate through THE CHESS REVIEW.

Mrs. Seaman Wins Women's Chess Tournament

Mrs. William I. Seaman of Staten Island, N. Y., won the women's tournament at the Marshall Chess Club, with a perfect score of 11-0. Mrs. Seaman thus comes into possession of the handsome tournament trophy which was donated by Miss Hazel Allen of Kew Gardens.

Additional prizes have been presented by Alvin C. Cass and Alfred C. Klahre.

The final standing follows:

Mrs. Seaman	11	0
Mrs. Broughton	9	2
Mrs. Rivero	9	2
Mrs. McCready	6½	4½
Miss Angus	6	5
Miss Beattig	6	5
Miss Weart	6	5
Miss White	5½	5½
Mrs. Leeds	4	7
Miss Grau	2	9
Miss Smith	2	9
Miss Allen (withdrew)	0	11

* * *

Boston Chess Notes

A summary of recent events in Boston seems to show a decided increase in the interest of the game.

City Club team wins Metropolitan League annual tourney; Harvard University in second place. Charles S. Jacobs wins City Club Championship. Wells Memorial defeats team from Lowell, Mass., 7½-1½, on March 3rd, and repeats on March 9th by defeating Weymouth, 9½-3½. Massachusetts State Chess Association tournament began Feb. 22nd with 13 entries in major and nine in minor division.

* * *

Williamsburg Chess Club Organized

Brooklyn Chess enthusiasts turned out in grand style to celebrate the organization of the Williamsburg Chess Club at 42 Graham Avenue.

The club now boasts of 38 members under the direction of Harry Rosenthal, President; William Feiertag, Vice-President; Harry Ehrman, Secretary, and Louis Miller, Treasurer.

"Liberty" Adopts Chess Problem

Taking the lead in recognizing the ever increasing interest in chess, the popular magazine *Liberty* (circulation 2,500,000!!) has announced its intention of running a weekly chess problem, edited by Horace Ransom Bigelow, former champion of the Marshall Chess Club.

The first of these problems appeared in the March 17th issue.

* * *

Coast Defenders Meet East in NACCL Tourney

Such able Californians as Messrs. Pear-sall, Brown, Reeves, Hubert, Richter and Seaton and such clever Easterners as Messrs. Fickenscher, Jackola, Schrier, Trull and Green are among those enrolled in the new 1934 Spring Sweepstakes of the North American Correspondence Chess League.

This is believed to be the first Mail tourney yet to be organized in which four out of the seven win and the first three win substantially, making their Chess self-paying or better. Entry fee of \$2.50 should be mailed before April 15 to 9441 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California.

This league had more than 130 entries in the Van De Grift Testimonial race which started in January. It is the first Mail-playing group west of the Rockies, and likewise has attracted those Easterners who get fun out of playing folk out on the sunset frontier. In the current official bulletin of the League, Tournament Director R. C. Van De Grift and Editor Henry MacMahon record more than 185 recently completed games.



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CANADIAN SECTION

b. F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at
191 Jones Avenue, Ontario, Canada.

Kashdan Makes History

With Winnipeg results not available at this time, the American master, I. Kashdan, recently left Montreal and Toronto chess players in a simultaneous wreck after having compiled a total of 185 games (!)

Kashdan registered 142 wins and 30 draws—and, was lucky to have no more than 13 losses (!?) Mr. Kashdan made history in Canada—seems if. The Montreal report includes two engagements wherein the first, 72 players participated, while the second test involved 73 players; Kashdan's tally was 58 wins, 5 losses and 9 draws, and to this total he added 50 wins, 7 losses and 16 draws in the second event. The Toronto exhibition involved 40 players and here Mr. Kashdan scored 34 wins against 1 loss and 5 draws.

* * *

Miscellaneous News

From Fort Worth, Texas, a letter arrives inviting any Canadian correspondence player to a friendly long-distance combat, (please do not be alarmed, this does not necessarily mean by telephone!) Now—if one of our Canadian correspondence hounds will volunteer to accept this "stamp-licking" challenge, (come on boys, we must uphold our good name) please communicate with Mr. J. W. Butcher, 316 Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas.

The Peterborough city championship was recently concluded with Rev. E. R. James as winner by a score of 10—4 against seven other competitors in a double round. H. B. Cowan was second with 9—5 after winning a play-off against A. Mitchell, third with 9—5; other scores included: G. Snowden, 8—6; H. Morris, 7—7, and E. Mitchell, 6—8.

Oshawa defeated Peterborough by 4—3 in their third match of the season and caused a deadlock count of one win to each team with one match drawn.

Competing in the new members' tournament of the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association, Mr. Cowan of Peterborough, won a prize after coming through his group without a loss.

* * *

Toronto News

S. E. LeRiche, of the Toronto Chess Club, is winner of the Major tournament staged in conjunction with the City Championship Event. After 7 rounds of play LeRiche emerged undefeated with a fine score of 6½—½. M. Allen, of the Jordan Chess Club finished second with 6—1, losing to LeRiche. The one draw spoiling a clean slate for the winner was scored by I. MacDiarmid.

A monster rapid transit tourney staged recently at the Jordan Chess Club, was won by S. E. Gale, ex-Canadian champion, and with R. E. Martin in opposition for the final tussle, Mr. Gale swept his troops through to win the grand prize—amid cheers(!). B. Bucht emerged winner in the class "B" rapid-affair, with young T. Daly second; A. Avery and J. Hudson tie, third and fourth. A. Breckels won among the boys, with Riddle second.

The Boys' championship tournament concluded with H. McLean as Boy Champion of Toronto, by a score of 5—1. Other contestants were: A. Breckels and H. Hyndman, 4½—1½; K. Davies, 3½—2½; S. Riddle, 2½—3½; A. Manett, 1—5; W. Shiman, 0—6. The event was supervised by S. Kirk, a prominent worker in the city boys' club.

* * *

Bright Sayings

In the service of the Canadian Chess Federation, and one of the most diligent workers in the realm of the Royal Game, Bernard Freedman of Toronto always seems to be in a quandary because of the mixing of chess with his everyday routine of business—One day a travelling businessman called in at Mr. Freedman's place of business to hold a conference of extra importance, and it wasn't chess! Bernard was up to his elbows in the midst of some Canadian Chess Federation correspondence when suddenly, the visitor impatiently remarked: "Outside of chess you don't know anything," to which Mr. Freedman looked up and promptly replied: "Maybe so, and if you were a chess player, you'd know something" (!)

Toronto Championship

The standing in Toronto's city tourney after twelve rounds is reported as: Martin, 11½—½; Belson, 11—1; Lovstrand, 7½—3½; Crompton, 6½—4½; Swales and Watson, 6½—5½; Cradock and Ridout, 6—5; Schaefer, 4½—7½; Stock and Berger, 4—7; Taylor, 3—7; Drummond, 3—9; Mallinson, 0—12.

The thirteenth round will decide the issue with Martin playing Black against Belson, who must win to retain his title; both will enter the final round undefeated! It was planned to have adjourned and deferred games completed before staging the closing round.

"QUEEN'S INDIAN"

Toronto Championship, 1934.

(Notes from Tor. Tely)

J. H. Belson	H. F. Ridout
White	Black
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2 P—QB4	P—K3

3 Kt—KB3	P—QKt3
4 P—KKt3	B—Kt2
5 B—Kt2	P—KR3?
6 O—O	B—K2
7 Kt—B3	O—O
8 Q—B2	P—B4

... P—Q3 should precede this advance, but in any case Black would feel the weakening effect of his P—KR3.

9 P—Q5	PxP
10 Kt—KR4!	Kt—K5
11 Kt—B5	KtxKt
12 PxKt	B—B3?
13 Kt—Q6	Kt—B3

If ... Q—B2; then 14 KtxB, QxKt; 15 BxQP, Kt—B3; 16 Q—Kt6.

14 KtxB	Q—Kt1
15 PxP	Kt—K2
16 P—Q6	Kt—B3
17 Q—B5	QxKt

If ... BxP; then 18 BxP! and we have a very interesting position decidedly in White's favor.

18 B—K4	Resigns
---------	---------

A Rummy Variation

O the strangest match that was ever played
Took place on the Isle of Dum
When Blood the pirate and Bones the cook
Played for a bottle of rum.

Marooned they were by a stroke of fate,
The pilot has lost his almanac,
And though this occurred ninety years ago,
Blood played Alekhine's attack.

"A French," quoth Bones, "what a noisome thing!
Variations like that make me ill;
Yet by the locker of Davy Jones,
I'll win that bottle and swill!"

And the sun beat down on the sandy beach
And the waves rolled out refrain
And the fiendish French was handled by
Blood of the Spanish Main.

The hours passed, and the lonely men
Came to the end-game phase,
And Blood played on one pawn to the good
And his bloodshot eyes were ablaze.

But just as he queened his pawn there rose
To the lips of Jones one word:
"Checkmate!" and a stillness fell on the pair;
Not even their breathing was heard.

Till Blood, with a bloodcurdling yell, leapt up
Intending Jones' funeral rites.
"Look here," he roared, "where did you get
Three bishops and three knights?"

And Jones gave answer: "O Blood, my lad,
To my cook book ideals I cling,
And I firmly believe that one cannot have
Too much of any good thing!"

The years have passed, and the French Defense
Consoles us when we're glum,
And to Blood and Jones, let us not forget,
It meant a bottle of rum.

PAUL HUGO LITWINSKY.

GAME STUDIES

First Game of Match

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Lilienthal Dr. Tartakower
White Black

1 P—Q4 P—QB4

The merit of this move is highly questionable. White has at his command any number of replies all of which lead to a favorable position for the first player. The only saving feature of the move is that it avoids the usual routine moves. Tartakower deserves credit for adopting such daring tactics, especially against such an adversary.

2 P—K3

Apparently White's plans have been mapped out in advance of the game, and he intends to follow them no matter what his opponent plays. With such a wealth of interesting and favorable lines, the move selected is tame and indifferent. The game might have run 2 P—Q5, P—Q3; 3 P—K4, P—K4; 4 Kt—QB3, B—K2; 5 B—Q3, B—Kt4; 6 Kt—B3, BxB; 7 QxB, Kt—KR3; 8 P—KR3, P—B4; 9 Q—Kt5, Castles; 10 QxQ, RxQ; 11 Kt—KKt5, P—KKt3; 12 P—B4! (Alekhine-Tartakower, Dresden, 1926)); or 2 P—Q5, Kt—KB3; 3 Kt—KB3, P—QKt4; 4 P—B4, B—Kt2; 5 P—QR4, PxBP; 6 Kt—B3, P—K3; 7 P—K4, KtxKP; 8 KtxKt, PxP; 9 Kt—B3, P—Q5; 10 BxP, PxKt; 11 BxP ch, KxB; 12 Q—Kt3 ch! (Rubinstein-Spielman, Vienna, 1922).

2 P—K3
3 Kt—KB3 P—QKt3
4 QKt—Q2 Kt—KB3
5 B—Q3 B—Kt2
6 Castles Kt—B3
7 P—B3 PxP
8 KPxP

White's position is not bad. The point is that with either of the above lines, White would have a definite advantage; now it is an even game.

8 Q—B2
9 R—K1 P—KR3

Black prepares for an eventual attack beginning with . . . P—Kt4 and Castles Q, 9 . . . P—Q4 followed by . . . B—Q3 would be an alternative.

10 Kt—B1 B—K2
11 Q—K2 Kt—Q4
12 Kt—Kt3 P—KKt4
13 Kt—R5 Castles Q
14 B—R6

Instead of simplifying, 14 P—B4 with a counter attack in the center, to be continued with P—QR3 and P—QKt4, an attack on the Queen's wing appears more logical. Then White's stronger Pawn formation, together with the better coordi-

nated pieces should be brought to account in his favor.

14 KR—Kt1
15 BxBch KxB
16 Kt—K5 KtxKt
17 PxKt R—QB1
18 P—QR4 P—R3
19 Q—B3 Q—B3
20 B—Q2

Not QxP? 20 . . . QR—B1, 21 Q—Kt6, B—B4; 22 R—K2, Kt—B5! and White's position is precarious.

20 P—B4!
21 PxP e.p. KtxP
22 QxQch KxQ

Now, with an extra center Pawn, and the King in play, the ending is favorable to Black.

23 KtxKt BxKt
24 B—K3 P—Q4
25 KR—Q1 P—K4
26 R—Q3

26 P—B3 to be followed with K—B1 and K—K2 appears more natural.

26 KR—Q1
27 QR—Q1 P—Kt4
28 PxPch PxP
29 R—R1 R—QR1
30 R(Q3)—Q1 P—Q5!
31 PxP PxP
32 QR—QBlch

The Pawn obviously cannot be captured because of the threat of mate.

32 K—Kt2

There was nothing wrong with . . . K—Q4, but Black believing he has the game well in hand, prefers to play it safe.

33 B—Q2 R—R7
34 P—Kt4 R—QB1
35 RxR KxR
36 P—R4 K—Kt2
37 PxP PxP
38 K—B1 K—B3
39 R—Blch K—Q5
40 BxP!

This enables White to draw.

40 BxB
41 R—B5ch K—K5
42 RxB R—R8ch
43 K—K2 P—Q6ch
44 K—Q2 R—R7ch
45 K—K1 R—K7ch

46 K—Q1

46 K—B1 would lose, for then Black would play 46 . . . K—Q5 together with R—Q1 and the advance of the QP.

46 RxP
47 RxP RxP
Draw

Sixth Game of Match GIUOCO PIANO

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. Tartakower	Lilienthal
White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3 B—B4	B—B4
4 P—B3	Q—K2

Unless Black is prepared to meet the variations of the Moeller attack, it is best not to play 4 . . . Kt—B3, which is the orthodox defense.

5 Castles	P—Q3
6 P—Q4	B—Kt3
7 P—QR4	P—QR3
8 B—K3	B—R2

So that there will be no threat of P—Q5 followed by BxB breaking Black's Pawn chain.

9 P—R3	Kt—B3
10 QKt—Q2	Castles
11 P—Q5	Kt—Kt1
12 BxB	RxB
13 Kt—R2	QKt—Q2
14 B—Q3	R—K1
15 P—KB4	. . . .

A better way to play the Pawn formation would be P—R5, followed by P—QKt4, P—QB4-5. The text leaves White with a weak KP, and incidentally overlooks a Pawn. From this point the game is interesting only to note how White rebuilds his attack.

15	PxP
16 RxP	KtxQP
17 R—B2	Kt—K4
18 Q—K2	Kt—KB3
19 QR—KB1	B—K3
20 KKt—B3	KKt—Q2
21 Kt—Q4	KtxB
22 QxKt	Kt—K4
23 Q—Kt3	QR—R1
24 QKt—B3	Kt—Q6
25 R—K2	Kt—B4
26 Kt—Kt5	B—B5
27 Kt—B5	Q—K4
28 R—B4	BxR?

White with a Pawn behind desperately struggles to work up an attack, and uses a Rook as bait.

29 Kt—R6ch	PxKt
30 KtxBPch	Q—Kt2
31 KtxRP ch.	K—R1
32 Kt—B7ch	K—Kt1
Draw	

Played in the Mährisch-Ostrau Tournament July 1933

INDIAN DEFENCE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

L. Steiner	R. Pitschak
White	Black
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2 P—QB4	P—K3
3 Kt—QB3	B—Kt5
4 P—K3	P—QKt3
5 Kt—K2	. . . .

A favorite manouever with Rubinstein, which is however more effective against 4 . . . P—B4. A good alternative to the text is 5 Q—B3, P—Q4; 6 B—Q2, O—O; 7 Kt—R3 transposing into a game (Tarrasch-Sämisch, Breslau, 1925).

5	B—Kt2
6 P—QR3	BxKt ch.
7 KtxB	P—Q3
8 P—B3	Q—K2
9 P—K4	O—O
10 B—Q3	P—B4!

Taking advantage of the fact that White cannot reply P—Q5.

11 Kt—K2	Kt—B3
12 B—K3	QR—B

Black has played the opening very well and could have demolished his opponent's center now by . . . P—Q4!

13 P—Q5
---------	---------

This leads to a difficult and complicated game well suited to Steiner's aggressive style.

13	PxP
14 BPxP	Kt—K4
15 Kt—Kt3	. . . .

Alternative lines are 15 O—O, KR—K; 16 B—QKt5, or B—KKt5, or 15 B—B2, Kt—B5; 16 B—B, etc.

15	KtxB ch.
16 QxKt	KR—K

Threatening the QP.

17 K—B2	P—Kt3
---------	-------

In order to avoid the annoying entrance of the Kt at B5.

18 P—KR4!	Kt—Q2
19 QR—K	Q—B3
20 Q—B2	Kt—K4
21 K—Kt	. . . .

Preventing the exchange of the Bishop by . . . Kt—Kt5 ch.

21	P—QKt4
22 B—Kt5	Q—Kt2
23 P—R5	Kt—B5
24 PxP	. . . .

Knoch points out in the Tournament Book that the seemingly forceful move of B—B (intending

P—Kt3 and B—Kt2) is refuted by 24 . . . Q—Q5 ch; 25 K—B, P—Kt5! followed by . . . B—R3 or else 25 K—R2, BxP! 26 Kt—K2, Q—B3! (the same move follows on 26 R—Q).

24	BPxP
25 R—K2	R—B2
26 R—R4	R—B2
27 P—B4	B—B
28 Q—B	P—QR4
29 K—R	Kt—Kt3

Black wishes to advance his Queen-side Pawns in order to obtain some counter threats against the increasingly menacing attack of his opponent. Another good continuation would have been . . . P—R5, in order to fortify the position of the Kt by fixing White's KtP.

30 Q—K	P—Kt5
31 P—B5!	B—R3!

Steiner indicates the following interesting possibilities after 31 . . . PxP; 32 B—R6.

A. 32 . . . Q—Q5? 33 KtxP, BxKt; 34 PxR, RxR; 35 Q—Kt3 ch., and wins.

B. 32 . . . Q—Kt3; 33 PxP, RxR; 34 QxR, RxP; 35 R—Kt4, R—R4 ch; 36 KtxR, BxR; 37 QxB! winning a piece.

C. 32 . . . Q—B3 (best); 33 R—R5, P—B5; 34 R—KB2 with a dangerous attack.

32 R—KB2
----------	-----------

Not P—B6? RxBP!

32	Kt—Q2
33 Q—Q2	. . . . .

It seems that White misses a win here by 33 B—R6, Q—B3; 34 R—Kt4! for example

A. 34 . . . Kt—K4; 35 PxP! QxR; 36 PxR dbl. ch. and wins.

B. 34 . . . K—R; 35 PxP! QxR; 36 B—Kt7 ch!! (pointed out by Reuben Fine), K—Kt; 37 PxR ch., QxP; 38 B—B6 ch. winning quickly.

33	Q—Q5!
34 Q—B4	PxRP
35 PxRP	Kt—K4
36 PxP!!	. . . . .

A wholly unexpected Queen-sacrifice which freshens up White's attack.

36	RxQ
37 PxP ch.	K—R
38 R(B2)xR	Kt—Kt3!

Far better than 38 . . . Kt—Q2; 39 R—B7, B—B; 40 Kt—R5.

39 B—B6 ch.	QxB
40 RxQ	KtxR
41 RxP!	. . . . .

Not 41 R—R6, B—Q6; 42 RxKt, P—B5; 43 R—R6, P—B6; 44 RxP, R—QB; 45 R—QB6, RxR; 46 PxR, P—B7 and wins.

41	B—Q6!
42 R—QB6!	. . . . .

R—R6 with the object of capturing the Kt would obviously be bad because of . . . P—B5.

42	P—B5
43 R—B7	Kt—Kt3

44 P—Q6	Kt—B
45 P—K5!	R—Q
46 Kt—R5!	Kt—K3!

46 . . . KtxP is answered by P—K6. The text is forced, Kt—B4 being threatened.

47 R—B6	Kt—Q5
48 R—B7	Kt—K3
49 R—B6	Kt—Q5
50 R—B7	Kt—K3

Drawn by repetition of moves.

The position is legitimately drawn, for if 50 R—B7, Kt—Kt4; 51 R—B5! or 50 R—B7, Kt—K3; 51 R—B6, KxP; 52 P—Q7! Kt—B; 53 R—B8! Kt—K3; 54 R—B6 (Knoch).

A highly interesting game.

Played in a Match in Holland

(Fifth Game)

April, 1933

INDIAN DEFENCE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

R. Spielmann	S. Landau
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2 P—QB4	P—K3
3 Kt—KB3	P—QKt3
4 P—KKt3	B—Kt2
5 B—Kt2	B—K2
6 Kt—B3	O—O

Dr. Euwe criticizes this move and recommends the simpler continuation of . . . Kt—K5.

7 Q—B2	P—Q3
--------	------

Black avoids . . . P—Q4 because of 8 Kt—K5. But perhaps this continuation would have been the lesser evil, for example 8 . . . P—B4; 9 PxBP, BxP; 10 B—Kt5 (else Black plays . . . Q—B2!), 11 PxP, KtxP; 12 BxB, QxB; 13 KtxKt, PxKt; 14 Kt—B3, P—Q5! 15 O—O, Kt—B3; 16 KR—Q, QR—B, etc.

8 P—K4	Kt—B3
--------	-------

An unfortunate experiment— . . . QKt—Q2 directly would save time.

9 O—O	P—K4
10 P—Q5	Kt—QKt5
11 Q—K2	Kt—K

Premature: He should first play 11 . . . P—QR4 and after 12 P—QR3, Kt—R3 his pieces are not so bottled up as after the text. White could continue advantageously with 13 Kt—KR4 or simply 12 Kt—KR4 immediately.

12 P—QR3	Kt—R3
13 P—QKt4	P—Kt3
14 B—R6	Kt—Kt2
15 Kt—K!	. . . . .

Discouraging Black from attempting . . . P—KB4 because of the intended reply 16 P—KB4. Such positions are usually to the advantage of the better developed player—in this case White.

15	Kt—Kt
16 P—B4	PxP

Black is under the impression that he can demonstrate White's center to be weak. Spielmann, however, completely refutes his opponent's plan by the following tactical finesse:

17 P×P	B—KB3
18 P—K5!	R—K
19 Kt—K4!	.....

Very fine play, as the sequel shows.

19	P×P
20 B—Kt5!	.....

The point of the Pawn sacrifice. White obtains an overwhelming attack.

20	B×B
----------	-----

Not 20 ... Kt—Q2; 21 KtxB ch., KtxKt; 22 P×P, Kt(Kt2)—R4; 23 Q—Kt2 and wins.

21 P×B	Kt—Q2
--------	-------

The weakness at KB3 renders Black's position hopeless. After 21 ... R—K2 there would follow 22 Kt—B6 ch., K—R; 23 B—K4! with numerous eventual threats such as R—Q, Q—B3, P—Q6, P—B5, as well as Kt—Kt2—K3—Kt4, etc.

22 B—R3	B—B
23 Kt—Q3	.....

Spielmann prefers to strengthen his attack instead of winning the exchange immediately by BxKt and Kt—B6 ch.

23	R—K2
24 BxKt	B×B
25 Kt—B6 ch.	K—R
26 KtxKP	B—B4
27 QR—K!	.....

Prettily forcing the win of the exchange, as Black is helpless against ... KtxKtP ch.

27	Q—QB
28 KtxKtP ch.	BxKt
29 QxR	Q—R6

The rest is easy: 30 Q—K3, Q—R5; 31 Q—B4, Q—R6; 32 R—K3, Q—B; 33 KR—K, P—QR4; 34 R—K8 ch., KtxR; 35 RxKt ch., QxR; 36 KtxQ, RxKt; 37 QxQBP, P×P; 38 P×P, resigns.

Played in the All-Russian Tournament September, 1933 FRENCH DEFENCE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

G. Ioewenfisch	M. Judowitsch
White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K3
2 P—Q4	P—Q4
3 Kt—Q2	.....

An unusual line with which Dr. Tarrasch experimented for some time.

3	P—QB4
---------	-------

Better than 3 ... Kt—KB3? after which White obtains a strong attack, for example 4 P—K5, KKt—Q2; 5 B—Q3, P—QB4; 6 P—QB3, Kt—QB3; 7 Kt—K2, Q—Kt3; 8 Kt—B3, B—K2; 9 O—O, O—O; 10 Kt—B4! (preventing ... P—B3) as in a game Tarrasch-Gottschall, Dresden, 1892.

4 KP×P	KP×P
--------	------

Not 4 ... BP×P; 5 B—Kt5 ch., B—Q2; 6 P×P! (Tarrasch).

5 KKt—B3	Kt—QB3
6 B—Kt5	Kt—B3

Correct was ... B—Q3 followed by ... KKt—K2.

7 O—O	B—K2
8 P×P	O—O

He cannot play 8 ... BxP because of 9 R—K ch., B—K3 (9 ... B—K2; 10 Q—K2! B—K3; 11 Kt—Q4); 10 Kt—Kt3, B—Kt3; 11 Kt(Kt3)—Q4, Q—B (11 ... Q—Q2; 12 Kt—K5); 12 KtxB, P×Kt; 13 Kt—Kt5 and White has a winning game.

9 Kt—Kt3	Kt—K5
10 B—K3	B—Kt5
11 BxKt	P×B
12 Q—Q3	BxKt
13 P×B	Kt—Kt4
14 P—KB4	Q—Q2

Black has no compensation for his Pawn and would not mind getting a draw by ... Q—Kt5 ch.

15 P—KB3!	Kt—K3
16 K—R	P—B4
17 R—KKt	P—QR4

In order to loosen up White's Pawn structure on the Queen side with some possibilities of invasion later on (see the manouever beginning with his 20th move).

18 P—QR4	B—B3
19 QR—Q!	.....

White's advantage consists not so much in the extra Pawn (which is now worthless) as in his well-situated pieces; he plays the subsequent phase with great skill.

19	QR—Kt
----------	-------

Naturally he avoids 19 ... BxP? 20 P—B3 (20 P—B4, P—Q5!), Q—Kt2; 21 Kt—Q4! KtxKt (21 ... KtxP; 22 Q—B2 and wins.); 22 BxKt, P—Kt3; 23 R—Kt, QR—Kt; 24 R—Kt2 etc., or 20 ... QR—Kt; 21 Q—B2, Q—Kt2; 22 Kt—Q4! (22 KtxP, Q—R3), KtxKt; 23 BxKt, P—Kt3; 24 R—Kt, Q—Kt6; 25 Q—Q2! Q—R6 (White threatens R—Kt2, and 25 ... R—Kt2; 26 R—Kt2, KR—Kt would not do because of 27 B—K5, BxP; 28 RxQ, BxQ; 29 RxR, RxR; 30 RxB); 26 R—Kt2, B—R8; 27 R—Kt6! with a winning position.

20 KtxP	RxP
21 Kt—Kt3	Q—K

After 21 ... R—R7 White can continue advantageously with 22 P—R5 (not 22 P—B4, P—Q5!), B—Q; 23 R—R!

22 B—B	R—R7
23 QR—K!	.....

P—R5 is also strong, but White has in mind his 25th move.

23	B—R5
24 R—K2	RxRP
25 Q—K3!	.....

Very neat; Black cannot reply 25 ... Kt—B2 because of 26 B—Kt2! P—Kt3; 27 Q—B3! or else 26 ... P—Q5; 27 BxP and wins.

25	K—B2
----------	------

26 B—Kt2

Threatening QxKt ch! followed by RxP ch.

26 R—Kt

26 . . . B—B3 would likewise lose very quickly after 27 BxB, PxP (27 . . . KxB; 28 Q—K5 ch. etc.); 28 R(Kt)—K,

A. 28 . . . Kt—Kt2; 29 Q—Kt, Q—Q2; 30 R—K7 ch.

B. 28 . . . Kt—B2; 29 Q—K7 ch.

27 Q—K5

This forces a pretty finish.

27 B—B3

27 . . . P—Kt3 is refuted by 28 R(Kt)—K!!

28 RxP ch! BxR

29 QxP ch. K—K2

30 RxKt ch. K—Q

31 RxQ ch. Resigns

Played by Correspondence

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

E. Busch Dr. Ed. Dyckoff
(Passau) (Munich)

White

Black

1 P—Q4 P—Q4

2 P—QB4 P—K3

3 Kt—QB3 P—QB4

4 BPxP KPxP

5 Kt—B3 Kt—QB3

6 P—K3

Here White deviates from the recognized line of play. 6 P—KKt3, Kt—B3; 7 B—Kt2, PxP; 8 KKtxP, B—QB4; 9 Kt—Kt3!, B—Kt3; 10 Castles, (10 KtxP, KtxKt; 11 QxKt, QxQ; 12 BxQ, Kt—Kt5 with positional compensation for the Pawn) B—K3; 11 B—Kt5, Castles; 12 Kt—R4, P—KR3; 13 KtxB, PxKt; 14 B—K3, QKt—R4; 15 B—Q4!, would leave White with a positional superiority. The text move is weak only in so far as it makes no effort to attack directly Black's isolated QP.

6 PxP would be met by . . . P—Q5; 7 Kt—QR4, BxP; 8 KtxB, Q—R4 ch!, regaining the piece and Pawn with a good position.

6 Kt—B3

7 B—Q3

There is no point now to 7 PxP, with the idea of isolating Black's QP, for then White cannot prevent . . . P—Q5, eventually, which would dissolve the weakness. In any event Black's greater mobility would more than compensate for the weak QP.

7 B—Q3

8 Castles Castles

9 Kt—QKt5 B—Kt5

10 P—QKt3

But here White definitely fails to take advantage of the position. 10 KtxB, QxKt; 11 PxP, QxBP; 12 P—QKt3 would leave White with at least the advantage of two Bishops. The text move is ill-timed.

10 PxP

11 QKtxQP KtxKt

12 PxKt Kt—K5

13 B—Kt2 P—B4

White's inaccuracy on his 10th move has resulted in Black seizing the initiative, and the second player makes the most of his opportunity.

14 B—K2 BxKt!

Generally, exchanging a Bishop for a Knight would be condemned, but here there is a good reason for it. White threatened to occupy the square K5 with his Knight, from which it would be difficult to dislodge it, without seriously impairing the position.

15 BxB Q—B3

16 Q—Q3 P—QR3

To prevent . . . Q—Kt5!

17 QR—B1

17 P—KKt3, followed by B—Kt2 and P—KB3 at once, was in order.

17 P—KKt4

18 P—Kt3 Q—Kt3

19 B—Kt2 P—Kt5

20 R—B2

Not 20 P—KB3, PxP; 21 RxP (BxP, BxP; 22 BxKt, B—B7 ch; 23 KxB, PxP ch!), P—B5!

20 P—B5

21 BxKt

Unnecessary, the Bishop was needed for the defense. KR—B1 was indicated.

21 PxP

22 Q—B4 ch R—B2

23 PxP

This lengthens the scope of Black's Bishop, and makes the defense difficult, but the possibilities of either . . . P—B6 followed by Q—R6!, or . . . P—K6 were not easy to parry.

23 BxP

24 B—B1 B—B2

25 R—B3

Forced, otherwise there would be no defense against . . . Q—R4!

25 R—Q1

25 . . . Q—R4, would be parried with 26 QxB!, RxQ; 27 RxR, followed by KR—B1 and the doubling of the Rooks on the seventh rank.

26 R—Q1 Q—R4

27 R—Kt3

Not 27 QxB, RxQ; 28 RxR, P—Kt6!!

27 P—QKt4

28 Q—K2 BxR

Black has now realized the fruit of his labor, but the weakness of his black squares makes it still difficult to win.

29 RPxB Q—KB4

30 B—B4 P—KR4

31 Q—K3 P—R5!

32 R—QB1 R—Q4

33 R—B6 KR—Q2!

34 PxP

If 34 B—K5?, RxB! 35 PxR, R—Q8 ch; 36 K—R2 (K—Kt2, Q—B6 ch; 37 QxQ, KtPxQ ch, 38 K—R2, P—K6!), PxP ch; 37 KxP, (QxP, Q—R4 ch!), 38 R—Q6!

34 RxP
35 RxP R(Q5)—Q6
36 Q—Kt6 P—K6!!
Resigns.

For if 37 BxP, R—Q8 ch; 38 K—R2, Q—K4 ch; 39 K—Kt2, Q—K5 ch! or 37 PxP, R—Q8 ch; 38 R(Q2)—Q7 ch and mate in few.

Metropolitan Chess League

March 1934

Ruy Lopez

A. S. Pinkus	S. Konigsburg
Manhattan C. C.	Caissa C. C.
White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3
4 B—R4	B—K2

Indifferent! White is permitted too much leeway in conducting the opening. Black should not deviate from the usual Kt—B3.

5 Castles

But White fails to take advantage of Black's slight slip. Instead at once 5 P—Q4, PxP; 6 KtxP, KtxKt; 7 QxKt would leave the first player with a superior position. 7 . . . P—QB4 would be parried with Q—Q5!

5 P—Q3
6 P—B3

Again 6 P—Q4 was indicated. The continuation would probably run 6 . . . P—QKt4; 7 B—Kt3, KtxP; 8 KtxKt, PxKt; 9 QxP, with the Queen placed in a commanding position. 9 . . . P—QB4 would be met by QxKtP!

6 P—QKt4

7 B—B2 B—Kt5
8 Q—K2

8 P—KR3 is more accurate. Then Black must retreat his Bishop to Q2 with the consequent loss of time, or to R4, where it will be open to the eventual attack P—KKt4, when it will be shut out of the game.

8 Kt—B3
9 P—QR4 P—Kt5
10 P—R5 Castles
11 B—R4 B—Q2

Not 11 . . . KtxRP; 12 PxP, Kt—Kt2; 13 B—B6!

12 P—Q4 PxBP

Now if 12 KtxRP; 13 BxB, Kt—Kt6; 14 B—R4, KtxR, but the Kt is trapped.

13 KtPxP PxP

This sacrifices the center, but it is difficult to suggest a good continuation. 13 . . . Q—K1 (threatening . . . KtxQP) should be considered.

14 PxP P—Q4
15 Kt—B3

If 15 P—K5, Kt—K5; 16 B—B2, P—KB4.

15 PxP
16 KtxP R—K1?

16 . . . Kt—QKt5 was the only move that offered chances. The KR is needed to protect the KBP.

17 Kt(K4)—Kt5! P—R3?
18 KtxP! KxKt
19 B—Kt3 ch!! K—Kt3

If . . . K—B1, Q—B4!
20 Kt—R4 ch

White announced mate in seven beginning with this move. The continuation would probably be 20 . . . K—R2; 21 Q—Q3 ch., B—KB4; 22 QxB ch, K—R1; 23 Kt—Kt6 ch, K—R2; 24 Kt—B8 dbl. ch., K—R1; 25 Q—R7 ch., KtxQ; 26 Kt—Kt6 mate.



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WHO'S WHO IN PROBLEMDOM

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER



M. Havel

When, a few years ago, the so-called "New Direction" problem spread over Europe, especially England and Germany, the problem authors of reputation and fame immediately split into two hostile factions. Many of the greatest masters of composition looked askance at the new type of problem, declaring that they could see neither rhyme nor reason in the trend to sacrifice principles to the "molocho strategy."

One of the noted problemists defying the new order was M. Havel, a faithful follower of the Dobrusky—Dr. Mach school of composing. This school, sometimes called the Bohemian, exacts Purity, Economy and material artistry, in short: Beauty, in a chess problem as the governing principle. Havel, a disciple of the Bohemian school, rose to become its most outstanding prophet and exponent.

Havel was born Nov. 7, 1881 in Teplice (Teplitz), now a component part of Czechoslovakia. He is connected, in an administrative position, with the railroad system of his country.

In problem chess Havel accomplished a marvelous success. He has composed approximately 1100 problems, of which number no less than 125 were honored with prizes and mentions. 500 of his creations were published in 1923 by Alain C. White in his Christmas Series.

In his communication to this department, Havel calmly but firmly expresses his "conviction that the estetic merit of a problem, as expressed in beauty and artistic finish, is at least as important and essential a factor as is strategical play." It is hardly proper for me to voice my own opinion in these paragraphs devoted to the purpose of acquainting American problem friends with the Bohemian Composer Havel, but I cannot but underline Havel's conviction as a true and truthful portrait of my own mental conception. The young student of problem lore, in any country on earth, who chooses Havel's problems to guide his own work, will never regret that decision.

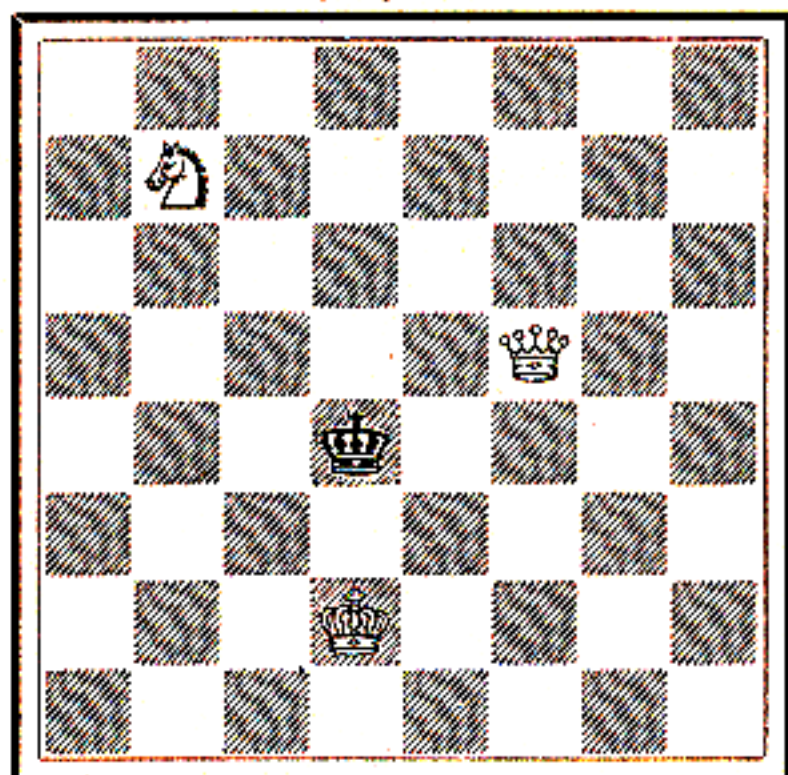
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May he continue for many years to gladden the chess world with his artistic, beautiful work. We need Havel now more than ever before.

DEDICATED TO OTTO WURZBURG

By M. Havel

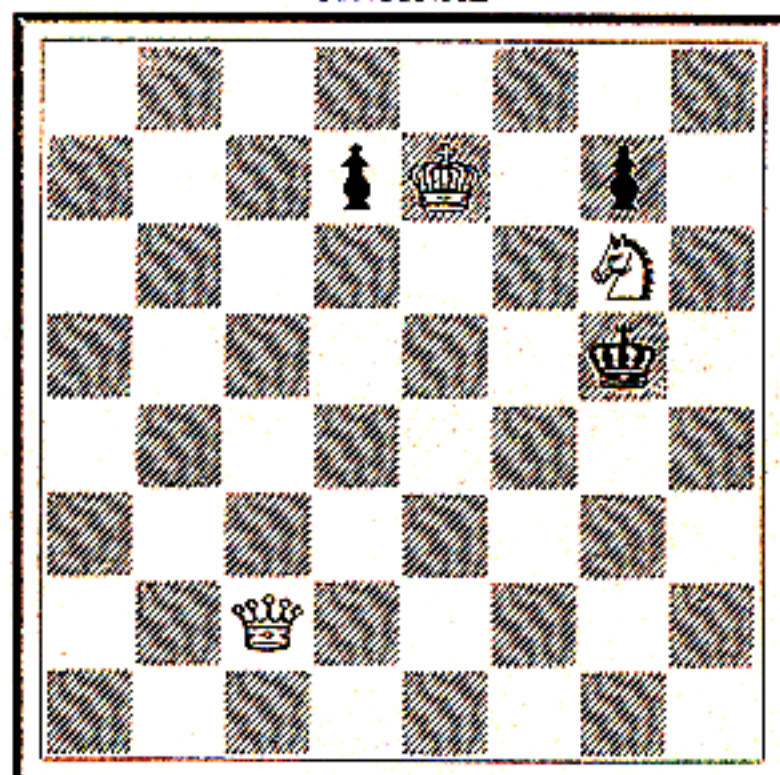
ORIGINAL



Mate in four.

- 1 Q—Kt6, K—B5; 2 Q—Q3 ch, K—Kt5; 3 K—B2
1 . . . , K—Q4; 2 K—Q3, K—K4; 3 K—K3

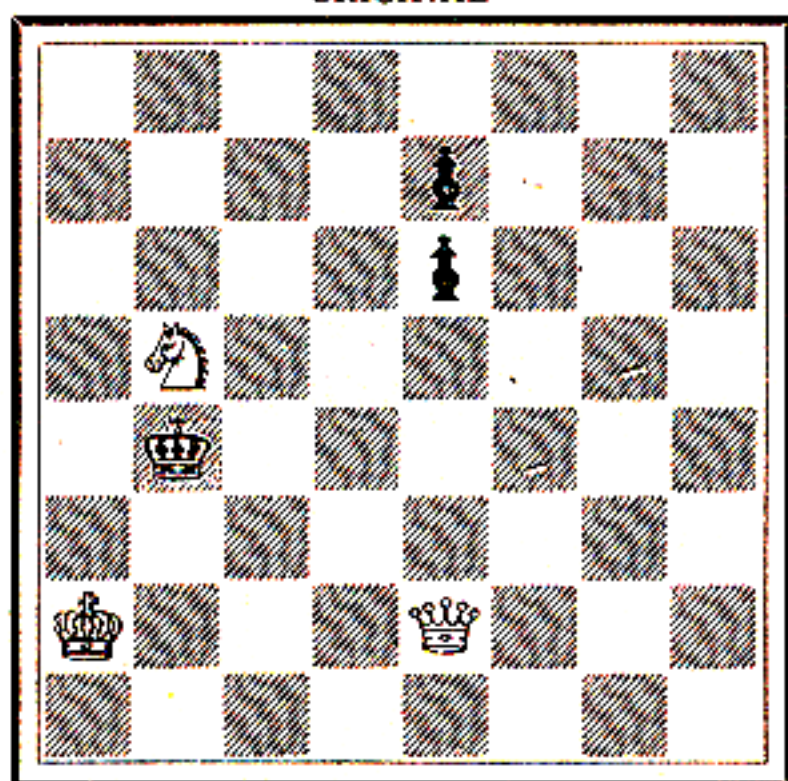
ORIGINAL



Mate in four.

- 1 Q—R4, KxKt; 2 Q—KKt4 ch, K—R3; 3 K—B7
1 . . . , P—Q4; 2 K—B7, P—Q5; 3 QxP

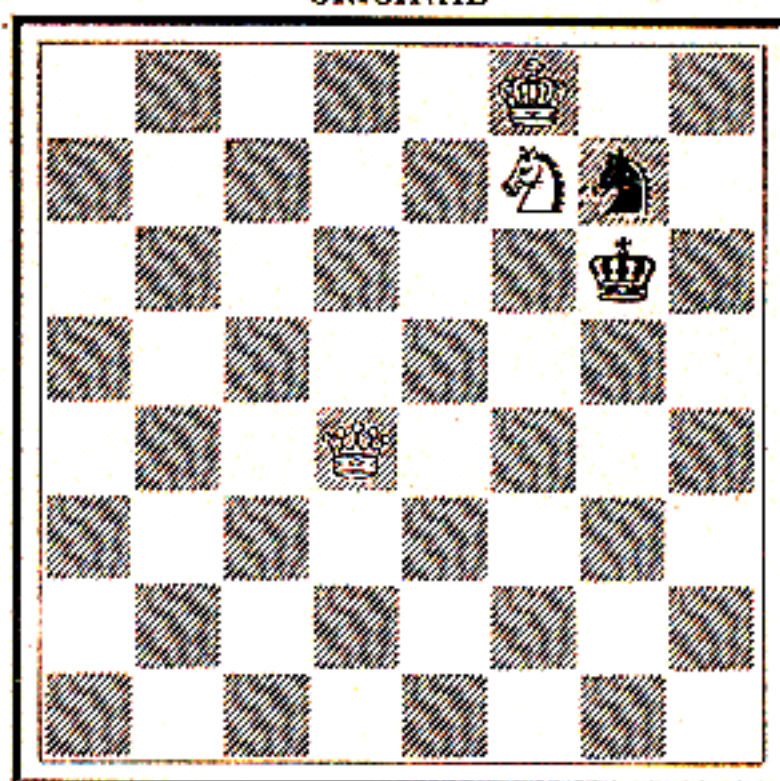
ORIGINAL



Mate in five.

- 1 Q—K5, K—R4; 2 K—Kt3, K—Kt3; 3 K—B4,
K—Kt2; 4 Q—B7 ch
1 . . . , K—B5; 2 Kt—R3 ch, K—Q6; 3 K—Kt3,
K—Q7; 4 Kt—B2

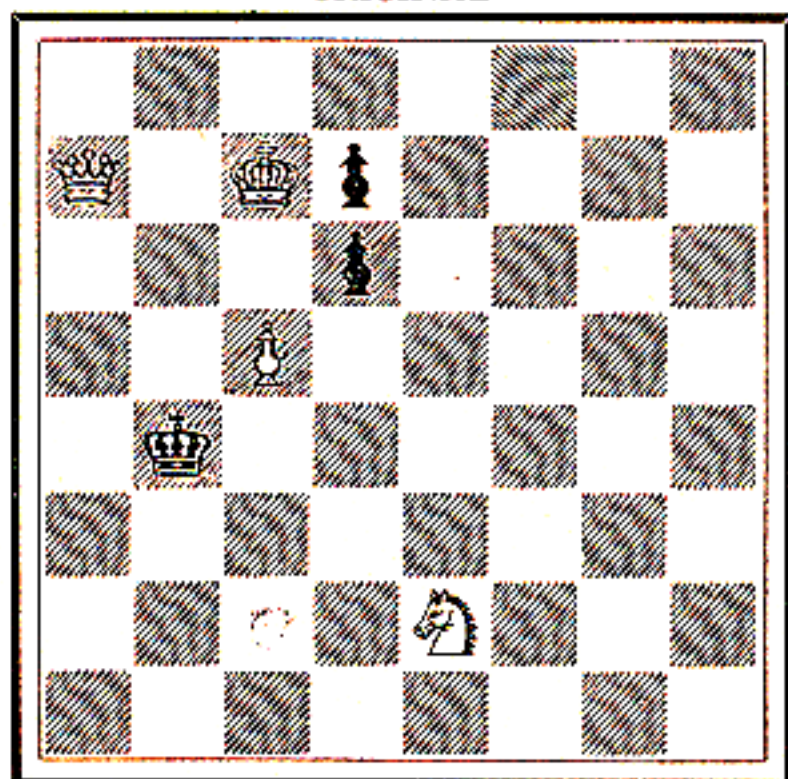
ORIGINAL



Mate in five.

- 1 Kt—R8 ch, K—B4; 2 KxKt, K—K3; 3 K—Kt6,
K—K2; 4 Kt—B7
1 . . . K—Kt4; 2 KxKt, K—B4; 3 K—B7, K—Kt4;
Kt—Kt6

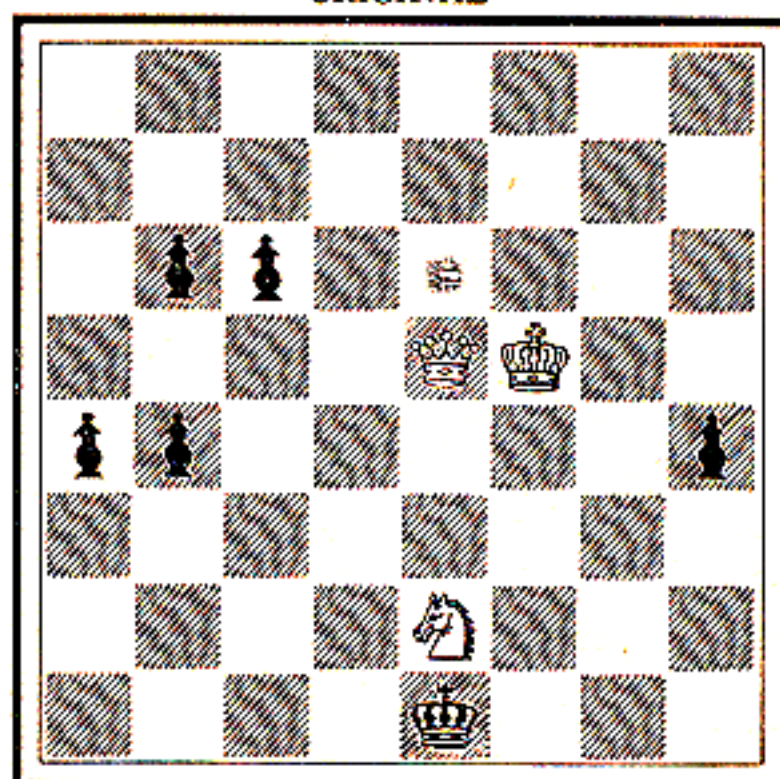
ORIGINAL



Mate in five.

- 1 Q—R2, KxP; 2 Q—Kt3, P—Q4; 3 KxP, P—Q5;
4 Kt—B4
1 . . . PxP; 2 KxP, P—B5; 3 K—B6, P—B6;
4 Kt—B4

ORIGINAL



Mate in four.

- 1 K—K4, K—Q7; 2 Q—Kt2 ch, K—Q8; 3 K—B3
1 . . . K—B7; 2 Q—R2 ch, K—K8; 3 K—Q3
1 . . . P—R6(any); 2 K—K3, K—Q8; 3 Q—R ch.

CHESS MADE EASY

By Donald MacMurray

This is the first of a series of articles designed to explain to the beginner, step by step, the basic ideas which must be grasped before the game can be played intelligently. It is assumed that the reader is familiar with the rules of the game, the movements of the pieces, and the system of notation of the moves, which is explained very clearly in Mitchel's Guide to the Game of Chess.

I. SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

To begin with, let us think of the conduct of the game in terms of our final object, which is to checkmate the adverse King. For effecting this purpose, we have at our command a little army of sixteen pieces.

It is apparent, however, that something is seriously wrong with the position of our army as it stands at the beginning of the game. Surely no maneuvers of any army can be successful unless its units are coordinated with each other; and here we find that almost half of our pieces, far from being coordinated, can not make any move at all. Therefore our first problem is: How shall we get the pieces out so as to ensure them greater mobility—in fact, the maximum mobility?

Before going further, it may be as well to digress a little, and to state that this idea of mobility, in its wider sense, is the standard by which we measure the relative values of the pieces. That is to say; the greater the mobility of which a piece is capable, the greater its value. These values are, closely:

Pawn 1, Knight $3\frac{1}{2}$, Bishop $3\frac{1}{2}$, Rook 5, Queen 10.

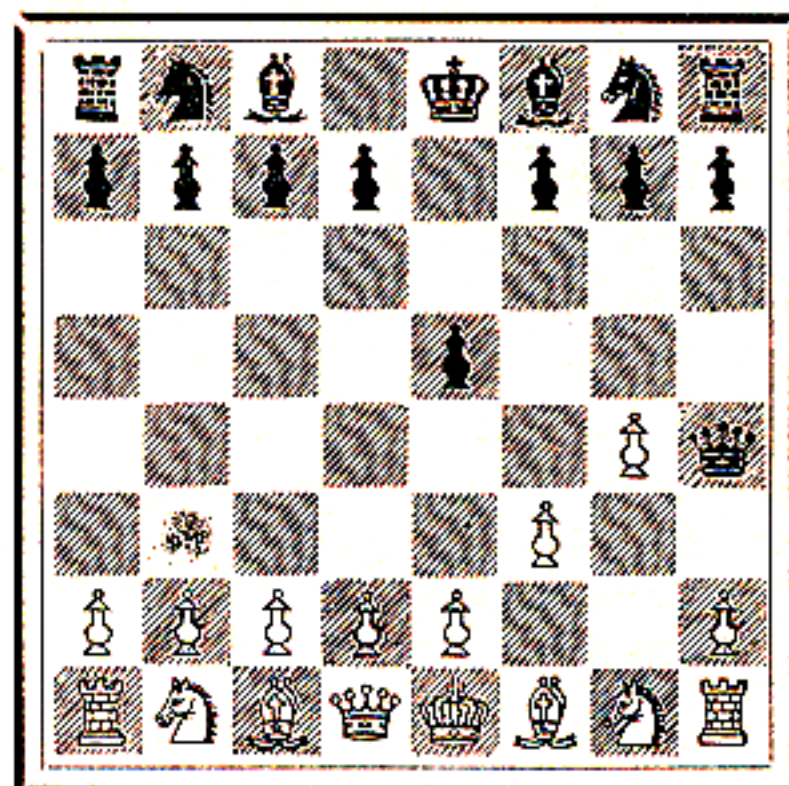
(The king, of course, is invaluable in the sense that he cannot be exchanged or lost, as the other pieces can; but in the end-game, which in general, is the only time when he becomes useful, he is worth a little more, perhaps, than a bishop).

These values are not arbitrary. They are made as a result of practical experience, and practical experience will show it to be correct in most cases. Like all chess maxims and generalizations, it is only a rule of thumb, and many positions may arise which will enhance the comparative value of some one piece; still, it is worth while to know it because it is the very real and solid basis upon which rests nearly every calculation of every chess player, from the grand master down to the duffer.

Now, to return to our original problem: It is clear that some of the pawns must be advanced in order to free the pieces behind them. But never let it be thought that this

can be done purely at random; witness the following lamentable incident.

1 P—KKt4?, P—K4; 2 P—KB3??, Q—R5 mate!



Our best first move is either 1 P—K4 or 1 P—Q4. The reasons for this are: First, each of these moves opens the lines in front of two pieces, the queen and a bishop; second, each of these moves provides the beginning of a "skeleton" of pawns behind which we may arrange our pieces, without fear of their being driven away from their best squares by the rapid, and possibly crippling, attacks which our opponents might make upon them if he were permitted an unrestricted advance of his own center pawns. Third, each of these moves is a bid for the control of the center of the board. The "center" is a subject which we will be able to discuss more fully later on, but the importance of stationing pieces there, and conversely, of preventing the opponent's stationing his pieces there, may be brought out by the following simple illustration:

Put a knight on one of the corner squares, and see what a feeble beast he is. Only two squares to move to! Put the same knight on one of the center squares, e. g. K5 or Q5. Now he has FOUR TIMES the mobility; besides, he is able from there to strike at either side of your opponent's position.

WOMEN IN CHESS

By HARRIET BROUGHTON

With the presentation of the Allen trophy to Mrs. W. I. Seaman, of Staten Island, as first prize, copies of "Chess Potpourri," with the compliments of Alfred C. Klahre, the author, as second prizes to Mrs. Adele Rivero and Mrs. Harriet Broughton, who tied for second place, and a magnetic chess board, contributed by Alvin C. Cass, to Mrs. B. W. McCready, who ranked next highest, the Women's Chess Tournament of the Marshall Chess Club came to an end on March 2nd.

Besides bringing into the limelight such a seasoned player as Mrs. Seaman, who began her chess career in short skirts, promising material for future championship is recognized in Mrs. Rivero, who met Mrs. Seaman in the last round with only one lost game, and a chance to tie for first place.

The tournament has disclosed a number of interesting highlights concerning women chess players and their interest in the game. Evidence of the serious attitude they have lies in

Miss Edith Weart's statement that games "bore" her, but she "likes chess." She says that for ten years the only competition she was able to get was from friends she herself had taught to play; and she taught them all the Evans gambit! Moreover, she used this opening consistently playing white in the tournament. She ended with six wins and five losses.

A possible sequence to this tournament may be a Ladies' Night at the Marshall, at special membership rates for one evening a week and perhaps Sunday afternoon, when coffee would be served. Apparently, however, there are two distinct reactions to this idea, as some of the ladies care not for Quaker meetings.

In the likelihood of another tournament in the not too distant future, resulting in further advancement in chess for women, who knows whether to take seriously Reshevsky's facetious aside to Fine, "That's what we have to fear?"

KING'S INDIAN

Mrs. Harriett Broughton	Mrs. B. W. McCready
White	Black
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3
2 P—QB4	P—KKt3
3 Kt—QB3	B—Kt2
4 Kt—B3	P—Q3
5 P—K3	O—O
6 B—Q3	R—K
7 O—O	P—K4
8 Q—B2	Kt—QB3
9 P—QR3	P—Q4
10 PxQP	KKtxP
11 KtxKt	QxKt
12 B—K4	....

12 P—K4 followed by 13 P—Q5 would, we think, have yielded white a definite superiority.

12	Q—Q2
13 P—Q5	Kt—K2
14 R—Q	R—Kt

If 14 . . . P—KB4, then 15 B—Q3, P—K5; 16 P—Q6; PxB; 17 Queen checks regaining the piece.

15 P—QKt3	P—KB4
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Superficially examined this seems to win a piece.

White now ingeniously extricates the game by means of a gambit.

16 P—Q6	PxP
---------	-----

If 16 . . . PxB; 17 PxP and Queen and Rook are simultaneously in jeopardy.

17 B—Q5 ch.	KtxB
18 RxKt	P—K5
19 Kt—Q4	R—K4

Perhaps it would have been better policy to have harried the marooned rook by a threat to fianchetto the Queen's Bishop.

20 Q—B4	K—B
21 B—Kt2	RxR
22 QxR	P—QR3
23 P—QR4	B—K4
24 R—Q	Q—KB2
25 Q—R5	B—K3
26 KtxB ch.	QxB
27 BxB	QxB

27 . . . PxB was Black's last chance. White now emerges dominantly in control of the board.

28 Q—B7	Q—K
29 QxRP	Q—B2
30 Q—R8 ch.	Q—Kt
31 Q—B6 ch.	K—K
32 QxQP winning.	

MORPHY and ALEKHINE

By Irving Chernev

(This is the first of four essays entitled "Morphy and Alekhine" comparing these two famous masters.)

It is impossible to estimate whether the statement made by several historians is true, that Paganini was the most remarkable violinist that ever lived and that Liszt's genius as a pianist has never been equalled. We can, however, compare the skill of chess masters of past generations against that of the present day with a greater degree of accuracy through the records of their games.

An examination of Morphy's battles shows several noteworthy facts. His "brilliances" occurred only in games against amateurs of varying degrees of strength. In his matches where his opposition was stronger, his "gems" were conspicuous by their absence.

Let us examine a typical example of an "immortal" game. Lest we be accused of partiality, we mention that this particular game is referred to by Frank J. Marshall in "Comparative Chess" as "the most famous game of all time."

Paris 1858

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE

Morphy	The Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard
White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4
2 Kt—KB3	P—Q3
3 P—Q4	B—Kt5?

It is usually unwise to develop Bishops before Knights (Cf. "Chess Strategy and Tactics," page 14).

4 PxP BxKt

Forced, as 4 . . . PxP obviously loses a Pawn.

5 QxB PxP

The error of Black's third move is thus demonstrated. While the Bishop has disappeared, the Knight has been replaced by another piece with gain of tempo for White.

6 B—QB4 Kt—KB3?

A routine move, but bad; 6 . . . Q—Q2 was indicated.

7 Q—QKt3

An embarrassing move to meet. Black must decide whether to give up the KBP or the QKt P.

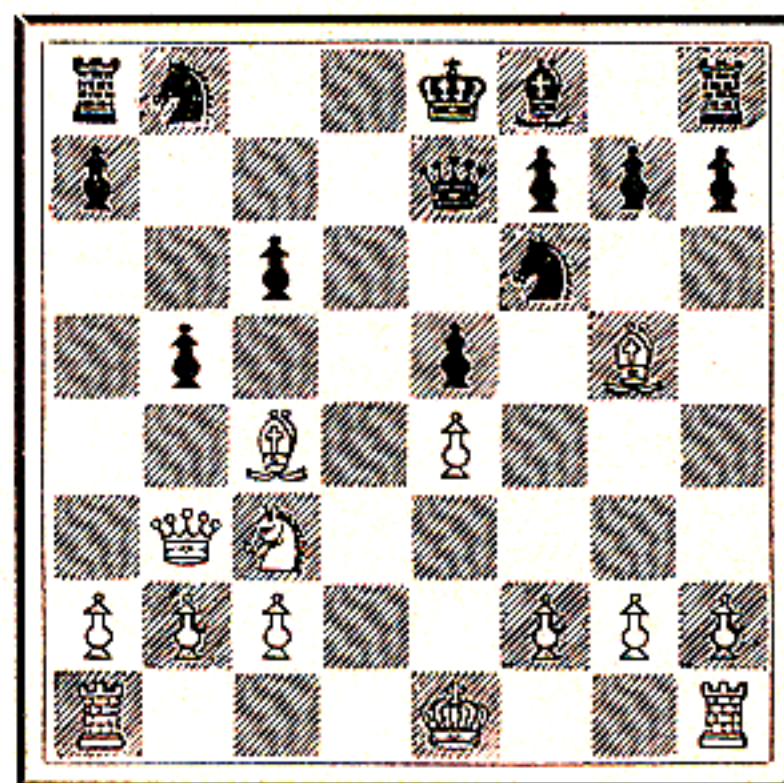
7 Q—K2

In a similar position, Harrwitz played 7 . . . B—Q3. The allies decided on the text, hoping for 8 QxP, Q—Kt5 ch, exchanging Queens at the expense of a Pawn.

8 Kt—B3 P—B3

9 B—KKt5 P—QKt4?

Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard



Morphy

Forcing Morphy to play "brilliantly."

10 KtxP

"The first link in a chain of a most beautiful combination" (Steinitz).

10 PxKt

11 BxKtP ch. QKt—Q2

12 O—O—O

Threatening to win a piece by 13 QBxKt or 13 BxKt ch. The combination plays itself.

12 . . . R—Q

13 RxKt RxR

14 R—Q Q—K3

White has quite a few winning lines to choose from now. He picks the shortest and most elegant.

Besides the move played he had a choice of 15 BxKt, QxQ, 16 BxR mate, or 15 Q—R4, P—QR3; 16 BxKt, PxKB; 17 Q—R8 ch. followed by mate, or even 15 QxQ ch, PxQ; 16 BxKt, PxB; 17 RxR, etc.

15 BxRch! KtxB

16 Q—Kt8 ch. KtxQ

17 R—Q8 mate

Without wishing to disparage the genius of Morphy, whose lively and clear cut style excites our admiration and whose games are highly enjoyable even now, we merely state that these games show (a) his masterpieces were not match or tournament games, but off-hand encounters against inferior opponents, (b) these opponents had "busted" positions before any combination was initiated, (c) their acceptance of King's Gambits and Evan's Gambits lead to open positions which Morphy handled with great skill, and (d) his adversaries knew nothing about defence.

In our next article we will analyze his famous game against Paulsen in 1857, and then compare these with two of Dr. Alekhine's masterpieces.

WHO'S WHO IN CHESS

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

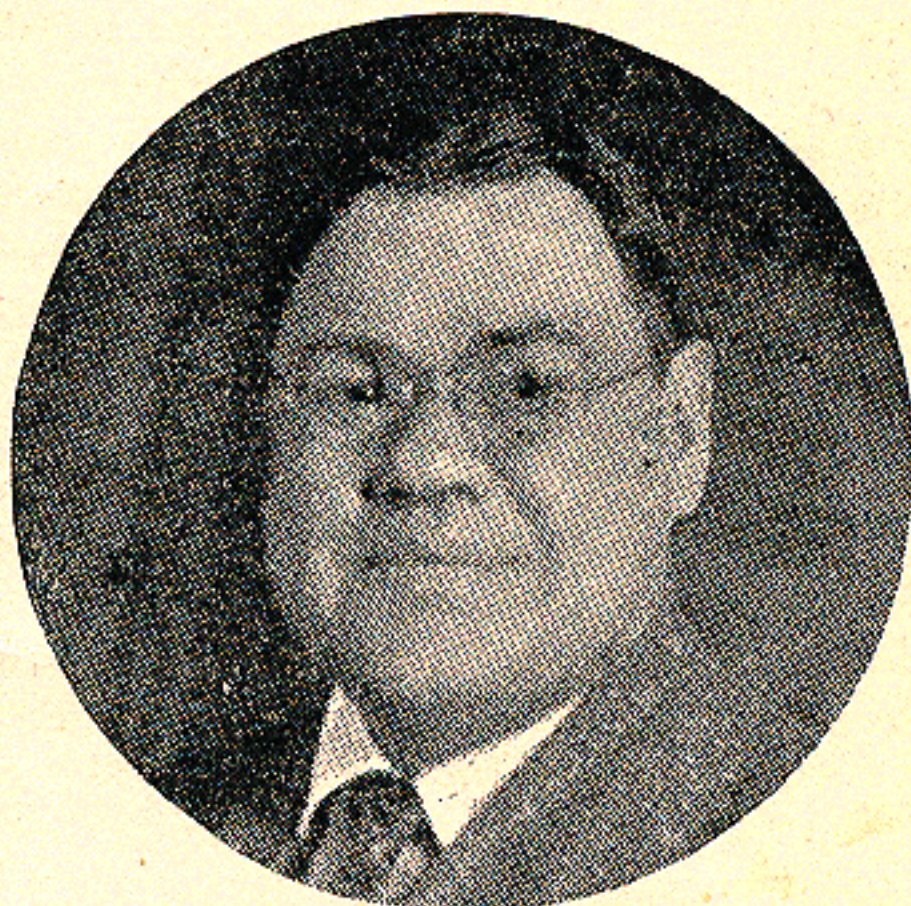
*"The cities are full of pride,
Challenging each other."*

KIPLING.

Sydney T. Sharp, long recognized as one of America's leading experts, has made a unique record in his city and state. His career covers nearly thirty years, and in that time, he has garnered, not once but many times, about every laurel that Caissa can offer. He has been State Champion on nine occasions, winning the title first in 1908. The merit of this achievement is considerably enhanced if it be remembered that this competition is a knock-out affair, and that the loss of $1\frac{1}{2}$ points automatically eliminates a contestant. His latest victory in this rigorous tournament was won against a field of over fifty, and eleven games had to be played before the last of his opponents was out of the running.

This total of 9 successes, attests the sterling brand of play that is characteristic of his game. Sharp combines steadiness (*sitzfleisch*) with a thorough knowledge of the best lines. His grasp of a position is intuitive: few possess to a higher degree, the faculty of resolving a complex situation into its simple elements. His style is a happy blending of the combinative and the positional: he is to be numbered neither among the classicists nor the hyper-moderns. He is content to follow the most approved lines of development, to accumulate his minute advantages: when the time for combination arrives, he is fully prepared for all complications. As a result, his talent is remarkably free of idiosyncrasies . . . his repertoire includes a formidable variety of openings . . . all of which he plays with equal virtuosity. There are no weaknesses in his armor: mid-game and end-game are handled with the same deft touch.

Mr. Sharp first learned the game as a boy of fifteen, from his father. In the year 1900, chess in Philadelphia was flourishing. The Franklin Chess Club was located in the Betz Building—opposite the City Hall. Here a notable group of enthusiasts met almost daily, and continued the tradition that had given the



Sidney T. Sharp

city a distinctive place in American chess. Had not Charles Vezin, Henry Vethake, H. P. Montgomery, Lewis Elkin; to mention only a few—demonstrated their ability to joust with the best. The Reverend B. M. Neil—whose gracious personality was in itself a benediction to chess,—had won the New England Championship in the 70's and later had bested Captain Mackenzie in an important match. D. M. Martinez had contested two matches with Steinitz for the world's championship—and had acquitted himself honorably . . . Emil Kemeny, European master, was on hand . . . Jacob Elson . . . Gustavus C. Reichelm . . . all brought down the spirit of a notable past . . .

The younger generation would have its fling too. As the 1880's wore on, those irrepressible youngsters Walter Penn Shipley, S. W. Bampton, C. S. Martinez . . . still happily with us . . . Herman G. Voight, D. Stuart Robinson, A. K. Robinson, began to dispute the supremacy of the veterans.

In the 90's these men fostered a real interest in chess. Dr. Emanuel Lasker, World's champion; Harry N. Pillsbury, (fresh from Hastings) Julius Zukertort, many other international masters were invited to the Frank-

lin Chess Club . . . At the Mid-summer meetings of the State Association, the Pennsylvanians acquitted themselves creditably.

It was into this group that Sydney Sharp entered in 1900, and something of his progress can be gleaned by recalling that within a few years he was contesting on equal terms with the best of the older men. Stasch Mlotkowski—a callow youth—had just won the Western Tournament at St. Louis (1904) and a hint of Sharp's growing strength was seen in his victories against the boy prodigy.

In 1905, the young expert—now turned twenty—attended the Mid-Summer New York State meeting. A sparkling victory over C. S. Howell—as well as the rest of his games was official notice of his quality. Henceforth he was to be reckoned with in the chess arena. Always he has played chess for the sheer love of the game, has fought hard, but has accepted victory or defeat with equanimity. He has played on equal terms with the best—in Tournament play he holds an even score in his personal encounters with the American Champion.

Our rising young Kashdan felt his mettle in their game played in the Manhattan-Philadelphia Match in 1928. But all this has not prevented him from taking a board when the visiting masters arrived in the city to give their simultaneous exhibitions.

For these occasions, Sharp has always reserved his "Petroff Defence," an opening which he can truly be said to have made his own. With it he has scored victories in simultaneous play against Lasker, Capablanca, Marshall and many others. Sharp and his Petroff became quite well known back a few years, and possibly the drift toward the Queen's Pawn Opening was accelerated just a wee bit by the realization that after 1 P—K4, P—K4; 2 Kt—KB3, Kt—KB3; you had to battle your opponent on ground of his own choosing.

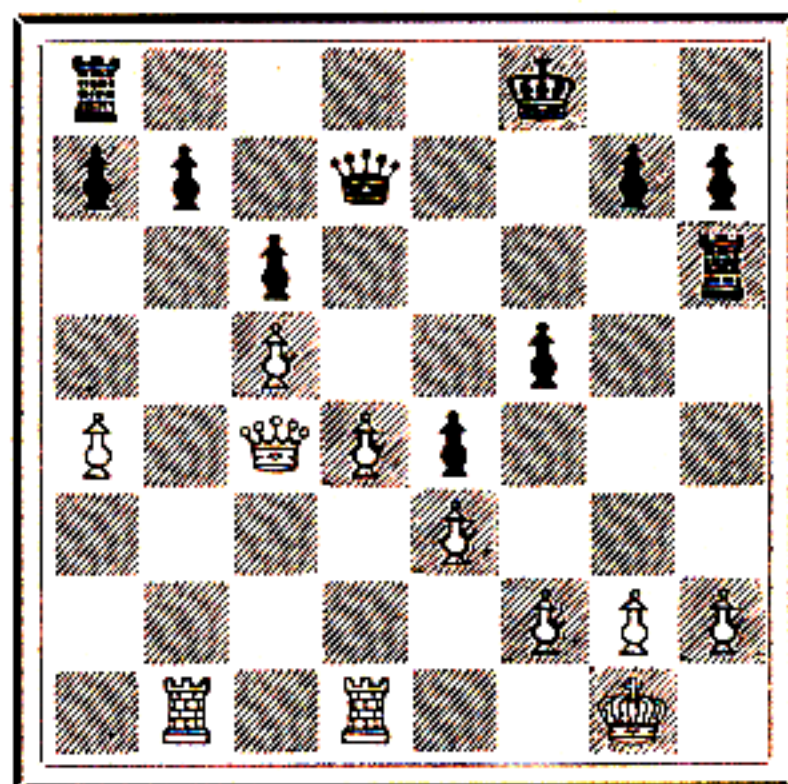
His influence on the game in Philadelphia has been important and beneficial. If the year 1934 witnessed 17 teams entered in the League matches, not a small part of this healthful and inspiring interest in the royal game can be traced to his own fine sportsmanship and enthusiasm. Mr. Sharp has been a generous patron of the game, and no request for a worthy project has ever been slighted. His offer of a suitable Trophy for International

Cable Competition still is outstanding, and it is hoped will be acted on in the near future.

A new generation of chess players is arising in the city. Jacob Levin, David Weiner, Harry Morris, A. Regen, Samuel Drasen, R. P. Bailey, Jules Gordon, are all products of the new technique . . . students of hyper-modern chess, disciples of Alekhine, Nimzowitch and Kashdan.

Sharp links the school of Tarrasch, Pillsbury and Lasker, and the later tactics of Capablanca and Marshall with the present. The calibre of his chess genius is attested by the simple fact that he has not been content to rest upon the past. He has kept up to date: the latest important tournament in the city—the 1933 Mercantile event, found him at the head of the list. That is a tribute to the spirit of the man that does credit to the game itself. For in what other art or sport can one find such interest and zest, so much *re-creation* as in chess. When the books are balanced it will be found that our hero has done much for chess; and chess has done much for him. It has kept him fresh, and in it after 30 years, he has found the spirit of youth. Though not as keen for the hard grind of Tournament play as heretofore, he is now looking forward to his 10th State Title.

Hesse



Sharp

30 P—Q5	PxP
31 RxQP	Q—KB2
32 QR—Q1	R—K1
33 Q—Kt4	KR—K3
34 P—B6 ch	Q—K2
35 RxP ch	K—Kt
36 QxKtP	. . . .

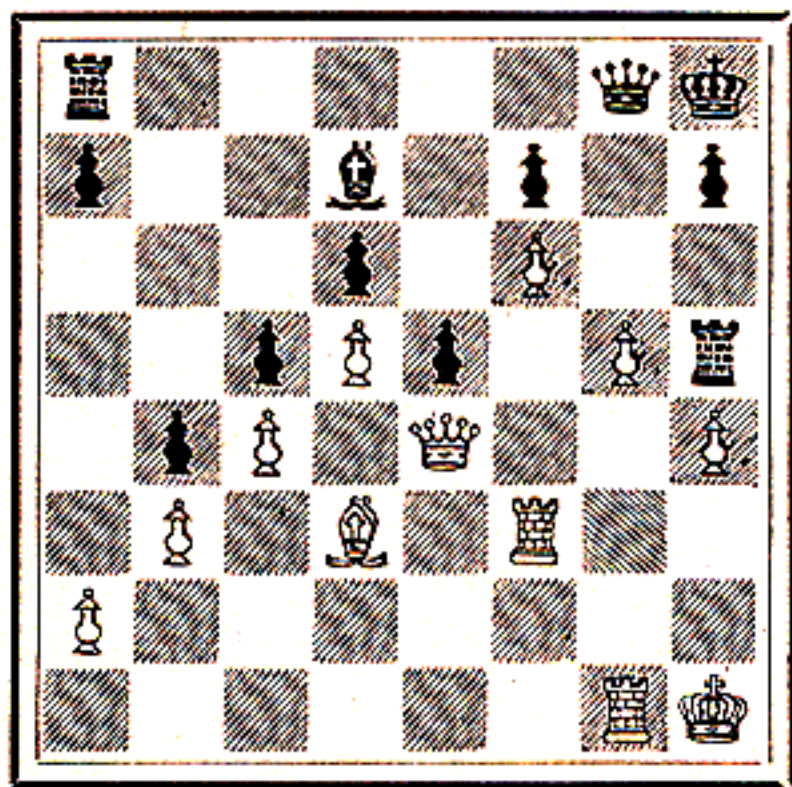
And Black resigned shortly giving White his 9th championship.

MISTAKES OF THE MASTERS

By LESTER W. BRAND

VIENNA, 1933

Spielmann



I. Fuss

White to Play and Win

White played R(B3)—KB? losing later when he overstepped the time limit. The winning move was 38 R—KB2:—

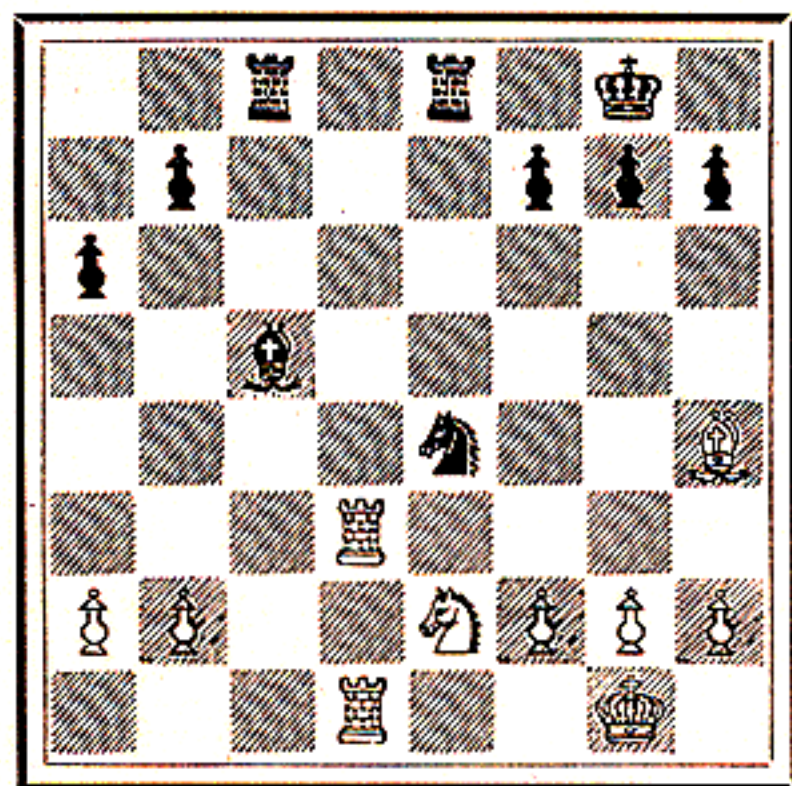
I 38 . . . Q—Kt3; 39 R—R2(threatens Q—B3), R—K; 40 R—K, QxQ; 41 BxQ, B—Kt5; 42 R—KKt followed by B—KB3.

II. 38 . . . P—KR3; 39 R—KR2, PxP; 40 PxP, RxR ch (B—R6 fails due to R—Kt3); 41 KxR and Black cannot avoid being mated.

Analysis by Honlinger in the Wiener Schachzeitung.

VIENNA, 1933

A. Becker



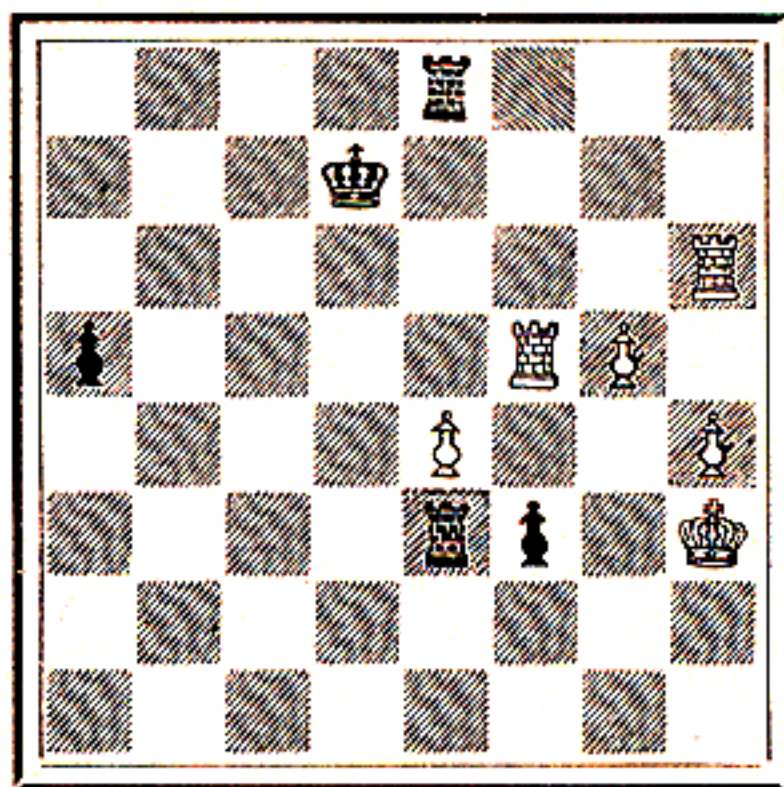
S. Beutum

Black to Play and Win

After Black played P—KR3? and White replied K—B the game was soon drawn. Black should play P—KKt4 and follow with P—KB4. White cannot avoid serious material loss.

PARIS, 1933

Alekhine, Mme. de Gosselin



Tartakower, de Villeneuve

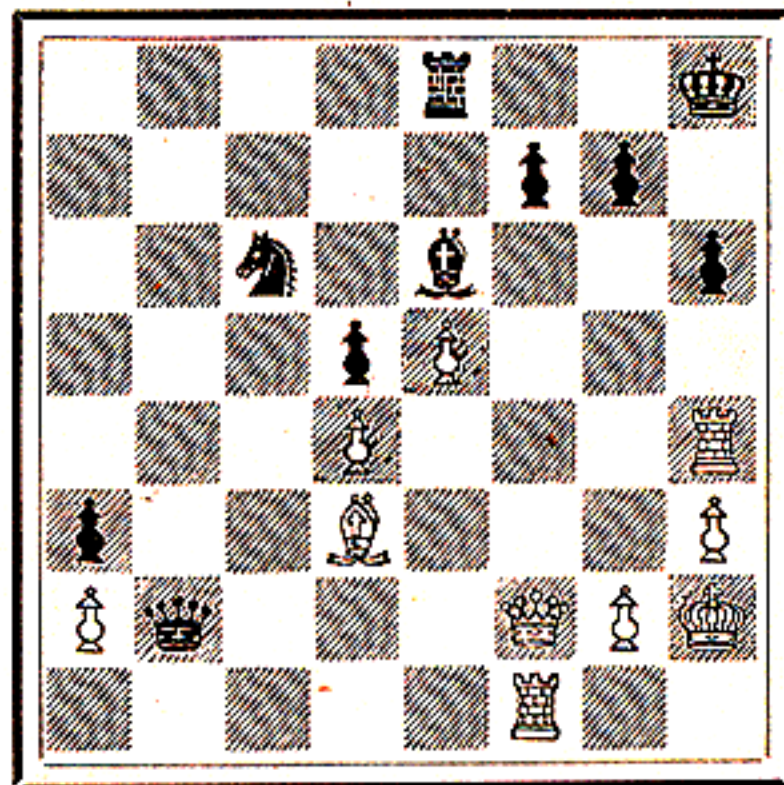
White to Play and Win

The game was abandoned as drawn in this position.

White could have won with RxRP. After forcing the exchange of one or both of the Black rooks White will proceed to win Black's badly placed KB pawn. The student should work out the variations for himself.

VIENNA, 1933

Honlinger



Kolnhofer

White to Play and Win

White foolishly played QxQ and later found a way to lose. The winning line was 1 RxRP ch, PxR. (Not K—Kt because of RxB). 2 Q—B6 ch. K—Kt; 3 QxRP, KtxKP; (White threatened a series of checks: B—R7, B—Kt6, Q—R7 and RxBP. If 3 . . . Q—Kt2; 4 B—R7 ch, K—R; 5 Q—B6 ch, KxB; 6 R—B4 wins.); 4 B—R7 ch, K—R; 5 R—B4! wins, because Black is helpless against the threat of 6 Q—R6 ch, KxB; 7 R—R4 ch.

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

The CHESS REVIEW is anxious to appear on time. In order to resume "schedule time" again the March issue will follow close on the heels of the previous one. This, of course, makes it impossible to wait for the solutions of some of the solvers. Therefore I omit the ladder in this issue and the omitted solutions will appear with the solutions of the next number. All solutions will, however, be credited in the usual way. Nobody will lose a single point. Kindly send solutions promptly, use ink instead of pencil and, please, write on one side of the paper only, to make the Editor's work a bit easier. Also, place your full name and address on your reports.

While the Ladder Contest with its monthly prize will continue exactly as before (e. g. two prizes in the next ladder) a new feature will begin with the March issue. A Two Dollar Cash Prize will be given every month for the best original, unpublished problem submitted. From now on you are requested to state over your name which original problem you deemed best and at least one reason why. The Editor will vote only in case of a tie and then the losing problem will compete once more with the problems of the following month. Your own votes thus decide the contest. The problem receiving the greatest number of votes wins not only the \$2 prize but, in addition, will be

reprinted as the Frontispiece of the next month's number, with the full details of its victory, so that the winner may get full credit and be able to preserve the number as most authors do.

There is only one "but." That is: Do not attempt to form clubs or societies for the purpose of boosting certain problems with the idea of having your own boosted in turn! Any proof of such collusion would automatically end the competition. Just state your own opinion without fear or favor.

Problems by the Editor do not compete for the prize.

Any questions concerning this (or any other) matter will be cheerfully answered. Remember, solvers and authors, this is your department.

One more detail. Do not cuss the Editor if your fine original problem happens to compete in strong company and hence, fails to win the prize. The selection of problems is governed by conditions not altogether controllable by your Editor. Trust him. He will do, as he promised, his very best to be fair and impartial. This includes naturally the choosing of problems from his supply.

Now send on your originals. If you send good work you cannot help winning some time; and—to win one month does not preclude you from repeating if your comrade solvers vote in your favor.

Let's go, family!

APPRAISING CHESS PROBLEMS

By Maxwell Bukofzer, Bellerose, L. I.

Among the requests from solvers one of the most often repeated is: "Please state a rule by which a chess problem's merit may be properly appraised."

It is not an easy task to lay down a rule that will meet with the approval of every one. In the first place all rules are apt to be tinged with arbitrariness. In the second place the merit of a problem is depending on so many factors, some of which are deemed important by all authors and some of which are repudiated by some, that it becomes extremely difficult to attain uniform acceptance of any rule after it has been expressed. However, since there are a good many solvers that are willing to listen at least to other men's opinions, I shall attempt to set forth what I might call "My system."

All of us that love chess problems form personal opinions, almost involuntarily, on solving. Unfortunately not all of us perform this job correctly.

To begin with, before we are able and entitled to express judgment on the work of others, we must, beyond all, possess that type of special, I might even say "professional," knowledge of the subject that is the result of study, introspection and experience. It is a simple and easy task to voice a momentary, fleeting reaction in the manner of a mere spectator. Any tyro can do that. But is such an utterance, based on sentiment, worth while? Does it justice to the work we criticize? Does it justice to the efforts of the author? Does it even justice to ourselves, our acumen, our sense of fairness, our intellect? I fear me, not often. Whatever you may think of "first impressions" and "snap judgment," the fact remains that those who have acted as problem judges, again and again, uniformly agree on one point, to wit, that only conscientious study and recognition of all the qualifications that go into the making of a meritorious problem, enable us to arrive at an adjudication that is fair, honest, sincere and capable.

My observations, collected during more than 30 years, inform me that all friends of chess problems can be included in one of four distinct classes and that their conceptions on what constitutes a perfect problem are influenced materially by the demands each class makes as a "conditio sine qua non."

Class One consists mainly of youngsters devoid of tutelage and relying solely on their individual likes and dislikes. It is true that these young people frequently exhibit a nice sense of appreciation and honesty; but their utter ignorance of the fact that problems are not merely sentimental products leads them generally to a disregard of essential principles of construction and other supreme factors. The result is, of course, that any spectacular feature in the problem kindles their enthusiasm and blinds them absolutely to any and all glaring faults with which the selfsame problem may be ballasted. Naturally, the proffered criticism, however sincere, is practically worthless.

Class Two consists entirely of board players that occasionally take to problem solving. To these men a problem represents without exception, nothing but a portion of a chess game. Familiar with only the rules and regulations pertaining to the board game they apply them as a matter of fact to the problem, and, if the unfortunate problem does not strictly work within the board game limits, why, it cannot possibly be any good. What do the representatives of class two expect in a chess problem? Precisely what they look for in a game: a fight, an attack, a forceful parry, strategical fireworks and similar qualities. It never dawns on these men that it may be possible to attain something else with chess pieces than the customary scrap. To these men the chess board is a battle-field. If the action does not reek of blood it is not "natural" and hence without attraction. These are the solvers that protest to the Problem Editor when a problem presents a big white force against a minimal black contingent. They call such a problem "cowardly," because, to them, the problem is just a chunk, an abbreviated fraction of a game. They do not grasp the nature of a problem, because of lack of information and understanding.

Group No. 3 is different. It encompasses the solvers of some experience who by dint of much solving have awakened to a more or less clear conception that a chess problem is not a portion of the game of chess. Some conscious or subconscious sense tells them that a problem does not represent a scrap for superiority of one of two adversaries. They begin to reason out to themselves that, after all, in a problem the element of uncertainty as to the "victor" does not at all exist. They know not only that White is going to mate Black but, also, that such outcome is the result of a stipulation and that this stipulation could easily be reversed, with a simultaneous alteration of the setup, to read: Black to mate White (as, for instance, in Selfmates). Class three representatives find out for themselves that in a problem there is but one player, he that solves, and that he manipulates both sides. Seeing that a fight is not the object of the problem play they ask themselves: What is the object? and answer themselves: The accomplishment of a hidden task. Thus as they keep on solving for years they learn that a chess problem is a work of art, not a battleground; that art cannot exist without beauty; that beauty may be found in subtle ideas, constructional purity and perfect mates. And so, realizing that a vicious attack and a powerful defense are not the ultimate mandates of a chess problem, they focus their attention on other features, and, when they judge a problem, seek features utterly divorced from the game that is played across the board.

Group four embodies the problem experts, often men that discarded the excitement of the board game to embrace the beauty of the "poesy of Chess." They know that a problem, even though it is built with chess pieces, is no more chess than a game played with a golf or billiard ball is baseball, because a little ball is used. They protest against the anachronism that in our modern days condemns the chess problem to obey rules that were made for the board game long before problems were thought of. Why should it be compulsory, for instance, to have a white King on the diagram when he is not only not needed but, as often happens, must be nailed down with black Pawns or pieces to prevent him from doing mischief? Why cannot a Bishop be used, because the two exit Pawns in front are still "obstructing" that piece? What is shown in the problem is an artistic picture in which existing chess pieces are needed. If the game position of the chess pieces, perchance, clashes with that picture, does that render the picture less attractive? Who cares about the game of chess when the task is to unravel a pictorial mystery? Is it not about time to free the problem from the meaningless, decayed shackles of the game and put away the "game rules," so far as problems are concerned, with grand dad's meerschaum pipe and the photo in which he paraded in a fireman's uniform?

Well, so much for four vastly different viewpoints. It stands to reason that, according to the group you select for affiliation, you are going to demand different qualities in a chess problem. Then, since you alone, according to your lights, can tell what group you consider as the true exponents of chess problems, how is it possible for any man to "lay down an imperishable rule?"

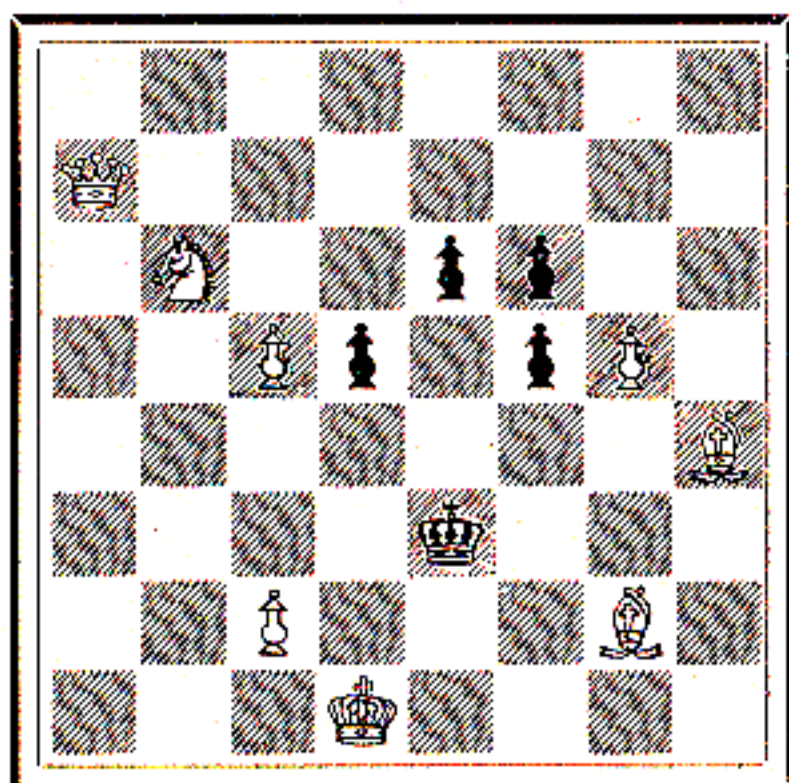
What to do?

You must, resting on Common Sense, Problem Sense, Experience and your psychic and intellectual make-up, decide for yourself what a perfect problem should proffer and, thereafter, work out your system.

And that brings me to my statement that I would explain to you "my system."

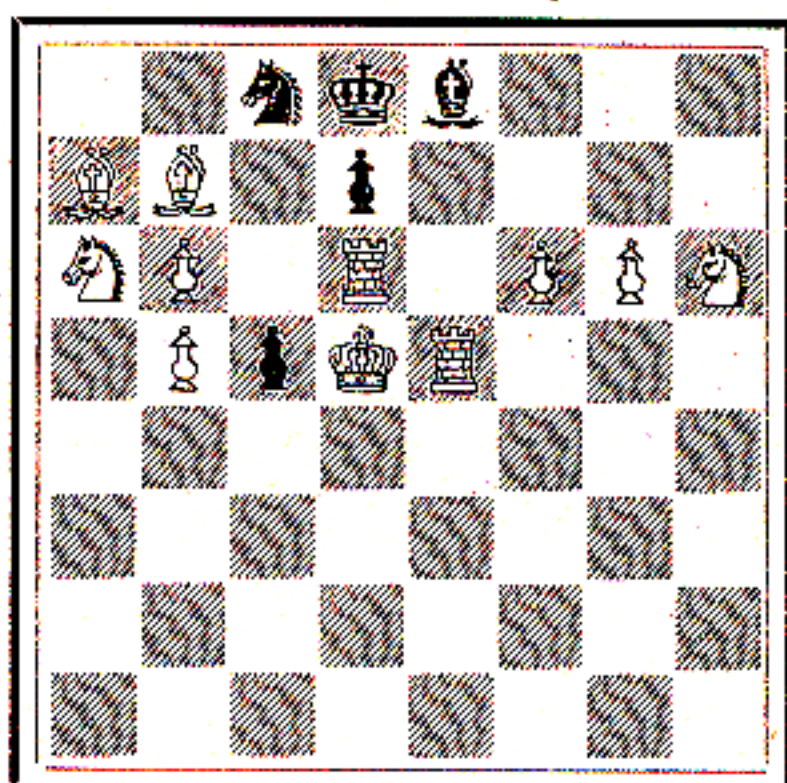
Well, I am not going to back out, though space forbids that I set down "my system" today. But in a subsequent article I shall most certainly outline how I appraise a chess problem. Meanwhile I shall be satisfied if these paragraphs have been instrumental in setting some of you, gentle readers to thinking and, possibly, to revising your opinion on the merit of chess problems.

No. 127
(Original)
THEODORE C. WENZL
Irvington, N. J.



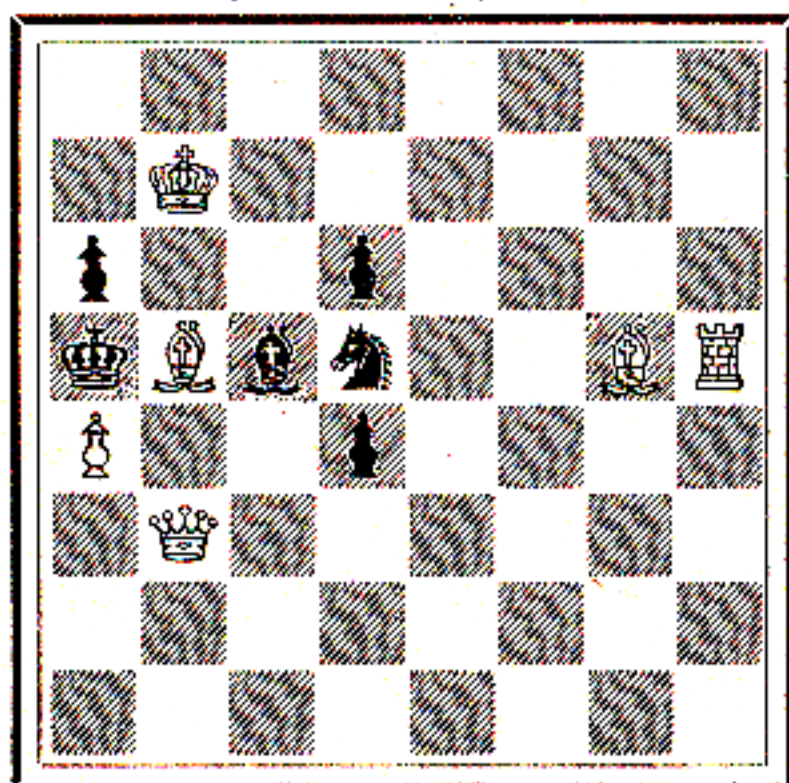
Mate in 2 moves

No. 128
(Original)
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York City



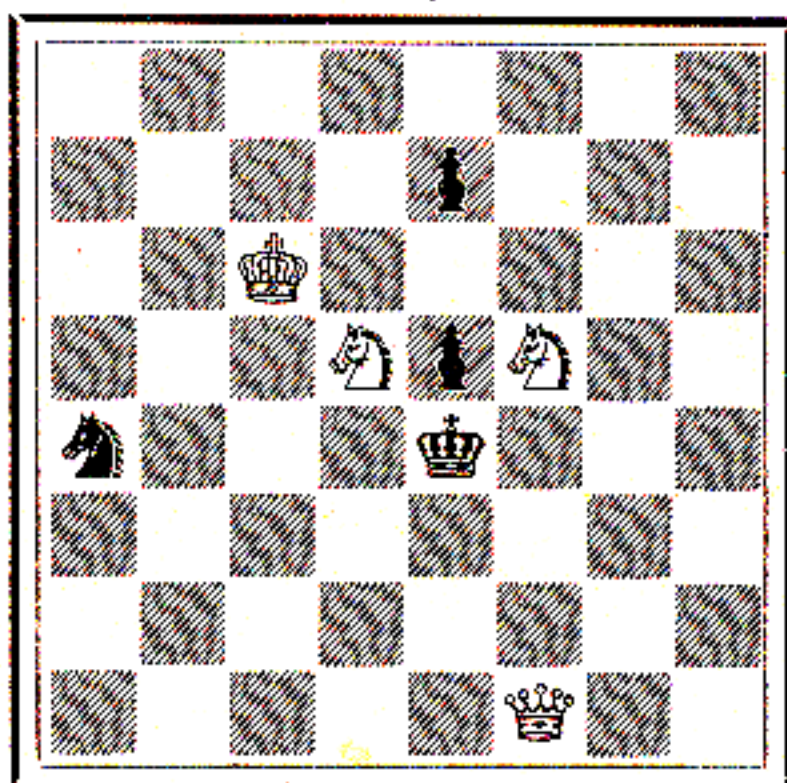
Mate in 2 moves

No. 129
(Original)
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



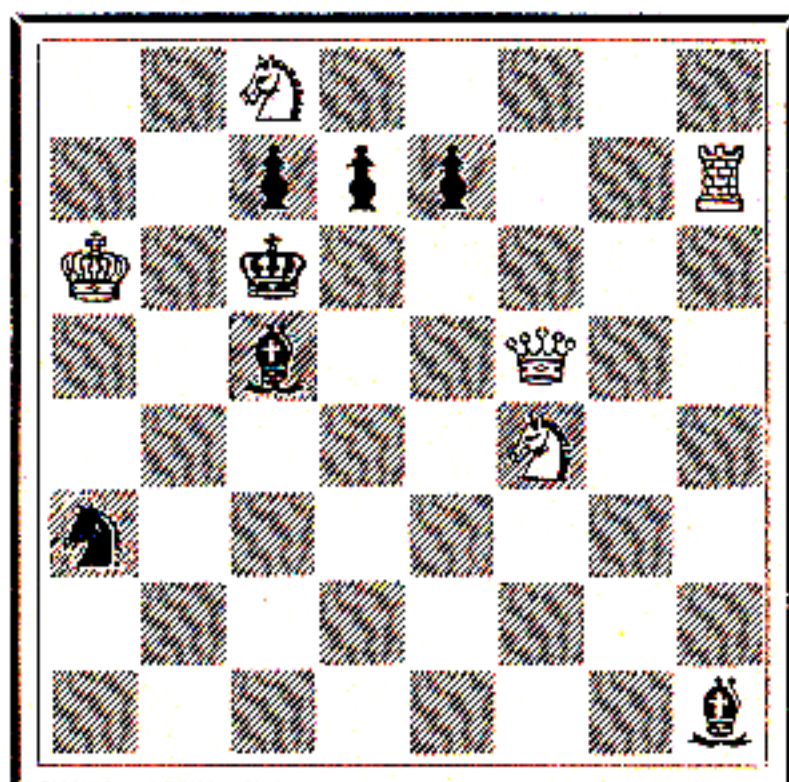
Mate in 2 moves

No. 130
(Original)
EDMUND NASH
Madison, Wis.



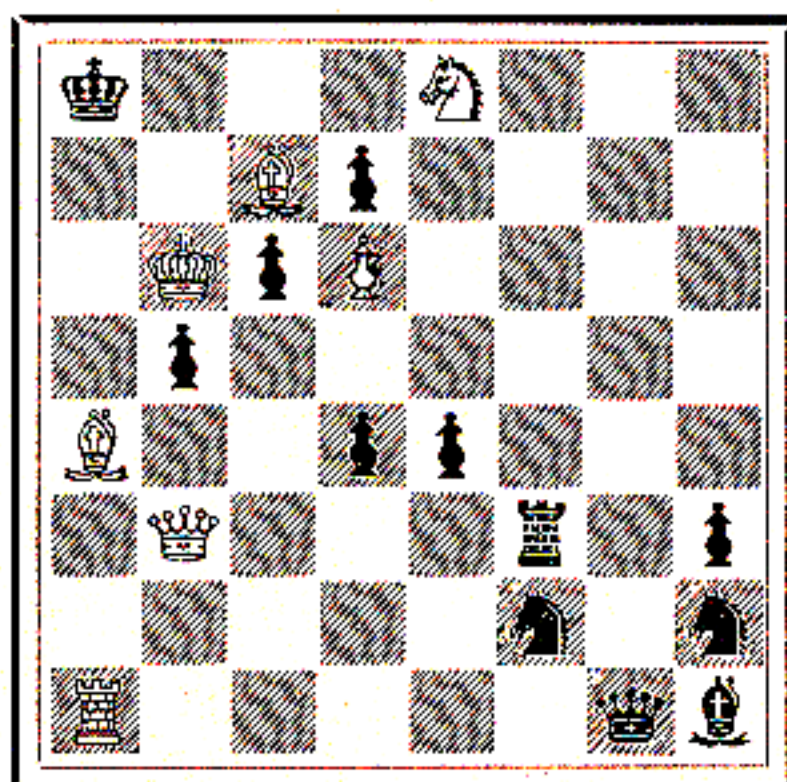
Mate in 2 moves

No. 131
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrolton, Ga.



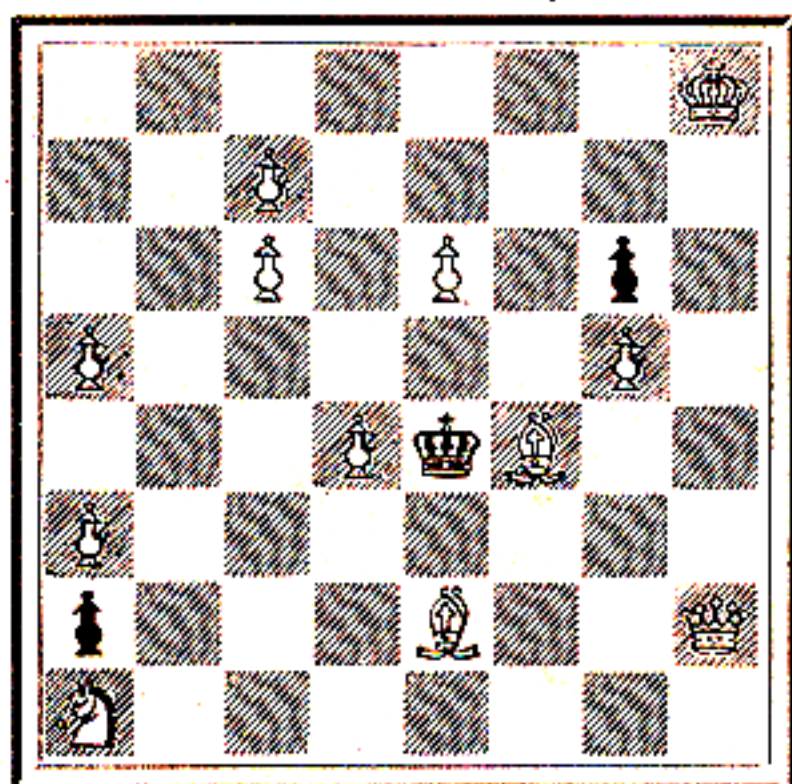
Mate in 2 moves

No. 132
(Original)
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Carrolton, Ga.



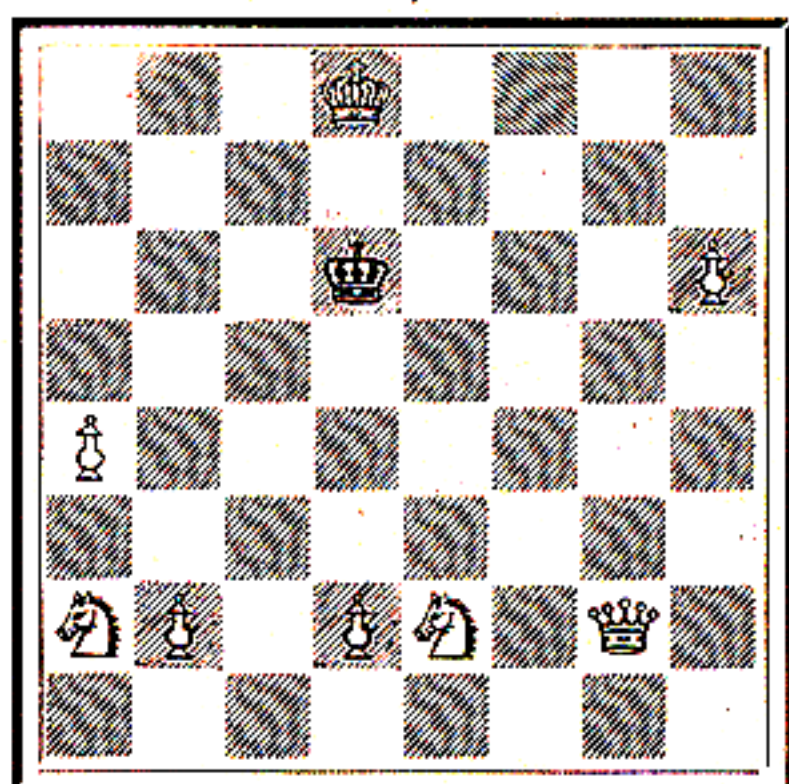
Mate in 2 moves

No. 133
(Original)
A. C. SIMONSON
New York City



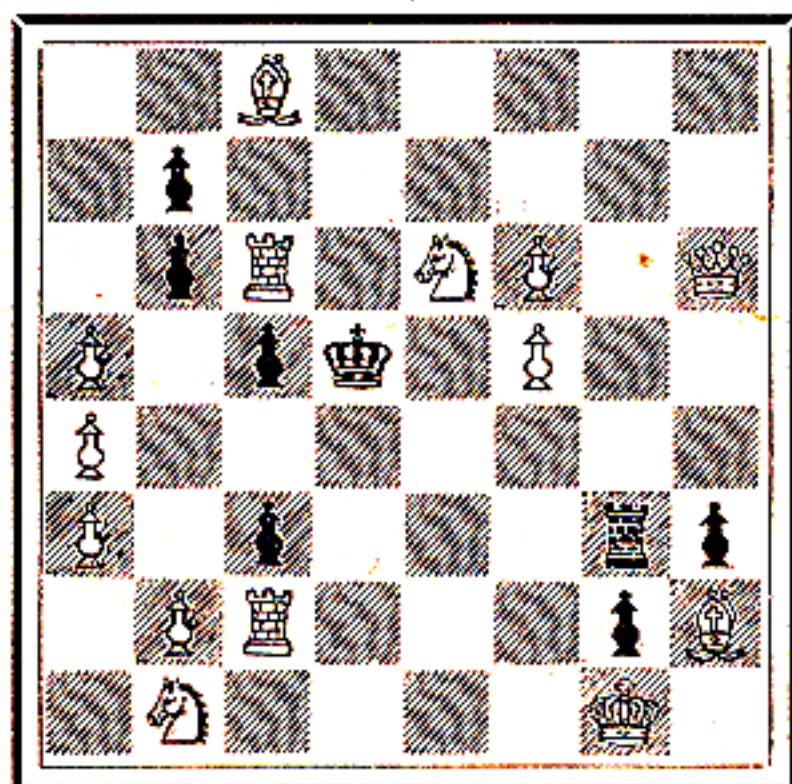
Mate in 3 moves

No. 134
(Original)
WILBUR VAN WINKLE
Endicott, N. Y.



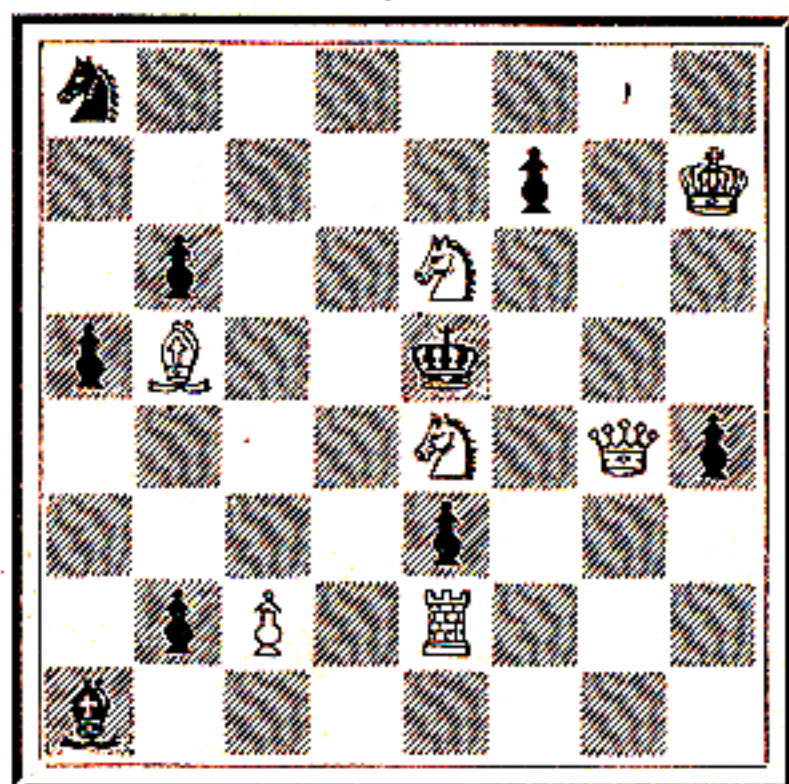
Mate in 3 moves

No. 135
(Original)
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.



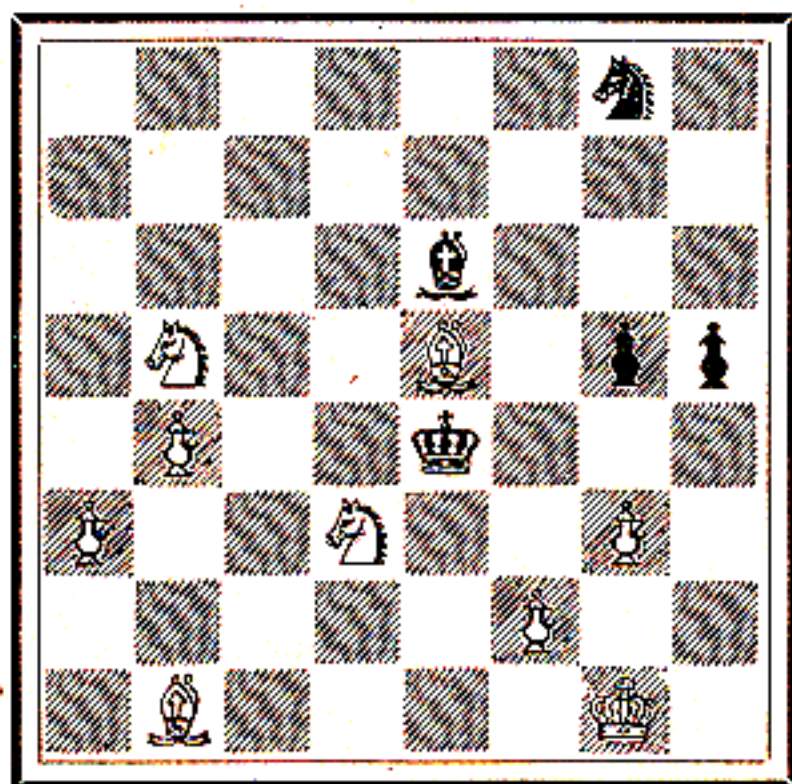
Mate in 3 moves

No. 136
(Original)
KONRAD ERLIN
Vienna, Austria



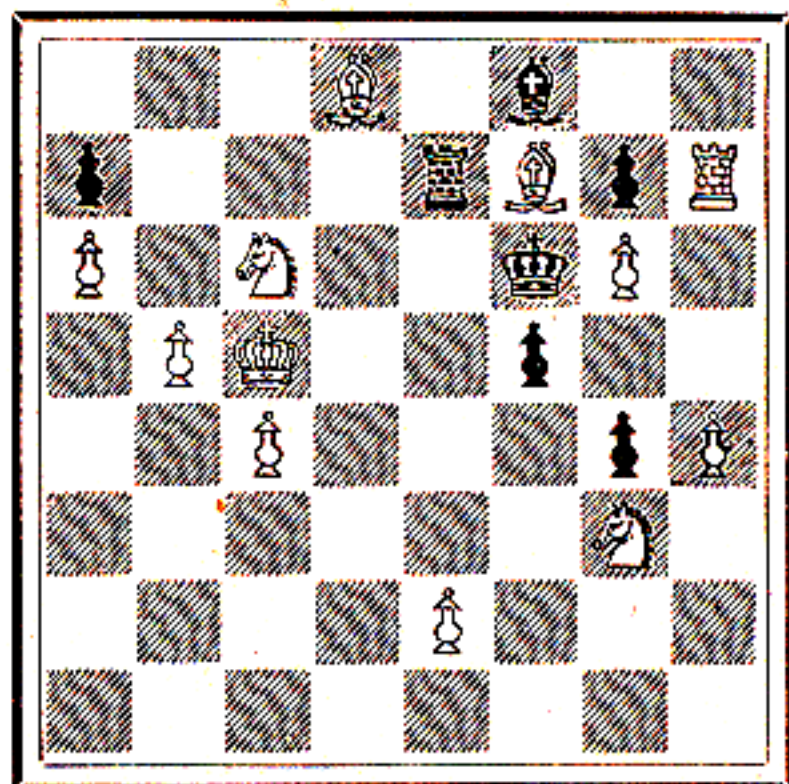
Mate in 3 moves

No. 137
(Original)
M. BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.



Mate in 4 moves

No. 138
(Original)
Dr. C. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria



Mate in 4 moves

Correspondence

DR. DOBBS—Approve of a Fairy Section? Remember: "Quae fuerant vitia nunc moves sunt." Let me hear from you.

LUDWIG MAENNER—I am in the saddle again. Will write to you soon.

LYNN DAVIS—Welcome to the family.

DR. ED. BIRGFELD—Wieder im Sattel. Brief folgt.

M. H. KLEIMAN—Extra points have been added. Please inform me if everything is OK.

W. T. SCOTT—Problems sent in notation are generally incorrect. Can you not put them on diagrams? Please, do.

FRANZ PALATZ—Have your name put on our exchange list. Contributions will be appreciated.

WILBUR VAN WINKLE—Thanks for problem. Have written to you. Keep up the good work.

A. C. SIMONSON—I like your problems. Please send more. Why don't you enter our ladder contest?

DR. B. PASTER—Points have been added. Please send your full address with next solutions.

C. R. EMERY—Welcome to the family.

DR. H. M. BERLINER—Points have been added. I appreciate your clean cut solutions. Wish every one took such pains.

C. F. BERRY—22 points were added to your score. Allright?

ALL SOLVERS—Kindly write on one side of paper only and put name and address on your communications. Problems should be diagrammed to insure correct printing.

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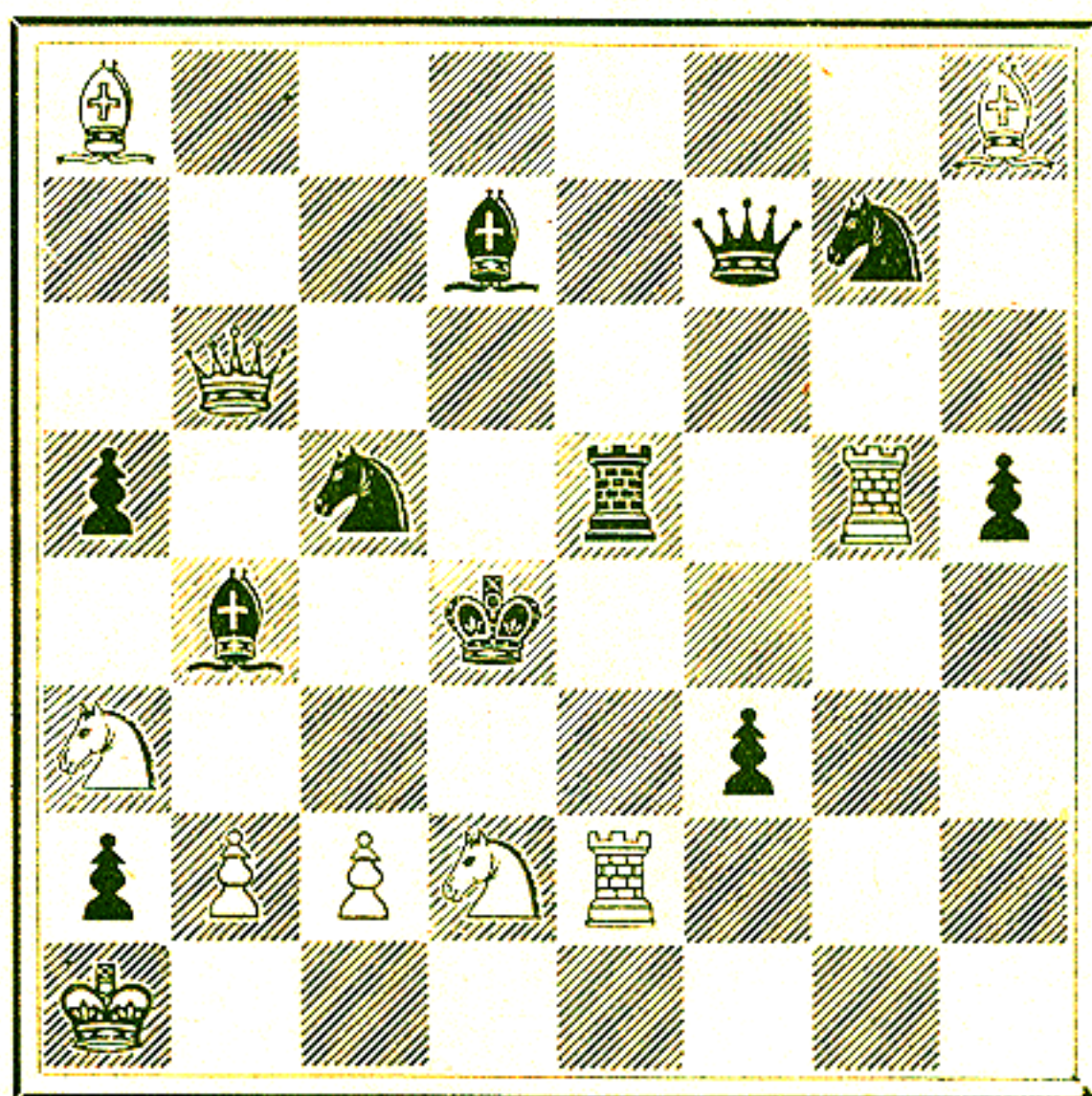
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IN MEMORIAM
W. von Pittler
Lynen, Aachen, Germany
(Die Schwalbe, 1930)

Black



White

WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES

IN THIS ISSUE

CANADIAN SECTION
DR. SIEGBERT TARRASCH
MINIATURE GAMES
CHESS MADE EASY
PROBLEMS

F. W. WATSON
BARNIE F. WINKELMAN
ARNOLD S. DENKER
DONALD MACMURRAY
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APRIL, 1934

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FRED REINFELD, *Associate Editor*

MAXWELL BUKOFZER, *Problem Department*

BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

VOL. II No. 4

Published Monthly

APRIL, 1934

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER	DR. S. G. TARTAKOWER	BARNIE F. WINKELMAN
HANS KMOCH	JAMES R. NEWMAN	IRVING CHERNEV
LESTER W. BRAND	REUBEN FINE	DONALD MACMURRAY

NEWS EVENTS

Dr. Alekhine Defends World's Championship Against E. D. Bogolubow

At this time the eyes of the chess world are focused on Baden-Baden, where the world's chess championship is being contested by Dr. Alexander Alekhine, the defending champion and E. D. Bogolubow. According to our advices the stake is one of \$10,000 in American money. Not less than a total of thirty games will be contested. The full details of the itinerary have not yet reached us, but our understanding is that after three games at Baden-Baden, the match will shift to Villingen, and later to Karlsruhe, Munich, Nürnberg, and Weisbaden.

The first match between these giants of the chess arena was played in 1929. Then Dr. Alekhine won by the score of 11-5 with 9 games drawn.

As we go to press, word has been received that the first game of the match has ended in a draw. This result came about under peculiar circumstances, and it appears that Bogolubow has protested the draw that he had accepted. The game was drawn out over two days, forty moves having been made the first day. When the game was continued, Dr. Alekhine's king became badly exposed, and apparently threatened with a checkmate. To beat off the challenger's attack, the champion forced an exchange of queens, and in doing so had to sacrifice a pawn.

In the ending with rooks on the board, the champion, a pawn behind, further weakened his position through a move which seemed to give Bogolubow the upper hand.

But pressed for time, the challenger seemed hurried, and finally accepted a draw offered by Dr. Alekhine, after the sixty-fifth move, due to the fact that the same position had ostensibly occurred three times. After mentally reviewing his final moves, however, Bogolubow declared that the identical position had not been reached three times, but only twice. He therefore lodged a protest with the referee. The latter's decision has not yet been made public.

Tandem Blindfold Exhibition at Antwerp

Playing six different boards, Dr. A. Alekhine and G. Koltanowski, the Belgian master, combined their talent to such good purpose as to achieve the creditable result of three wins, two draws and one loss.

For the first time in the history of chess, two masters played the White pieces alternately on each board, blindfolded, and without any kind of consultation. Their opponents were permitted to consult as much as they liked, and each of the six boards was manned by several of the strongest members of a particular club.

Dr. Alekhine feels that a few more displays together will make everything run smoothly, and produce wonderful games, but Koltanowski is not so sure. He says the strain amounts to "an inquisition of the brain."

* * *

Lajos Steiner Wins Budapest Championship

With a total of $9\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 11, Lajos Steiner led a field of twelve contestants for the championship of Budapest, Hungary. Other leading scores were Rethy $7\frac{1}{2}$, Weisel 7, and a triple tie between Dr. Neygesy, E. Steiner and Szikely, with $6\frac{1}{2}$ points each.

* * *

International Tournament Planned at Berne

Invitations have been extended to Dr. A. Alekhine, Dr. E. Lasker, Salo Flohr, Dr. O. Bernstein, A. Nimzowitsch, Dr. S. Tartakower, and R. Spielmann to participate in an international grand masters' tournament to be held at Berne, Switzerland, some time in July, 1934.

* * *

Southern California Chess League Results

Latest reports show a tie for first place existing between the Yiddish C. C. and the Chess and Checker Club. This may develop into a triple tie for first, depending on the outcome of the match between Los Angeles A. C. and California Tech.

Marshall-Kashdan Match

At the invitation of Mr. Harold M. Phillips, president of the Manhattan Chess Club, and chairman of the Championship Match Committee, Frank J. Marshall and Isaac Kashdan met in Mr. Phillips' office to arrange the final details of the play. The match will consist of twenty games, and go to the winner of the majority. Four games will be played each week, with two sessions a day, four hours in the afternoon, and two hours in the evening. The time limit will be 32 moves in the first two hours and 16 moves per hour thereafter.

The exact dates of the match will depend on negotiations with different cities which may wish to finance one or more of the games. The National Chess Federation is striving to arrange for eight to ten contests as the outstanding chess event of the World's Fair in Chicago, which is scheduled to reopen on June 1. Mr. M. S. Kuhns, president of the N. C. F. and a number of the directors, including Messrs. S. W. Addleman and H. E. Heick, have been active in this cause, and have good hopes of success. New York City, as the home of both contestants, will naturally want a good portion of the match, and some games may be played in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or other cities. Kashdan, who has just returned from his extended tour, reports that interest in the match is very keen in all the clubs he visited.

* * *

Metropolitan Chess League

The conclusion of the eighth round of the annual interclub championship competition of the Metropolitan Chess League finds two clubs tied for first place, the Manhattan Chess Club, and the Empire City Chess Club, both having a clean slate.

* * *

Ohio State Activities

John O. Hoy, Cleveland City Champion, is leading the Ohio State Tourney with a score of three wins and no defeats. W. W. Given of Elyria is second with two wins.

The Metropolitans are leading the Cleveland Chess League with a score of seven matches won for a total of thirty-one points. The Cuyahoga team is a close second, with a score of six matches won, for a total of thirty points.

Brooklyn Chess League

Winning their last match from the Scandinavian Chess Club, the Brooklyn Chess Club, quite appropriately won the championship of the newly organized Brooklyn Chess League. This victory would seem to indicate that Brooklyn once again is in the forefront of Metropolitan chess. Below is the final standing of the league.

Club	Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Won	Lost
Brooklyn	8	6	1	1	30	17 *
Scandinavian	8	5	1	2	29	18 *
Flatbush	8	3	4	1	27½	20½
Hawthorne	8	2	6	0	18	30
B. Edison	8	1	5	2	14½	33½
	40	17	17	6	119	119 *

* One game adjourned.

* * *

Allentown, Pa., a Busy Chess Center

A city championship tournament is being arranged under the sponsorship of a committee consisting of Robert S. Goerlich, chairman, and Samuel Cooperman, Homer Bortz and George Scheirer. The winner of the tournament will be a real champion, as it is the plan of the committee to have every well known player enter. Among those expected to participate are W. H. Steckel, the defending champion; Armin Herrman, Albert Rex, Roy S. Rockel, Charles Geary, Charles Koch and Wilmer Jones.

* * *

Stahlberg Defeats Nimzowitch

Gideon Stahlberg, by his impressive victory over A. Nimzovitch, international veteran of many matches, has again demonstrated his right to be classified as one of the leading chess experts in the game today. The match of eight games was won in decisive fashion, only seven games having to be contested in order to reach a decision. Starting off slowly, the end of the fourth game found him trailing by the score of 2½ to 1½. Thereafter he dominated the match by winning three games in succession, thus obviating the play of the eighth game. As the match progressed, Stahlberg showed himself increasingly on the alert to take advantage of every opportunity that presented itself.

The youthful leader of the Swedish team in the Folkestone International Team Tournament, at that time made a very favorable impression by his modest demeanor and general air of refinement, and in addition has since shown great chess talent.

CANADIAN SECTION

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at
191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Canadians everywhere ought to know about the great centennial upheaval scheduled for the "Queen" city of Canada in this year of 1934. Turn the calendar back one hundred years and try to imagine an area of ground—probably infested with cabbages and what-nots—known today as Toronto, which at that time in full blossom became a city; what great changes a century can make! From a mere plot of ground a great city grows, and with the early settlers there came—after a brief space of time—a few chess clubs which were settled here and there, and one brought another until now the great Toronto is infested with chess clubs and players!

There is to be much celebration to mark the path of one hundred years, and along with the preliminaries and civic ceremonies municipally conducted, will be an added attraction to commemorate Toronto's progress in promoting the game of chess—the Dominion tournament is scheduled for early autumn in Toronto and is to be presented as a centennial event.

* * *

Miscellaneous News

A Manitoba chess association was recently formed and much is being done to stimulate chess in Western Canada.

The Manitoba championship is reported by Mr. N. Selchen, of Winnipeg, as being a somewhat closely contested tournament—with Messrs. Dreman, Creemer, Lancashire and Mogle, each within grasp of the title.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Jordan Chess Club—in March, B. Freedman was re-elected president; A. Merkur, vice-president; I. Weinert, secretary; Dr. B. Lunday, treasurer; M. A. Levy, A. Cherniak, A. Coogan, I. Cohen and H. Siegler, for the committee.

In the first meeting of a match play-off for the Toronto club team championship of a recent league series, Oakwood defeated Jordan by $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

* * *

Correspondence Chess

Ninety-eight players have joined a stamp-licking parade arranged by the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association as a means for determining who is who in a West vs. East argument—and it is hoped a definite decision will eventually be established concerning the part of which end of Canada is strongest! There is one consolation—the mail-carrier will be sure of a job!

The Handicap Tournament for 1934 is another event due to start soon—the correspondence game is flourishing in Canada.

* * *

Toronto Championship

The result of Toronto's city tournament naturally suited the many interested followers of the title-holder's career, although it was a somewhat regrettable end for the runner-up to be eluded by one-half point; much credit is due R. E. Martin for the everlasting pace he set right to the finishing and fatal thirteenth round in which he met Belson and capitulated.

The final standing:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Belson	13	11	0	2	12
Martin	13	11	1	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Lovstrand	13	8	4	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Craddock	13	7	4	2	8
Crompton	13	7	5	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Swales	13	5	3	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Watson	13	6	4	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Ridout	13	6	5	2	7
Schaefer	13	4	7	2	5
Stock	13	3	7	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Berger	13	2	7	4	4
Drummond	13	3	8	2	4
Taylor	13	1	7	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Mallinson	13	0	12	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

Belson Retains Title

This year marks a third consecutive city championship reign for J. H. Belson, of Toronto. The titleholder swept through the



tournament without the loss of a game. It is needless to mention future successes which are quite likely to be realized by such a youthful and ambitious character. Belson is of the exceptional modest gentlemanly type, with ability of the highest calibre lining him up with the best of Canada's expert players, and is well

liked by a host of friends. Accompanying this report is the all-important game in which Martin needed only a draw to win the title.

* * *

City Championship Toronto, March, 1934 RETI-ZUKERTORT

(Notes by J. H. Belson)

J. H. Belson White	R. E. Martin Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2 P-B4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt2
4 P-KKt3	P-B4
5 B-Kt2	Kt-B3
6 O-O	O-O
7 P-Q4	PxP
8 KtxP	Q-Kt3
9 Kt-Kt3	P-Q3
10 B-Kt5	B-K3
11 Kt-Q5	BxKt
12 PxB	Kt-K4
13 B-K3	Q-R3
14 B-Q4	QKt-Q2
15 Q-Q2	Kt-R4
16 BxB	KxB
17 Kt-Q4	QR-B1
18 P-QR4	KKt-B3
19 P-QKt4	R-B5
20 P-R5	P-QKt4
21 Kt-B6	.....

Or, 21 PxP e.p., QxP; 22 Kt-B6, R-K1; 23 Q-Q3! (if 23 RxP? RxKt!)

21	R-K1
22 QR-B1	RxR

23 RxR	Q-Kt2
24 P-B4	.....
24 Q-Q4 deserves consideration.	
24	P-QR3
25 P-K4	Q-B2
26 Kt-Q4	Q-Kt2
27 Q-B3	K-Kt1
28 Kt-B6	.....

From the 28th move to the 36th move, White was pressed for time. 28 Q-B7 at once, with better possibilities.

28	Kt-Kt1
29 KtxKt	QxKt
30 Q-B7	K-B1
31 QxQ	RxQ
32 R-B6	R-R1
33 P-R3	K-K1
34 K-B2	K-Q1
35 K-K3	Kt-Q2
36 B-B1	.....

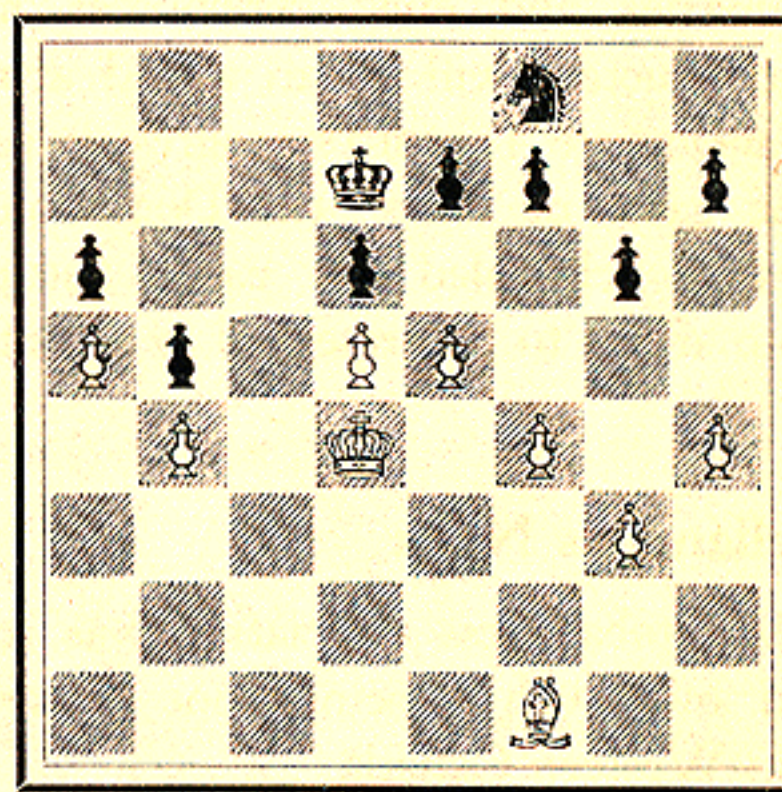
Better would be K-Q4.

36	Kt-Kt1
37 R-B3	Kt-Q2
38 K-Q4	R-B1
39 RxR ch	KxR
40 P-K5	Kt-B1

To prevent White's P-K6

41 P-R4	K-Q2
---------	------

R. E. Martin



J. H. Belson

42 P-K6 ch!	PxP
43 B-R3!	P-R4
44 PxP ch	K-B2

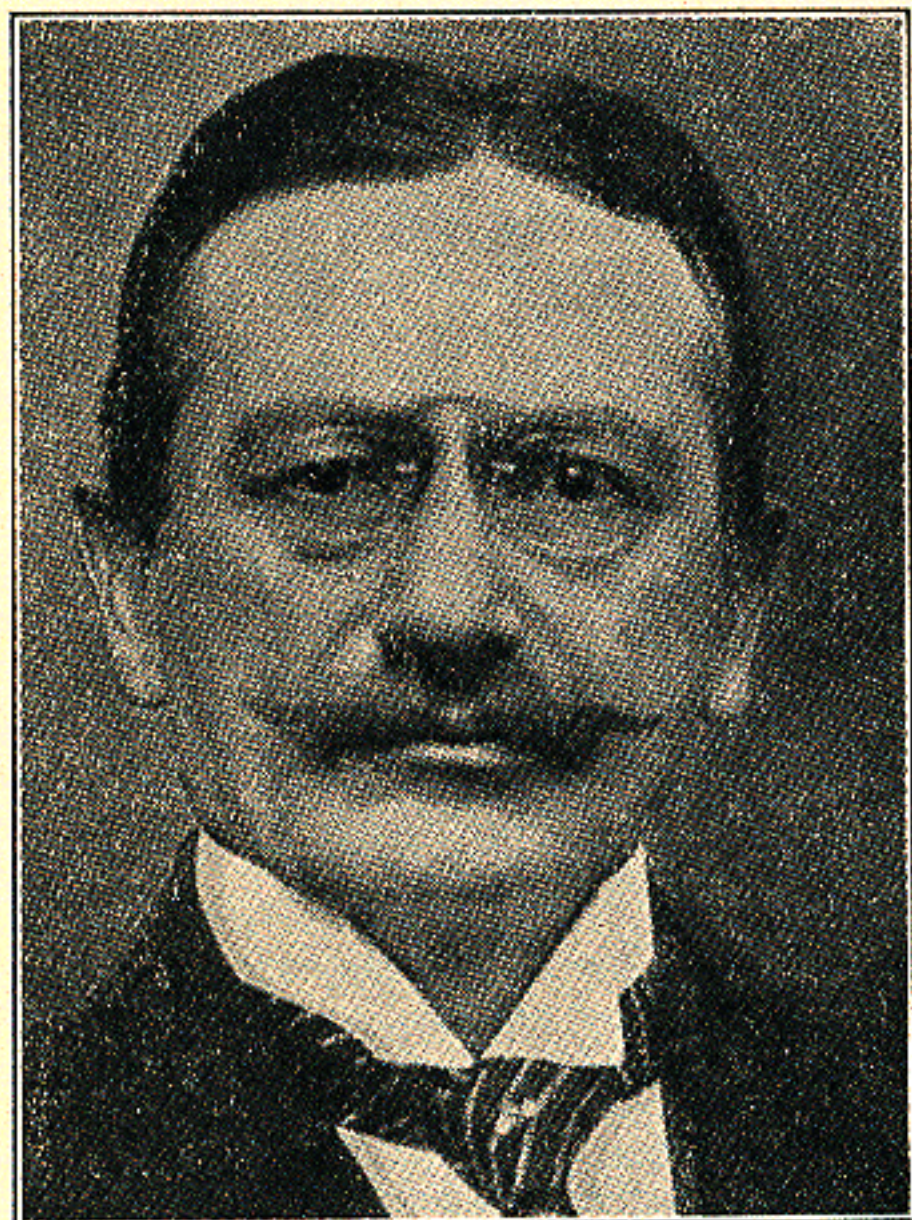
Naturally if 44 ... KtxPch; 45 K-Q5 wins the Kt.

45 P-B5
---------	-------

And now follows the regular routine play

45	PxP
46 BxP	K-B1
47 P-Kt4	PxP
48 BxP	Kt-R2
49 P-R5	Kt-B3
50 P-R6	K-B2
51 B-B5	Resigns

Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch



The death of Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch on the 17th day of February brings to a close one of the most brilliant and varied careers in the annals of chess. Coming so soon after the demise of Johann Berger of Graz, it leaves the world of chess infinitely poorer. For during half a century Tarrasch had made a place for himself in his chosen field that will not soon be filled.

His name will long be one to conjure with in the history of the game. How large he loomed and how diverse were the contributions of his multiple genius, the rising generation can hardly comprehend. His was a forceful and arresting personality, the embodiment of the highest culture and character. He was too a man of the world, a man of science, with a keen insight into human motives and action.

Thus highly gifted he would have ornamented any calling to which he applied himself. It was fortunate for chess that he early learned the game, and devoted much of his unbounded energy to it. Yet he was first of all a physician, a man of family, a devoted husband, the father of natable sons, one of whom gave his life in the service of his country.

There was thus a rare blend of the ideal and the practical throughout his career. He combined in almost perfect form the man of

thought and the man of action, the artist and the doctor. There was no conflict between chess and his chosen profession, because there was a striking sense of proportion, and to each of his manifold activities he accorded its due and proper place. Hence the glory he won in each field only supplemented and illumed the distinction gained in the other. Even in the period of his earliest chess triumphs, he set it down as an inflexible rule to which he points with some pride in his own biography, that he only took part in Tournaments during his vacations.

It is a perennial failing of the chess world that it bestows its laurels upon only a single champion, and treats cavalierly the many supremely great masters who fall short of its highest distinction. In no other field is it necessary that the artist conquer the whole world as a condition precedent to his recognition as a great genius. Art and literature would be barren indeed if the superlative talent of a Hals were completely eclipsed by the splendor of a Rembrandt, if a Dreiser were thrust aside for the debatable superiority of a Lewis.

Having established himself as one of the greatest chess players of all time, with a Tournament record of surpassing brilliance, Tarrasch found the path to the title of world champion blocked by the formidable figure of Dr. Emanuel Lasker. Whether the victories of the latter in their two matches was due to a higher chess talent, to superior combative qualities, to the dual burdens the *Doctor of Nürenberg* had taken upon his shoulders, is neither material to our eulogy nor important to those of us who view chess as something more than a contest.

Dr. Tarrasch continued his indefatigable labors in the realm of chess. His dynamic personality found expression in the joust of the Tournament, in the annotation of important games, in research and analysis, in books and magazine articles. His notes cover more than the moves of the chess pieces: they treat the universal, the human and psychological aspects of the game. "It is not only necessary to be a strong player," he wrote at one point, "but one must also play strongly." A lesson which he learned early and which every expert has learned in due time.

Siegbert Tarrasch was born in Breslau, the native city of Anderssen, his famed predecessor, on March 5, 1862. At 18 he graduated

from the Gymnasium there and took up the study of medicine at Breslau and Halle, and in 1885 was awarded his Doctor's degree. Later he became a practicing physician in Geroldgrün, and thereafter settled at Nürnberg where he remained for many years. In 1914 he went to Munich where he practiced to the end of his life.

He learned to play chess at the age of 16; among his schoolmates he soon won the reputation of invincibility. Without neglecting his studies he made further progress in the game at Berlin and Halle, particularly by the participation in the tourneys of the German chess association. As a member of the chess club of Halle he won the First Prize in the "Haupt Turnier" at the Nürnberg Congress of the Chess Association in 1883, and thereby the right to take part in the master Tournaments thereafter.

Two years later came the International tourney at Hamburg. Here his play was so exemplary that he failed to take the first place only by a crude oversight in the last and decisive game—with Blackburne,—and he had to be content to share the 2nd-6th prizes with Blackburne, Englisch, Mason and Weiss.

At Frankfort in 1887 he shared 5th and 6th prizes with J. Berger. In the following year he took the first prize at Nürnberg with sparkling victories over Mieses and von Gotschall. A great elegance was noted in his game, an unshakable sureness and restraint without any diminution of strength or attacking power. His opening play was careful and logical, and he ever sought the strongest move. But the mid-game found him in his element, and this became the special domain of Tarrasch.

At the Masters' Tourney at Breslau in 1889 the promise of Hamburg was again fulfilled. He captured the first prize without losing a game. With this triumph the succession of tournament victories began. In 1890, at Manchester in England he achieved the goal not reached by a German master since Anderssen, of winning first prize in a foreign field—15½ points—three full points ahead of Blackburne, his nearest rival.

His most signal victories span the 19 years from 1889 to 1907. In this period he took part in 13 of the 30 tourneys that can be classed as truly international, and garnered seven firsts. In the same time Lasker gathered but 5 firsts, and such great experts as Maroczy and Tschigorin but 2½ and Pillsbury but 1½. Thereafter with advancing years and

other interests he never attained his full powers. But to the end he remained a feared opponent—witness his sharing 6th and 7th prizes with Rubinstein at Semmerling in 1926—where at the age of 64, he finished only 3 points behind Rudolph Spielmann, the first prize winner to whom he gave the odds of 21 years.

In 1908 came the long awaited match with Lasker. As to the causes of his defeat much has been written. Many German experts expressed the view that Tarrasch suffered from improper training and preparation. Lasker seems to have spent the months preceding the match at the seashore, storing up *nervous energy*; and at the critical moments it was nerves that bested Tarrasch.

The present generation of chess players, whether they know it or not, stands on the shoulders of Tarrasch. That later on the young masters have turned from him does not alter the underlying foundation of his work even in the most "hypermodern" games.

Barnie F. Winkelman

* * *

Played at St. Petersburg, 1914 QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

A. Nimzowitch	Dr. S. Tarrasch
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4
3 P-K3	P-K3
4 B-Q3	Kt-KB3
5 O-O	B-Q3
6 P-QB4	Kt-QB3
7 P-QKt3	O-O
8 B-Kt2	P-QKt3
9 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2
10 R-B1	Q-K2
11 PxQP	KPxP
12 Kt-R4	P-Kt3
13 KKt-B3	QR-Q1
14 PxP	PxP
15 B-Kt5	Kt-K5
16 BxKt	BxB
17 Q-B2	KtxKt
18 KtxKt	P-Q5!
19 PxP	BxP ch
20 KxB	Q-R5 ch
21 K-Kt1	BxKtP
22 P-B3	KR-K1
23 Kt-K4	Q-R8 ch
24 K-B2	BxR
25 P-Q5	P-B4
26 Q-B3	Q-Kt7 ch
27 K-K3	RxKt ch
28 PxR	P-B5 ch
29 KxP	R-B1 ch
30 K-K5	Q-R7 ch
31 K-K6	R-K1 ch
Resigns.	

GAME STUDIES

First Game of Match

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

G. Stahlberg A. Nimzowitch

White

Black

1 P-Q4

P-K3

2 P-QB4

Kt-KB3

3 Kt-QB3

B-Kt5

4 Q-Kt3

....

Or 4 Q-B2, P-Q4; 5 P-QR3, BxKtch; 6 QxB, Kt-K5; 7 Q-B2, Kt-B3; 8 Kt-B3, P-K4; 9 P-K3, B-B4; (9 ... PxQP, 10 BPxP!) 10 B-Q3! an interesting line of play where White obtains a slight advantage.

4

Kt-B3

Or again Black had 4 ... P-B4 as an alternative, which he tried in the third game of the match without success. The game there went 5 PxP, Kt-B3; 6 Kt-B3, Kt-K5; 7 B-Q2, KtxQBP; 8 Q-B2, Castles; 9 P-QR3, BxKt; 10 BxB, P-QR4; 11 P-KKt3!

5 P-K3

O-O

6 B-Q3

P-QR4

The idea is to advance the Pawn to R6 and weaken White on the Black squares. 6 ... P-QKt3 followed by ... B-Kt2 is the more usual line of play but does not seem to offer Black any definite possibilities.

7 Kt-K2

....

White underestimates the strength of Black's sortie with the QRP. Instead 7 P-QR3 would avoid the continuation that follows.

7

P-R5

8 Q-Q1

P-R6

9 P-QKt3

P-Q4!

10 O-O

P-QKt3

11 B-Q2

B-Kt2

12 R-B1

Q-K2

13 QKt-Kt5

BxB

14 QxB

QKt-Kt5!

The point of Black's earlier play. The Kt is well entrenched.

15 PxP

....

Not 15 ... KtxP; 16 KtxB!

15

KKtxP

16 B-K4

....

Not 16 P-K4, KtxB; followed by 17 Kt-Kt5!

16

P-QB3

17 BxKt

....

But this was totally unnecessary! There was no reason for exchanging such a commanding

Bishop for a harmless Knight, without material gain.

17

KPxB

18 Kt-B3

B-R3

19 Kt-R4

BxKt

Even this was unnecessary. The QKtP might have been temporarily protected. Then Black would aim to place his Bishop on the diagonal KR2-QKt8, and together with a Queen's side assault would storm the position.

20 QxB

Q-R2

21 KR-Q1

QR-K1

22 Q-Q2

Q-R4

23 Kt-B3

....

White's last few moves have shown no definite conception or plan of play. A more logical line would seem to be R-K1 instead of Q1 followed by P-B3 and the eventual advance-K4. The text move is also not to be recommended, since the Kt at R4 prevents the advance of the QBP and ties the Black Queen to R4.

23

P-KB4

24 Kt-K2

R-B3

25 K-R1

....

With the idea of getting his Kt to K5 via Kt1 and B3.

25

P-KR3

26 Kt-Kt1

P-B5

27 PxP

....

But here White again deviates from his original plan. Kt-B3 at once was indicated.

27

R-K5

28 P-Kt3

Q-Kt4

29 R-B3

P-B4

Well timed! Black now forces a menacing passed Queen's Pawn.

30 PxP

PxP

31 KR-QB1

R-B3

32 R-K3

R(QB3)-K3

33 RxR

RxR

34 P-B3

R-K1

35 R-K1

RxR

36 QxR

Q-Q2!

Preventing the entrance of the White Queen into Black's territory and at the same time preparing for the advance of the QP to the eighth. The balance of the game is played by Black with precision.

37 Q-KB1	P-Q5
38 Kt-K2	Q-Kt4
39 Q-K1	Q-Q6
40 Kt-B1	QxP ch
41 K-Kt1	K-B2
42 Q-B2	Q-K5
43 Q-B1	P-Q6
44 Q-Q1	Q-K6 ch
45 K-Kt2	P-Q7
Resigns	

Fifth Game of Match

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

G. Stahlberg	A. Nimzowitch
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4
5 PxP	Kt-B3
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5
7 B-Q2	KtxQBP
8 Q-B2	O-O
9 P-QR3	BxKt
10 BxB	P-QR4

More usual is ... P-B4. Although the text restrains White's advance on the Queen's side, it in turn leaves a definite weakness on Black's QKt3, and at the same time loses valuable time.

11 P-KKt3	P-R5
12 B-Kt2	P-QKt3
13 O-O	B-Kt2

Not 13 ... B-R3; 14 Kt-K5, R-B1; 15 KtxKt, PxKt; 16 B-Kt4!

14 QR-Q1	Kt-R4
----------	-------

Premature, Black's first consideration should be for the protection of his backwards QP. ... Q-K2, followed by ... P-Q3 and ... KR-Q1 was indicated.

15 B-Kt4
----------	-------

The text threatens to win a Pawn and is not without merit, but B-Q4 would serve the same purpose and at the same time maintain the Bishop on the long diagonal and indirectly exert pressure on the weak QKtP.

15	B-K5
16 Q-B3	→ Kt(R4)-Kt6
17 Kt-Q4	BxB
18 KxB	R-K1

Forced, as the threat of KtxKt followed by BxKt winning a Pawn, could not adequately be met in any other manner.

19 KtxKt	KtxKt
20 R-Q6	Q-B2
21 KR-Q1	KR-Q1
22 Q-B3	.....

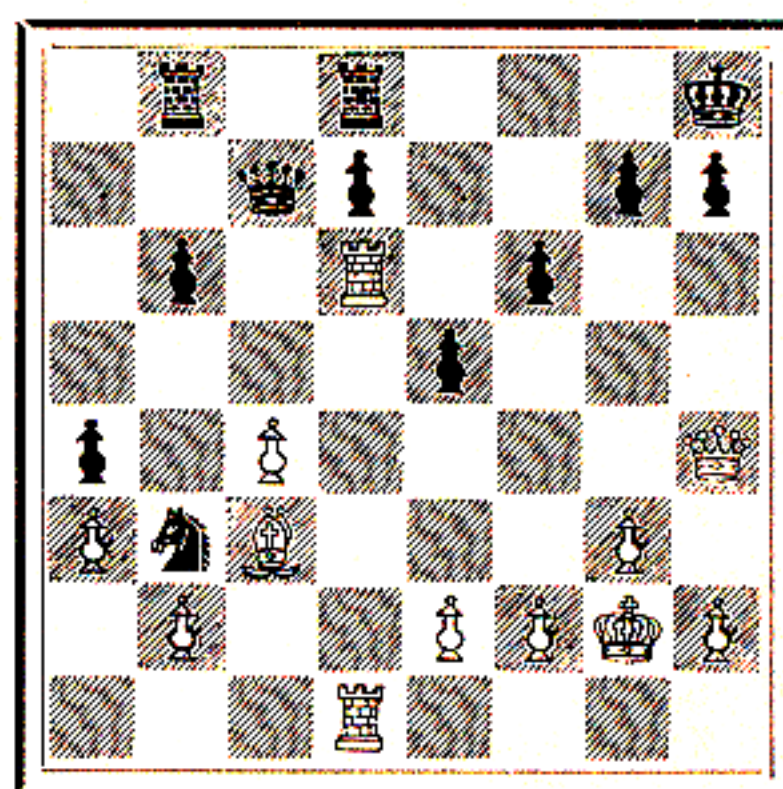
Threatening 23 RxQP, RxR; 24 RxR, QxR; 25 QxRch!

22	QR-Kt1
23 Q-Kt4	P-B3
24 B-B3	K-R1
25 Q-R4

Threatening 26 BxP, PxB; 27 QxPch, K-Kt1; 28 R-Q4, KtxR; 29 RxKt!

25	P-K4
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A. Nimzowitch



G. Stahlberg

26 RxBP!	PxR
27 QxBP ch	K-Kt1
28 R-Q6!!	R-KB1

As good as any, there is nothing to be done.

29 QxP	RxBP ch
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A last and desperate stand.

30 K-Kt1!
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If KxR, Q-B4ch prolongs the game.

30	K-B2
31 R-KB6 ch	Resigns

Metropolitan Chess League

March, 1934

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by M. D. Hassialis)

M. D. Hassialis	A. C. Simonson
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-KB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 P-KB3	.....

Kmoch recommends at this point: 4 B-Kt5!, Kt-K5; 5 KtxKt, PxKt; 6 Q-Q2 followed by Castles QR.

4	B-Kt2
5 P-K4	PxKP
6 PxP	P-K4
7 P-Q5	O-O

More accurate was 7 ... QKt-Q2, followed by ... Q-K2 and ... Kt-B4.

8 Kt-B3 B-Kt5
9 B-K2 Kt-R4

Black's idea is to play P-KB4 but he overlooks White's defenses; however, even if Black could force P-KB4, the ensuing position would be in White's favor because of White's better development. Again, better was 9 ... QKt-Q2.

10 O-O P-KR3

Not 10 ... P-KB4 because 11 Kt-KKt5 with the threat of Kt-K6.

11 Kt-K1 BxB
12 QxB Q-K1

Not 11 ... P-KB4 because of 12 PxP, RxP; 13 RxR, PxR; 14 QxKt!

13 P-KKt4 Kt-KB3
14 Kt-Q3

Not 14 BxP, BxB; 15 RxKt, B-B5! The text move however threatens 15 BxP.

14 QKt-Q2
15 B-K3 Q-K2
16 R-B2

16 P-Kt5 would lead to interesting complications, not entirely to Black's disadvantage. 16 ... PxP; 17 BxP, Q-K1, followed by 18 ... Kt-R4.

16 Kt-K1
17 QR-KB1 Kt-Q3
18 Kt-K1

Not 18 P-Kt3, P-KB4; (threatening P-KB5) 19 KtPxP, PxP; 20 PxP, P-K6; 21 B-Q2, B-Q5! Also not 18 P-B5, Kt-B5!

18 P-Kt3
19 P-Kt4 P-QR4
20 P-QR3 Kt-Kt2
21 Kt-Q3 P-KB4
22 KtPxP PxP
23 RxP RxR
24 PxR P-K5
25 B-Q2 PxP
26 PxP R-K1

Not 26 ... BxKt; 27 BxB, Q-Kt4ch; 28 K-R1, PxKt; 29 Q-K6ch!

27 Kt-B4 Kt-K4
28 KtxP KtxP
29 Kt-K6

Here White overlooks a quick win. 29 P-B6, QxKt; 30 P-B7ch, KxP; 31 Kt-K6ch winning.

29 B-Q5 ch
30 K-R1 Q-R5
31 P-B6

31 R-B4 followed by QxKt or KtxB is good enough, but the text threatens mate which is difficult to stop.

31 Kt(Kt2)-Q3
32 Q-Kt2 ch Resigns

(We give the following game in honor of Grandmaster Spielmann's 50th birthday—May 5, 1934.)

Played at Carlsbad, 1911

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

R. Spielmann F. S. Dus-Chotimirski

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3
5 O-O	B-K2
6 R-K1	P-QKt4
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4
9 B-B2	P-B4
10 P-Q3	. . . .

P-Q4 is more usual. The text was fashionable at the time this game was played.

10	O-O
11 QKt-Q2	Q-B2
12 Kt-B1	R-Kt1

This portentous move foreshadows some intended demonstration on the Queen-side which remains in the realm of good intentions. The usual maneuver adopted by Black in this variation is ... Kt-B3 with a view to forcing ... P-Q4 later on.

13 P-KR3	B-K3
14 Q-K2	P-Kt5
15 Kt(B3)-R2	Kt-Q2
16 Kt-Kt3	KR-B1

16 ... P-B4 would not be good because of 17 PxP, BxBP; 18 KtxB, RxKt; 19 P-Q4. Or if 16 ... P-Q4; 17 PxP, BxQP; 18 P-Q4, BPxP; 19 PxP, B-KB3; 20 Kt-Kt4!

17 Kt-Kt4	R-Kt2
18 Kt-K3	B-Kt4
19 Kt-Q5	BxKt
20 PxP	BxB
21 QRxB	Kt-KB3

The correct move in this seemingly harmless position was ... Kt-B1. After the text Spielmann builds up a winning attack with surprising suddenness.

22 P-Q4!
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In order to open the Bishop's diagonal and the K file.

22	KPxP
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Or 22 ... KtxP; 23 PxKP, PxKP; 24 Q-Q3, Kt-B3; 25 Kt-R5!

23 Kt-R5!	Kt-Q2
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Of course he cannot play ... KtxKt because of mate in two.

24 Q-Kt4	P-Kt3
25 R-K7

Threatening RxKt! and Kt-B6ch.

25 K-B1
26 QR-K1! Q-Q1

Not 26 . . . PxKt; 27 RxPch!! KxR; 28 Q-K6ch, K-B1 (28 . . . K-Kt2; 29 Q-K7ch, K-R3; 30 R-K6ch); 29 Q-R6ch, K-B2; 30 QxPch, K-B1 (30 . . . K-B3; 31 Q-Kt6 mate); 31 R-K7 and mate next move.

27 Q—Kt5 Kt-K4

The only defence against the threat of Q-R6ch. etc.

28 Q-B6!

Very pretty. If now 28 . . . Q or RxR, 29 Q-R8 mate, and if 28 . . . PxKt; 29 R(K)xKt! wins.

28 Kt(R4)-B5
29 P-B4! PxKt
30 PxKt KtxKP
31 R(K)xKt! Resigns

The mate cannot be staved off any longer.

Played in a Match in Rotterdam, 1933

ALEKHINE DEFENCE

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

R. Spielmann	S. Landau
White	Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3
4 P-QKt3	. . . . .

An innovation attributed to Lajos Steiner which need not to be greatly feared by Black.

4 P-Q3
5 B-Kt2

Not good: it allows the second player to develop at White's expense. PxP was preferable.

5 PxP
6 BxP Kt-B3
7 B-Kt2 P-K4

It requires no profound analysis to see that Spielmann has misplayed the opening. His development is backward, he has no promising plan available, and his QP is weak.

8 Kt-QB3 B-KB4
9 P-Q3

Just in time; Black threatened to occupy White's Q3 by . . . Kt-Kt5.

9 Q-Q2

. . . Kt-Kt5 could now be answered by Kt-K4.

10 Q-Q2 O-O-O

Black's game plays itself.

11 O-O-O B-K2

If instead 11 . . . Kt-Kt5; 12 Kt-B3! P-B3; 13 Kt-K1.

12 Kt-B3 Q-K3!
13 Q-K3

. . . P-K5 was threatened.

13 R-Q2

14 B-K2 KR-Q1
15 Kt-K4 P-B3!

Move by move Landau strengthens and solidifies his position.

16 P-KR3

A necessary preparatory move, 16 Kt-R4 being advantageously answered by . . . B-KKt5.

16 P-Kt4!

Cutting down the mobility of the Knights.

17 P-KKt4 B-Kt3
18 P-KR4 P-KR3

Not 18 . . . QxP? 19 KtxKP winning a piece.

19 PxP RPxP
20 R-R6

The flank attack begun with White's seventeenth move is undertaken with the idea of deflecting Black's attention from the real scene of operations: the Q side and the center.

20 Q-Kt
21 P-R3?

Spielmann wishes to play QR-R1, which however would not do just now because of . . . Kt-Kt5. There was nothing better than 21 KR-R1; the text is neatly refuted by Landau.

21 BxKt
22 QxB

After 22 PxP, Q-B1 White loses a Pawn without compensation.

22 Q-B1!
23 Q-Kt6 BxP
24 QxBP Q-Kt5!

This leads to an unexpectedly powerful attack; White's pieces are badly placed for defensive purposes.

25 R-Q2

It is clear that 25 BxB, QxBch; 26 K-B2, Q-R7ch is equally hopeless.

25 P-K5!
26 Kt-K1 Kt-Q5!

White is now helpless against the double threats of . . . Q-B6ch. and . . . KtxPch.

27 BxB KtxP ch
28 K-Kt2 Kt-R5 ch

Dr. Euwe points out a quicker win here by 28 . . . QxRch; 29 KxKt, QxB.

29 K-R2 Kt-B8 ch
30 BxKt Kt-B6 ch

Forcing the win of the Queen, the final moves being 31 QxKt, QxQ; 32 K-Kt, R-Q3; 33 R-R1, R-QR3; 34 R-Kt2, PxP; 35 KtxP, RxKt; 36 BxP (or 36 BxR, QxBch; 37 R-B2, R-Kt3ch; 38 B-Kt2, R-Kt5; 39 K-B, RxP; 40 R-R8ch, K-Q2; 41 RxR, QxRch. winning easily), R-KR6; 37 R-Q1, R-Q3; 38 R-QB1, Q-K4; 39 B-K3, Q-K5ch; 40 R(B)-B2, R-R8ch; 41 K-R2, R-R3ch; 42 K-Kt3, R(R8)-R8; 43 B-B5, P-Kt3; 44 B-B8, P-B4; White resigns.

A very well played game by Landau.

Fifth Game of Match ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

M. Botwinnik	S. Flohr
White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4

Rather refreshing! The cut and dried defenses leading to the regulation Queen's Pawn are becoming more or less monotonous. The text is enterprising.

2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
4 P-Q4	.....

The best, for it forces an immediate decision in the center.

4	P-K5
---------	------

Or 4 ... Pxp; 5 KtxP, B-Kt5; (5 ... B-B4; 6 KtxKt, KtPxKt; 7 P-KKt3, P-Q4; 8 B-Kt2, B-K3; 9 Castles, Castles; 10 Q-R4, B-Q2; 11 B-Kt5, B-K2; 12 KR-Q1) 6 B-Kt5, Castles; 7 R-B1, R-K1; 8 P-K3, P-Q3; 9 B-K2, Kt-K4; 10 Castles, BxKt; 11 RxB, Kt-Kt3; 12 Kt-Kt5!

5 Kt-Q2
---------	-------

White prudently avoids the following continuation: 5 Kt-KKt5, P-KR3; 6 KKtxKP, KtxKt, 7 KtxKt, Q-R5; 8 Q-Q3, P-Q4; 9 Pxp, Kt-Kt5; 10 Q-Kt1, B-KB4; 11 Kt-Q6ch, PxKt! 12 QxB, P-KKt3; 13 Q-KKt1, R-B1!

5	KtxP
6 KKtxP	Kt-K3

Apparently with the idea of developing the QB at Kt2, but White forestalls this.

7 P-KKt3	KtxKt
8 KtxKt	B-Kt5 ch
9 B-Q2	BxB ch
10 QxB	O-O

Black has attempted to simplify the game by exchanges, but has not yet succeeded in neutralizing White's control of the center.

11 B-Kt2	P-Q3
12 O-O	B-Q2
13 Kt-B3	B-B3
14 Kt-Q5	P-QR4
15 P-K4	Kt-B4
16 KR-K1	R-K1
17 QR-Q1	P-R5
18 R-K3	.....

18 Q-B3 with the idea of advancing the KP to K5 looks promising at this point.

18	B-Q2
19 Kt-B3	.....

But this seems to be aimless wandering. Black intended ... B-K3 to be followed by ... P-QB3 and ... Q-Kt3, but this might have easily been parried with Q-B3.

19	B-K3
20 Q-Q4	P-KB3
21 B-B1	Q-K2

22 Kt-Q5	Q-B2
23 QR-K1	P-B3

Virtually forced to free the cramped position, but it is still difficult for White to capitalize the backwards QP

24 Kt-B4
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Not 24 Kt-Kt6, R-R3; 25 QxQP, Q-B1; 26 Q-B7, R-K2; 27 Q-Q6, R-KB2! winning the Kt.

24	Q-B2
25 Kt-Q3

25 KtxB was indicated, but White apparently feared that he would eventually lose control of the black squares. White could then mass his forces against the backwards QP, and deploy his B to good advantage on one of the long diagonals.

25	P-QKt3
----------	--------

This further weakens the Pawn formation. ... KtxKt, with the idea of playing for a draw, was more logical.

26 Kt-Kt4	B-B2
27 Q-B3	QR-Q1
28 Kt-B2	R-K2
29 Kt-Q4	B-Kt3
30 P-B3	.....

But here White misses a stronger continuation. 30 B-Kt2 with the threat of P-K5 offers better prospects.

30	QR-K1
31 P-QKt4	PxPep
32 Pxp	Kt-K3
33 Kt-B5	.....

33 Kt-B2 seems more logical. White having more freedom of action should avoid exchanges without definite gain.

33	BxKt
34 PxB	Kt-Kt4
35 B-Kt2	RxR
36 RxR	RxR
37 QxR	K-B1
38 P-B4	Kt-B2
39 P-QKt4	P-Q4!

A surprise move. Sacrificing a P to free his position and force a workable passed P of his own.

40 Pxp	P-B4!
41 Pxp	Pxp
42 Q-R3	Kt-Q3
43 B-B1	K-B2

Black fails to capture the unguarded KBP for fear of opening the diagonal KR3-QB8 of the White Bishop.

44 B-Q3	P-B5
45 B-B2	P-B6
46 Q-Kt4	Kt-B5!
47 QxP	Q-B4 ch
48 K-R1	QxP ch
49 K-Kt1	Q-B4 ch
Draw.	

MINIATURE GAMES

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

Readers are invited to submit brilliant games of not more than 20 moves to Arnold S. Denker,
1730 Topping Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. C.

Played in Russia, 1932

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Lukomski	Popedin
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-QKt3
4 P-K4	B-Kt5
5 P-K5	Kt-K5
6 Q-Kt4!	KtxKt
7 PxKt	BxP ch
8 K-Q1	K-B1

If 8 ... BxR; 9 QxKtP, R-B1; 10 B-Kt5, P-B3; 11 BxP, RxB; 12 PxR, and wins.

9 R-Kt1 Kt-B3

White threatened Q-B3 winning a piece. However 9 ... B-Kt2 was better as can be seen from the game.

10 B-R3 ch K-Kt1

10 ... P-Q3 or 10 ... Kt-K2 cannot be played because of 11 Q-B3 winning a piece.

11 R-Kt3 BxP
12 QxP ch!! Resigns

White mates in five by 12 ... KxQ; 13 R-Kt3ch K-R3; 14 B-B1ch, K-R4; 15 B-K2ch, K-R5; 16 R-R3 mate.

Played in a Simultaneous, Holland, 1933

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. A. Alekhine	M. Hulser
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3
4 P-Q4	B-Q2
5 BxKt	BxB
5 ... PxB loses a Pawn.	
6 Kt-B3	PxP
7 QxP	....

Better than 7KtxP because the Queen cannot be driven from its central position. It also prepares Castles Q.

7 ... Kt-B3
8 B-Kt5 B-K2
9 O-O-O O-O
10 P-KR4 P-KR3
11 Kt-Q5 PxB
12 KtxB ch QxKt
13 PxP KtxP

13 ... QxP giving back the piece and forcing the exchange of Queens would offer better possibilities.

14 R-R5 Q-K3

If 14 ... KtxKtP; 15 R-R8ch, KxR, 16 Q-R4ch, K-Kt1; 17 KtxKt wins.

15 QR-R1 P-KB4
16 Kt-K5

Removing the obstructing QP so that P-Q4 is not playable in answer to Q-B4ch.

16 ... PxKt
17 P-Kt6 Resigns

For if 17 ... QxP; 18 Q-B4ch and mates next move.

Played in Holland

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. E. Lasker	M. Fehmers
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
4 O-O	B-B4

Better is here ... B-K2. The text gives up the center and permits White a too rapid development.

5 KtxP KtxKt
6 P-Q4 BxP
7 QxB Q-K2

If 7 ... Kt-B3; 8 BxKt, KtPxP; 9 P-K5!

8 Kt-B3 O-O

8 ... P-QR3 (with the idea of driving the Bishop off the diagonal QR4-K8 in order to play Kt-B3 with tempo) would be met by 9 P-KB4! Also after 8 ... Kt-B3; 9 Q-Q3, P-KR3; (9 ... P-Q3; 10 Kt-Q5!) 10 Kt-Q5!

9 B-Kt5 P-Q3
10 Kt-Q5 Q-Q1
11 P-KB4 P-B4
12 PxKt! PxQ
13 PxKt PxP

This loses outright! 13 ... Q-R4 was indicated as it was the only square on the board where the Queen could go without being captured. Then would have followed 14 PxP, KxP; (14 ... QxB; 15 PxR(Q)ch, KxQ; 16 B-R6ch, K-Kt1; (forced) 17 Kt-K7ch, K-R1; 18 RxP and mate follows) 15 B-B6ch, K-Kt3; 16 B-Q3! and Black has no adequate defense against White's numerous threats.

14 BxP B-Q2
15 BxQ BxB
16 B-B6 Resigns

GAME DEPARTMENT

The scene of the coming world's championship match, Baden-Baden, was recently the meeting ground for both contestants, Dr. A. Alekhine and E. D. Bogolubow, challenger. There the following interesting exhibition game was played.

RUY-LOPEZ

E. D. Bogolubow Dr. A. Alekhine

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	P-Q3
5 BxKt ch	PxB
6 P-Q4	P-B3
7 B-K3	Kt-K2
8 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3
9 Q-Q2	B-K2
10 P-KR4	P-KR4
11 O-O-O	B-Kt5
12 Q-Q3	PxP
13 BxP	Kt-B5
14 Q-B4	Q-Q2
15 KR-Kt1	B-K3
16 Q-B1	O-O
17 B-K3	Kt-Kt3
18 Kt-Q4	Kt-K4
19 Q-K2	P-Kt3
20 P-B3	B-B5
21 Q-B2	QR-Kt1
22 P-KKt4	PxP
23 PxP	P-QB4
24 KKt-K2	B-K3
25 BxP	BxKtP
26 Q-K3	R-B2
27 B-Q4	K-R2
28 Kt-Q5	B-B1
29 K-Kt1	B-R3
30 Q-KKt3	BxKt
31 BxKt	Q-Kt5
32 Q-QB3	Q-B6
33 KxP ch	RxKt
34 BxR	QxQ
35 BxQ	BxR
36 RxB	B-Kt2
37 BxB	KxB
38 P-Kt3	R-KR1
39 R-R1	K-B3
40 K-Kt2	K-K4
41 R-KKt1	R-R3

42 R-Kt4	K-Q5
43 P-R4	P-B4
44 P-QR5	K-K6
45 P-B4	K-B6
46 R-Kt5	KxP
47 R-Q5	RxP
48 RxQP	P-Kt4
49 RxP	R-R1
50 R-KKt6	K-B4
51 R-QB6	P-Kt5
52 RxP ch	K-B5
53 R-B7	R-KKt1
54 R-Q7	P-Kt6
55 R-Q1	P-Kt7
56 R-KKt1	K-K6
57 P-R6	K-B7
58 R-QB1	R-QR1
59 P-Kt4	RxP
60 P-Kt5	R-K3
61 K-Kt3	Drawn

Played in an Off-Hand Encounter,
Denver, Feb., 1934

EVAN'S GAMBIT

Scott White	Dake Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 P-QKt4	BxKtP
5 P-QB3	B-R4
6 P-Q4	PxP
7 O-O	PxP
8 Q-Kt3	Q-B3
9 P-K5	Q-Kt3
10 KtxQBP	KKt-K2
11 Kt-KKt5	KtxKP
12 R-K1	KtxB
13 QxKt	BxKt
14 QxB	P-KR3
15 RxKt ch	KxR
16 QxQBP	Q-Q3
17 B-R3	QxB
18 R-K1 ch	K-B3
19 Q-KB4 ch	K-Kt3
20 QxBP ch	KxKt
21 R-K5 ch	Resigns

White mates in two moves.

California Major Tourney
"Best Payed Game" Prize Winner

INDIAN DEFENSE

C. Howland White	D. Vedensky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3
3 P-B4	P-Q3
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2
5 P-KKt3	O-O
6 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2
7 O-O	P-QR4
8 B-B4	Kt-Kt3
9 P-Kt3	B-Q2
10 Q-Q2	R-K1
11 P-KR3	B-B3
12 B-R6	B-R1
13 P-Q5	B-Q2
14 Kt-KKt5	Q-B1
15 QR-K1	P-R5
16 P-K4	PxP
17 PxP	Kt-R4
18 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2
19 P-B4	P-KB3
20 Kt-B3	P-K3
21 P-KB5	KtPxP
22 P-Kt5	Kt-R4
23 Kt-R4	Kt-Kt6
24 R-B3	KtxKP
25 KtxKt	PxKt
26 RxBP	BxR
27 PxB	K-B2
28 Q-Kt5	R-KKt1
29 B-Kt7	PxP
30 Q-R5 ch	K-K3
31 PxP ch	KtxP
32 RxP Mate.	

Played in the Southern California
Chess League

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Steiner White	A. V. Taylor Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 B-Kt5	B-K2
4 P-B4	P-Q4
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2
6 QKt-Q2	P-QB4
7 B-Q3	BPxP
8 KPxP	PxP
9 KtxP	O-O
10 O-O	Kt-Q4
11 B-Q2	Kt(Q2)-B3
12 P-QR3	B-Q2
13 Kt(B4)-K5	R-B1
14 Q-K2	P-QR3
15 QR-K1	Kt-B2
16 KtxB	QxKt
17 B-KB4	Kt(B2)-Q4
18 B-K5	KR-Q1
19 Kt-Kt5	P-R3
20 P-B4	K-B1
21 Kt-R3	P-KKt3
22 P-KKt4	P-KR4
23 PxP	KtxRP
24 P-B5	KPxP
25 BxBP	Kt(R4)-B5
26 KtxKt	QxB
27 KtxKt	Q-Kt4 ch
28 B-Kt3	RxKt
29 Q-K6

Black resigned shortly.

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CHESS MADE EASY

By DONALD MACMURRAY

This is the second of a series of articles designed to explain to the beginner, step by step, the basic ideas which must be grasped before the game can be played intelligently. It is assumed that the reader is familiar with the rules of the game, the movements of the pieces, and the system of notation of the moves, which is explained very clearly in Mitchell's Guide to the Game of Chess.

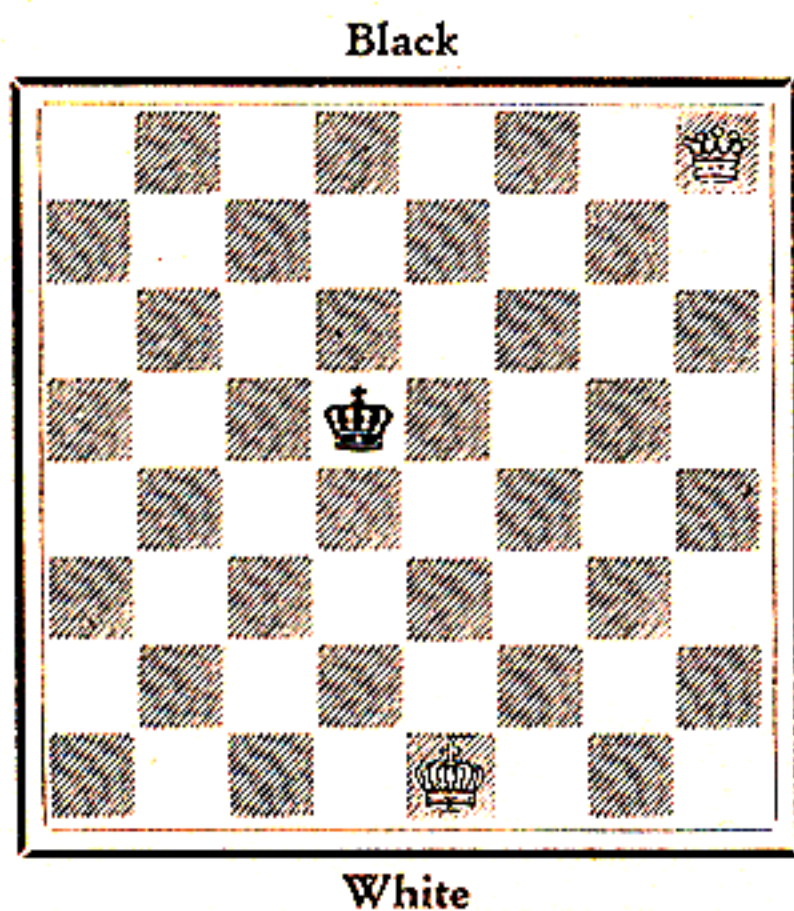
2. MATERIAL.

The largest single factor in the game of Chess is the "material;" i.e., the pieces collectively. In the beginning, the two sides are even in material, and the most insistent necessity that we face is that of *at least* maintaining this equality. This is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the beginner, who is all too often moved to give up pieces to get rid of enemy pawns which are harassing him, and who considers the loss of a "mere" pawn of no importance whatever.

The chief reason for the importance of material is to be found in the end-game. With the adverse king left alone upon the board checkmate can be forced by king and queen, king and rook, king and two bishops, or king, bishop and knight, (not, however, by king and two knights). These last two end-games are very rare, for the reason that which ever side is ahead in material can usually succeed in saving one of its pawns, with which it can make a new queen.

We shall illustrate the technique of some of these mates. They are all simple enough when the principle involved is understood; namely, that the scope of the adverse king must be restricted until he is finally forced over to the edge of the board, where alone it is possible to mate him with any of these minimal forces.

First let us take queen and king against lone king. Set up this position:



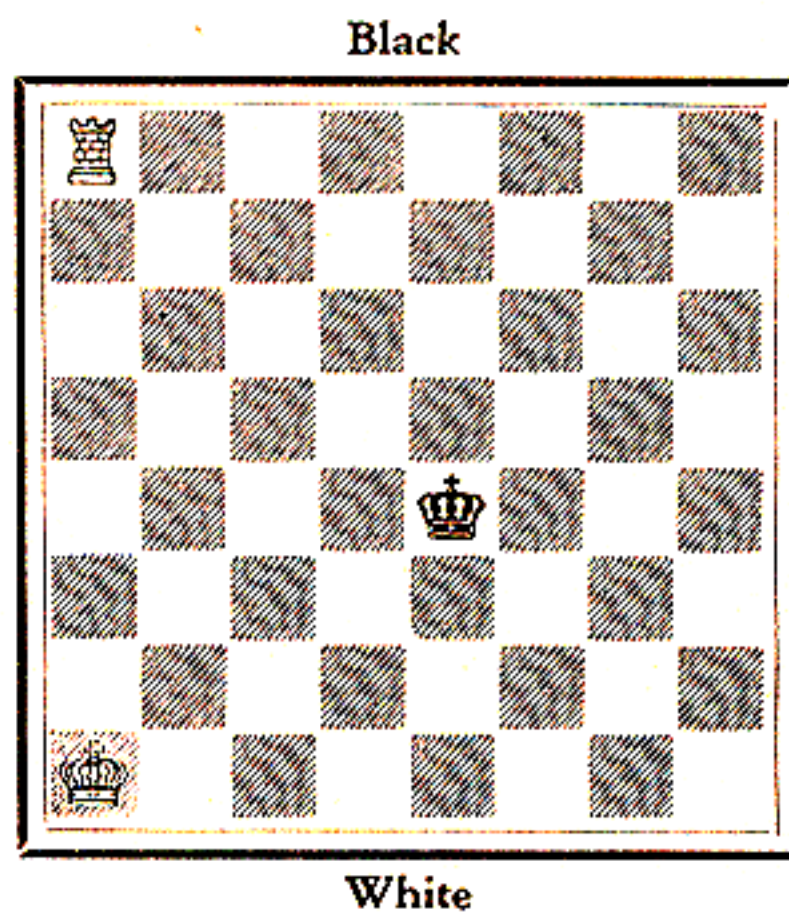
White	Black
1 Q-B3	K-K5

Black tries to keep his king as near to the middle of the board as possible.

2 K-K2	K-B5
3 Q-K3 ch	K-B4
4 K-B3	K-Kt3
5 Q-B4	K-Kt2
6 K-Kt4	K-Kt3
7 Q-B5 ch	K-Kt2
8 K-Kt5	K-Kt1
9 K-Kt6	K-R1
10 Q-B8 Mate.	

N. B. When you actually have cornered the king, for heaven's sake beware of stalemating him! (for example, 10 Q-B7. This is a stalemate, and the game is drawn.)

Now let us try King and Rook against King. Set up this position.



White	Black
1 R-R5	K-Q5

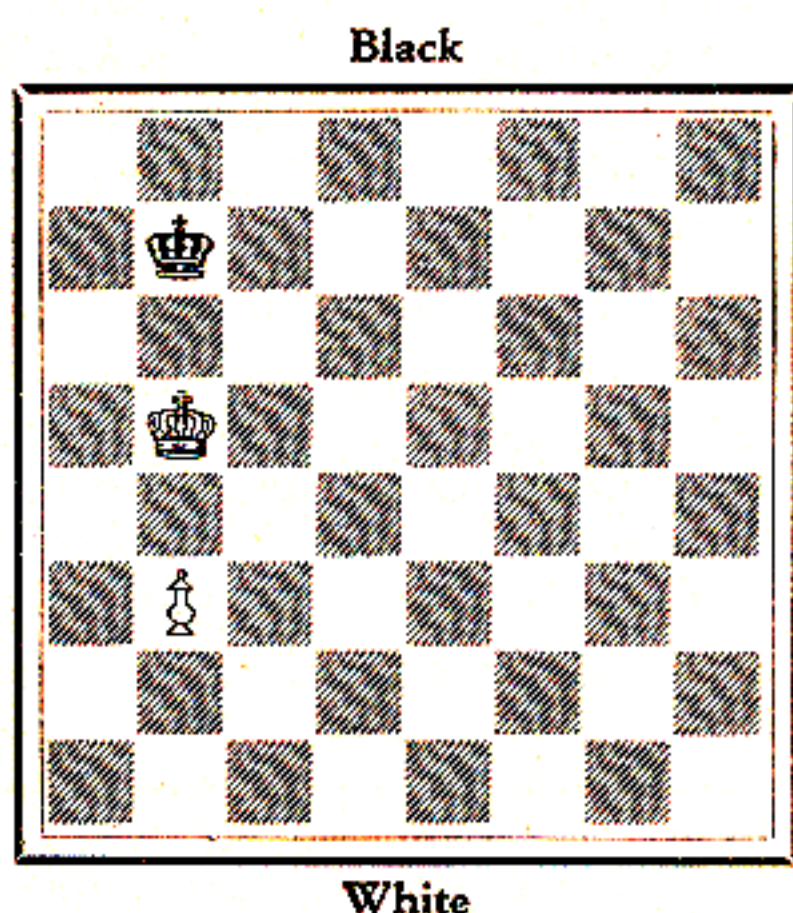
White's first move cuts the king off from half the board.

2 K-Kt2	K-B5
3 K-R3	K-B6
4 R-B5 ch	K-Q5
5 K-Kt4	K-K5
6 K-B3	K-K6
7 R-K5 ch	K-B5
8 K-Q4	K-B6
9 R-K4	K-B7

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 10 R-K3 | K-Kt7 |
| 11 K-K4 | K-B7 |
| 12 K-B4 | K-Kt7 |
| 13 R-K2 | K-R6 |
| 14 R-QR2 | K-R5 |
| 15 R-R2 Mate. | |

Of course the mate can be effected much more quickly from many positions.

Because the mates with two bishops and with bishop and knight are both more difficult to learn and less important, we shall leave them until later on, and meanwhile turn our attention to the simplest of pawn end-games. King and pawn against King. (See Diagram on next column).



Either side to move, White wins. This Diagram illustrates the "opposition."

Here the King's task is to support his pawn all the way down to the queen-ing square. This can be done whenever the king can be put on the same file with his pawn, two squares in front of it; or whenever the king can get to the sixth

rank ahead of his pawn. (A rook's pawn will not win at all unless the adverse king can be shut off from R8 and Kt8, because when the pawn reaches the seventh rank, either there is a stalemate or the pawn is left unprotected.)

In the diagram, the relation of the King's positions have to each other is called the "opposition."

When the kings are on the same file (or, as the case may be, rank), and are separated by one square, whichever side has just moved is said to "have the opposition." Having the opposition is an advantage, because the adverse king, whose turn it is to move, cannot advance; he must go either to one side or backwards, and in either case your own king is free to advance if he needs to.

If it is Black's move in the position shown, he can do no better than

- | White | Black |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | K-B3 |
| whereupon follows | |
| 2 K-R5 | K-Kt2 |
| 3 K-Kt5 | K-R2 |
| 4 K-B6 | K-R3 |
| 5 P-Kt4 | K-R2 |
| 6 P-Kt5 | K-Kt1 |
| 7 K-Kt6 | K-R1 |
| 8 K-B7 | K-R2 |
| 9 P-Kt6 ch | K-R1 |
| 10 P-Kt7 ch | K-R2 |
| 11 P queens ch | K-R3 |
| 12 Q-Kt6 Mate. | |

If, in the diagram it had been White's move, he could have gained the opposition by playing 1. P-Kt4, after which he could proceed as above.

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THE CHESS REVIEW

END GAME STUDIES

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

To chess players and problemists the endings of the great composers are equally fascinating. To the first, because they reveal possibilities in actual play beyond the imagination of even the "grand masters." To the second, because they indicate that the tactical powers of the pieces cannot be shown fully within the two, three or even four move requirements of the problemist's technique.

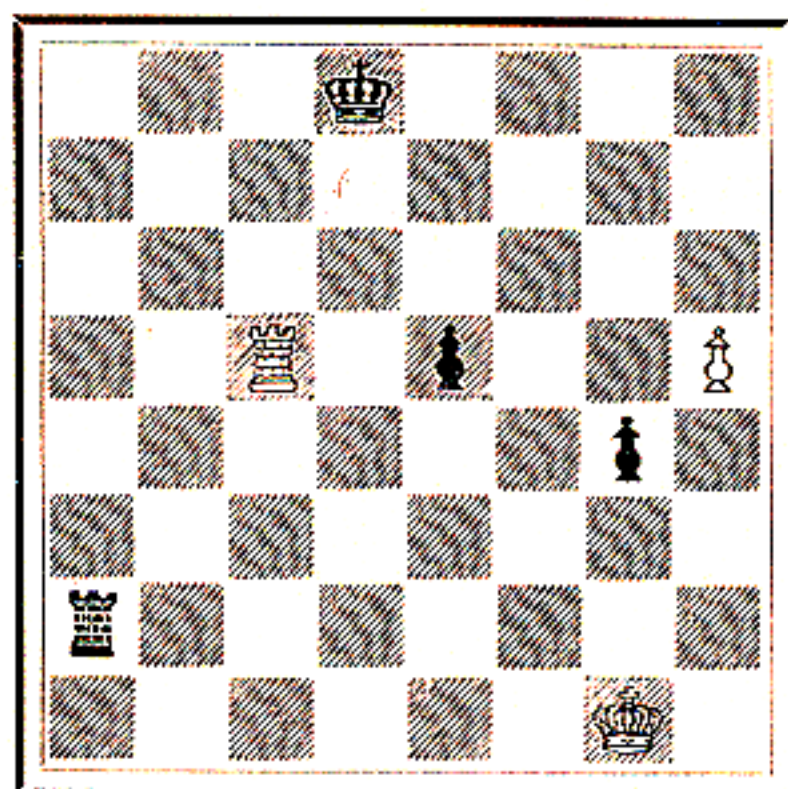
Let us spend a half hour with Alexis Troitski, whose five hundred creations attest the inexhaustibility of his genius.

We have heard much of the "absolute seventh"—our master tacticians have learned how to handle the rooks. Such at least was our belief until a few endings of this composer showed us that we have not even scratched the surface of rook strategy.

In the following setting the black king seems to nullify the power of his own rook.

practice swings at the ball. In the next ending, he gives us a real effort, and we begin to understand what the "absolute seventh" can mean.

Black



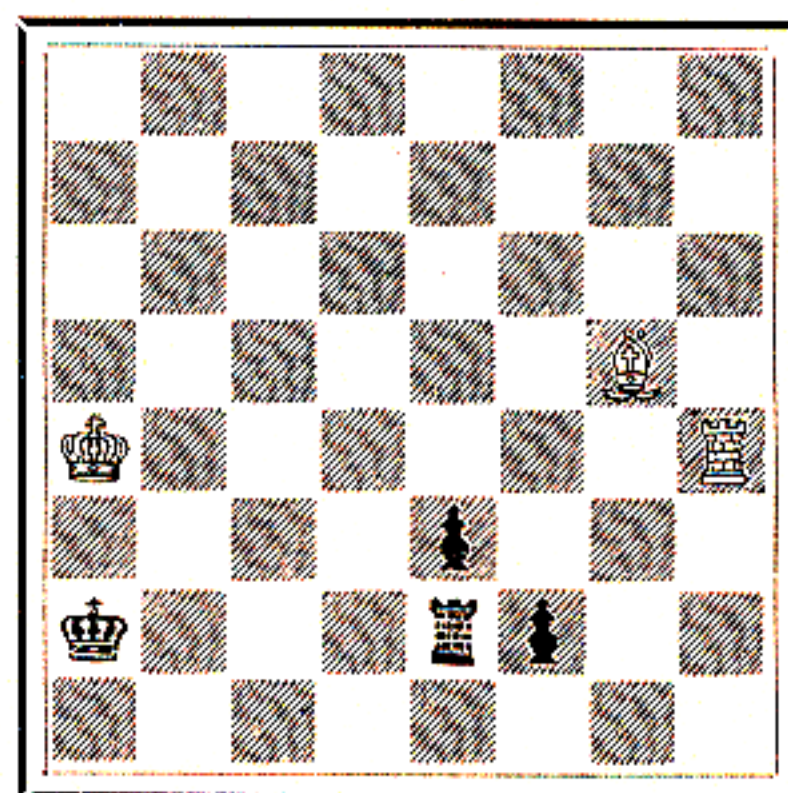
White

White to play and win.

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1 P-R6 | P-Kt6 |
| 2 P-R7 | R-R7 |
| 3 R-R5 | K-B2 |
| 4 R-R8 and wins. | |
| or | |
| 1 P-R6 | R-R2 |
| 2 R-R5! | RxR |
| 3 P-R7 and wins. | |

The ultimate in control difficulty:

Black

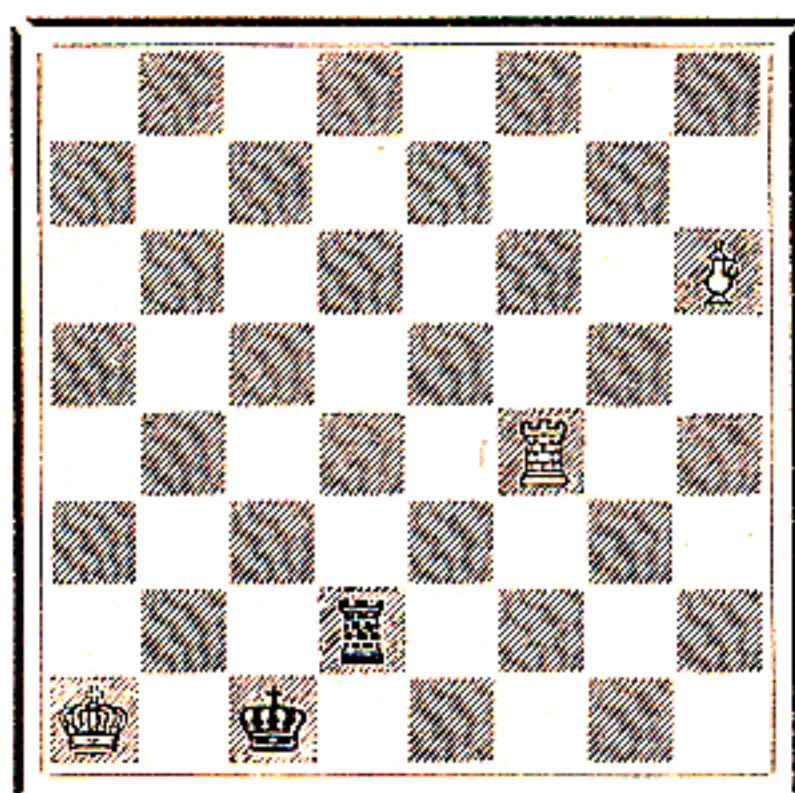


White

White to play and draw

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1 R-R1 | K-Kt7! |
| 2 R-KB1 | R-K8 |
| 3 BxP | RxR |
| 4 K-Kt4 | K-B7 |
| 5 K-B4 | K-Q8 |
| 6 K-Q3 | K-K8 |
| 7 B-Q2 ch | K-Q8 |
| 8 B-K3 and draws. | |

Black



White

White to play and win.

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 P-R7 | R-KR7 |
| 2 R-B1 ch | K-Q7 |
| 3 R-B2 ch | RxR |
| 4 P-R8 Queen. | |
| or | |
| 1 P-R7 | R-Q1 |
| 2 R-B4 ch | K-Q7 |
| 3 R-Q4 ch | RxR |
| 4 P-R8 Queen. | |

The same idea in another simple study
White—K at QB1, R at KB4, P at QKt5
Black—K at KR2, R at KKt7, P at K5

White to play and win.

So far neat but not gaudy—"Nothing to rave about," remarks the talented amateur. But these little examples are only the composer's introduction to this theme,—a few

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

Thanks—and, mainly, requests.

Accept, my dear friends, old and new, my most deeply felt and sincere gratitude for your magnificent response to my call. A veritable flood of letters inundated my house, to the utter amazement of the letter carrier. What a splendid, heart-warming cargo of good wishes, felicitations and greetings! What a wonderful symposium of glad hands, pledges of support, laudations and—chess problems! I am quite overwhelmed. I repeat to my inner self constantly: "Boy, if you don't make good with this crowd of quality gents you are not a battle-cry but a mere whisper." Well, I shall try to live up to your expectations, so help me!

Kindly give your attention to the following:

Articles such as "Appraising Problems," "Who's Who in Problemdom," "Fairy Chess," "Sherlock Holmes Chess Detective Tales," etc., are requested from many sides for every month. How I wish I could satisfy that demand. But space is limited. The long ladder and the comments, twelve problems and the correspondence cannot be curtailed. More subscribers mean more problem pages, of course.

Please send solutions more promptly. Again I have to postpone half of the solutions, because too many solvers failed to "come in." Remember, solutions up to 138 included must be received *not later* than May 4.

Please write on one side of the paper only when sending solutions.

Place your name on every problem, even if there are six on a page. They will be cut apart.

Use ink and write legibly.

Watch correspondence column and closing date for solutions.

Diagram all problems. Notations mean mistakes!

Vote for the "Best Monthly Original." The Editor's problems do *not* compete for the prize.

And keep on telling me what you would like in the department. While I may not be able to gratify all wishes, I will at least make every effort to please as many as I can.

Correspondence

OTTO WURZBURG—Correction to 121 not made because of second cook. May I have another original for biographical sketch?

DR. MACH—Letter will explain my silence. Thanks for book.

CHARLES LEECH—Your publication much enjoyed. Will help with problems, soon.

CHARLES ROTHENBERG—Your five mover in my possession. Thanks.

F. A. HILL—Why this silence? Can use problems, old friend.

GOELLER—Erhielt ihre 3 aufgaben von A. C. W. Gute arbeiten. Bitte, mehr!

A. C. SIMONSON—I am very sorry that your problem was misprinted, but such is the fate of many notation problems, where small letters often look like capital letters. However, there was time for correction as you see. Please send future problems on diagrams.

G. MOTT SMITH—Welcome in our circle. Can use every type of problem. Will you not grace our ladder, also? About Fairies: Wait a little while; they will appear when I secure extra space; but send yours now, with fully written out solutions.

M. CHAROSH—Thanks for contributions. Why not join our ladder? Please, put your name separately on every single problem and diagram them. You may think your letters are plain, but—a diagram is.

D. McCLELLAND—Your cheery and meaty letters are a holiday fare to overworked chess editors. Wish I had five hundred of your kind. I'd buy Europe. Please send corrected diagram for four mover Sui; your description of your "alteration" is nebulous; maybe I am dumber than you thought.

HOCHBERG BROS.—Welcome to the family. Please send comments with solutions, and tell which one problem you rate best; for the prize.

DR. DOBBS—Thank you for clippings. Will send you a few three movers when I get straightened out with this department. Which problem do you like best?

G. R. EMERY—Your "self-effacing" business is amusing. You seem to be a good solver. Are you, by any chance, trying to "kid" me? Sure, I'll have time for you. Should auld acquaintance be forgot?

AUTHORS—Thanks for problems: To D. McClelland, G. Mott-Smith, A. C. White, A. C. Simonson, F. W. Watson, Theodore C. Wenzl, Charles Rothenberg, S. J. Benjamin, G. W. Hargreaves, H. Burke, Wilbur Van Winkle, E. N. McCarthy, W. F. Scott, Bill Beers, and others. Please send problems on diagram, and test them BEFORE you send them to me.

All Solvers—Kindly note: Problem 133 (Simonson) Pawn c7 is BLACK! No cooks will be allowed. Problem 138 (Erdos) is a four move selfmate.

Solutions

97 S. J. Benjamin (2M) R-QR3.
Cooks: Q-K5 ch; Q-B6 ch; B-Kt7 ch.

98 E. Boswell (2M) K-Q6.

Beautiful! Excellent key and fine play. If I say this composer is a master, I reiterate it with an exclamation point.—McClelland. The mate after Pxp is funny.—Van Winkle. Clever key.—Dr. Dobbs. Very neat and original.—McCarthy. Pretty play produced by manoeuvres of black pawn.—Malzberg. Fine theme.—Piasetzky.

99 Conrad Erlin (2M) Kt-R6.

I'm still looking for the "wherefor" of this problem. The variations are scanty and the key is distinctly provisional.—McClelland. Pretty fair lightweight.—Dr. Dobbs. A splendid composition.—Nash.

100 F. A. Hill (2M) Q-Q2.

Interesting at least, and there are some very close tries.—McClelland. QxQ is defeated by P-B5.—Van Winkle. Nice little Meredith.—Dr. Dobbs. Very pretty.—Halpern. Excellent.—Malzberg. Not difficult, but a beautiful symmetrical position.—Hargreaves. Easy, but very nice.—Piasetzky.

101 A. N. Lebedeff (2M) Kt-K5.(?)
Cooks: Kt-K3, Kt-R2, Kt-Q2, R-Q5.

102 Chas. C. Wenzl (2M) P-B6.

Somehow I never cared for keys that merely hold the mating net; however this is somewhat compensated for by the number of mates.—McClelland. The free black Queen is under good control.—Dr. Dobbs. Only feature is number of black queen checks.—Malzberg.

103 H. Burke (3M)

1. Kt-Kt4, QxR; 2. Kt-Kt5 ch, etc.
... QxB; 2. R(Kt8)-B8 ch.
... RxKt(K3); 2. QxP ch.
... RxKt(Kt5); 2. R(Q8)-KB8 ch.
... R-Q2; 2. RxR ch.

I was seeing things when I got through with this. So many pieces around makes you dizzy. Found this most difficult one of the lot.—McClelland. The mate QxR at Kt7 is neat.—Van Win-

kle. (But not forced. Ed.). A well hidden key.—McCarthy. A complex problem.—Nash. An extra heavy problem.—Szabo. Very ordinary.—Kleiman.

104. R. Cheney (3M)

1. R-Kt8, Kt-Q2; 2. PxB-(Q) ch., etc.
... ; KtxR; 2. Kt-Q2 etc.

Cook: R-Q7.

105 Dr. Gilbert Dobbs (3M)

1. Q-R8, K-Kt7; 2. Kt-K1 ch., etc.
... , K-K6; 2. Q-Kt2!
... , P-Kt7; 2. B-Kt6.

Dr. Dobbs is not only prolific but always good. His works all carry the stamp of fine workmanship and a complete comprehension of the construction of a chess problem.—McClelland. An excellent key and difficult variation.—McCarthy. Fine play.—Malzberg. Dr. Dobbs' compositions are always interesting.—Hargreaves. A difficult problem.—Szabo. Another one of Dr. Dobbs' jewels.—Piasetzky. This problem won the Legler prize of \$5.00

106. Vincent L. Eaton (3M)

1. Castles Q, P-R7; 2. B-K1, B any, 3. B-B2 checkmate

V. L. E. has few superiors in America in originality. To my knowledge this is the first time this odd idea, an Indian or Loveday interference with a castled rook, has ever been portrayed. A fine piece of work.—McClelland. I suppose this was anticipated by old Phunlutyn.—Van Winkle. Quiet play pleases.—Malzberg.

107. Edward Haendiges (3M)

1. B-B6, K-Any; 2. Kt-B4, etc.

A difficult yet pretty miniature.—McClelland. Very tricky.—Halpern. A very neat "minnie" with "petting" model mates.—McCarthy. Ingenious and difficult.—Nash. Quite neat.—Malzberg. Nice mates, otherwise not much of a problem.—Szabo.

108. W. Jacobs (3M)

1. R-KB8, KtxR; 2. Q-Q1 ch., etc.
... KxP; 2. Q-K3 ch., etc.
... , R-R3; 2 KtxR.
... Q-R7; 2. Q-Q1 ch.

Threat Kt-Kt3 ch.

Cook: Q-B3.

109. Hugo Legler (2M) KtxP.

Superfine, I think Mr. Legler should give himself his prize. He deserves it. I agree with him heartily that there has been too much laxity regarding duals recently, and he shows in this problem that a fine position can be constructed flawlessly.—McClelland. Cross checks and the pinned black pawn redeem the key.—Van Winkle. Interesting adaptation.—Dr. Dobbs. A beauty for a two mover.—Halpern.

110. H. C. Mowry (3M)

1. R-KB3, Q-B7; 2. R-Q3 ch., etc.
, Q-B2 (or B4), 2. B-Q6 ch.
 Q-Q1; 2. Q-K5 ch.
, QxQ; 2. Kt-B6 ch.

Brother Mowry has certainly done some fast improving. I remember his first opus in the Bulletin about a year ago. Here is a composition worthy of a veteran of the problem art.—McClelland. I found this rather difficult and good in spite of duals.—Van Winkle. Quite tricky.—Kleiman. A rather charming debut.—Rothenberg. Well appointed block, the best I have seen from this author.—Dr. Dobbs. A clever queen sacrifice.—McCarthy. A tantalizing masterpiece! The finest problem in this issue. As such it goes into my chess note book.—Nash. Very fine.—Malzberg. Many duals spoil this.—Hampton. Plenty of variety.—Szabo. Excellent key.—Piasezky.

111. A. C. Simonson (3M)

1. Q-R4, K-Q3; or (P-Q3); 2. Q-4, etc.
 P-Q4; 2. Q-B4, etc.

Glad to see Bro. Simonson has not forsaken us altogether of late. The forces get smaller and smaller.—McClelland. Mr. Simonson's problems are good.—Van Winkle. Nice miniature.—Kleiman. Cute little tempo study.—Dr. Dobbs. Tricky, Q-K4 is an interesting try.—Halpern. Strategic key.—Nash. An affair of tempo.—Malzberg. Excellent miniature.—Szabo.

112. J. Fischl (4M)

1. B-B5, R-Kt2; 2. B-B8, R-Q2; 3. BxR,

etc.

-, R-KB7; 2. R-B5 ch, K-K3; 3. RxP ch., etc.

I am still wondering if I found the solution of this problem or a cook. If it is a solution the problem hardly merits the setting up of the pieces. There is no strategy involved, etc., etc. McClelland. (Look again Mr. McClelland—Editor.) Ordinary—Kleiman. Not so hot.—Dr. Dobbs. I found this problem hard to solve, especially after R-Kt2. Fine skill.—Piasezky.

113. R. Svoboda (Sui 2M) 1. R-B6.

Very pretty. What H. W. B. said about this class of self-mate is quite true. It might easily become more popular, and this choice bit is a good reason why.—McClelland. An excellent sui.—Dr. Dobbs. A gem.—Patrick. Very pretty.—Hargreaves. Catchy. A queen key would suffice for some variations.—Szabo. Amusing and clever.—Piasezky.

114. Dr. G. Erdos (Sui 4M)

1. B-Kt3, P-R5; 2. Q-Q7, PxB; 3. Kt-Q2, P promotes; 4. Q-B7 ch., KxQ mate.

A fine self mate; let's have more. My appetite is getting whetter. There is more originality here than in the ordinary direct mate.—McClelland. Good for a one line opus.—Dr. Dobbs. Simple and to the point.—Malzberg. A beautiful sui.—Hargreaves. Wonderful suicide.—Piasezky.

Some got caught by the clever try: 1. B-Kt8, P-R5; 2. Kt any, P-Kt8(Q); 3. KtxQ, B-Kt7!!; 4. Q-B5 ch., KxQ ch. 5. Kt-B3!!

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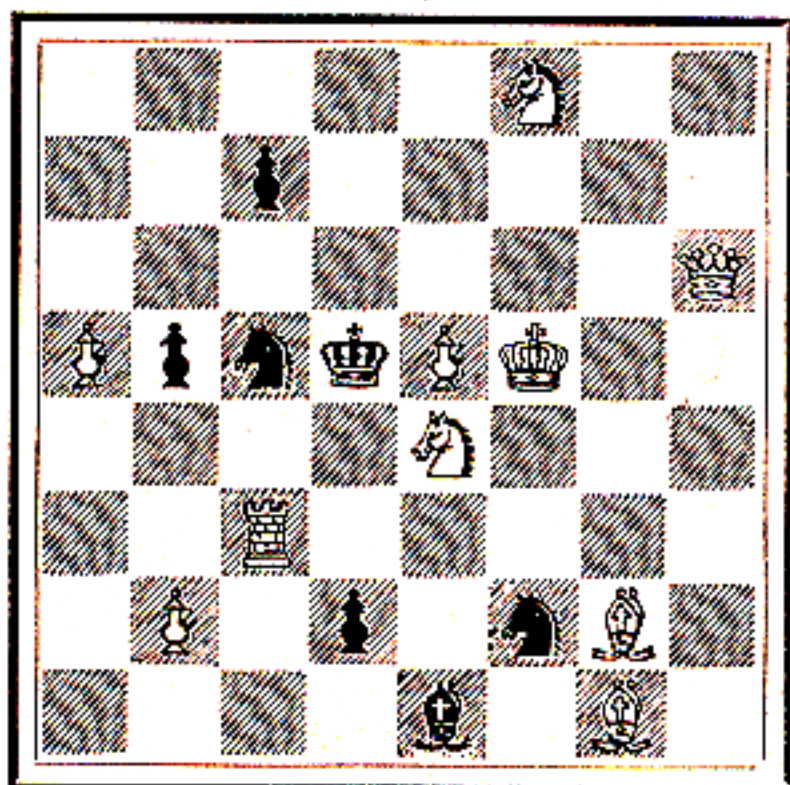
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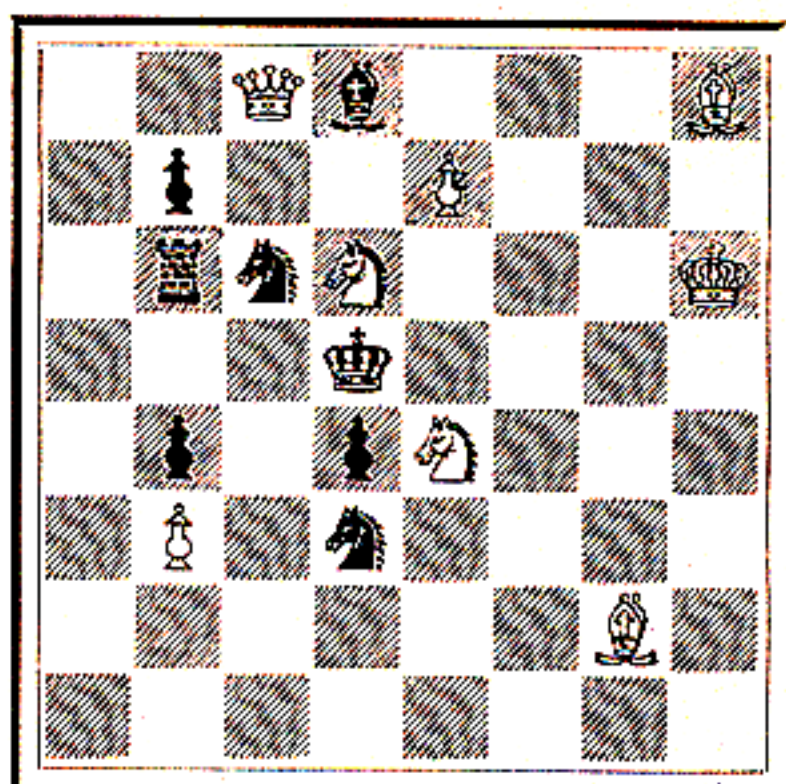
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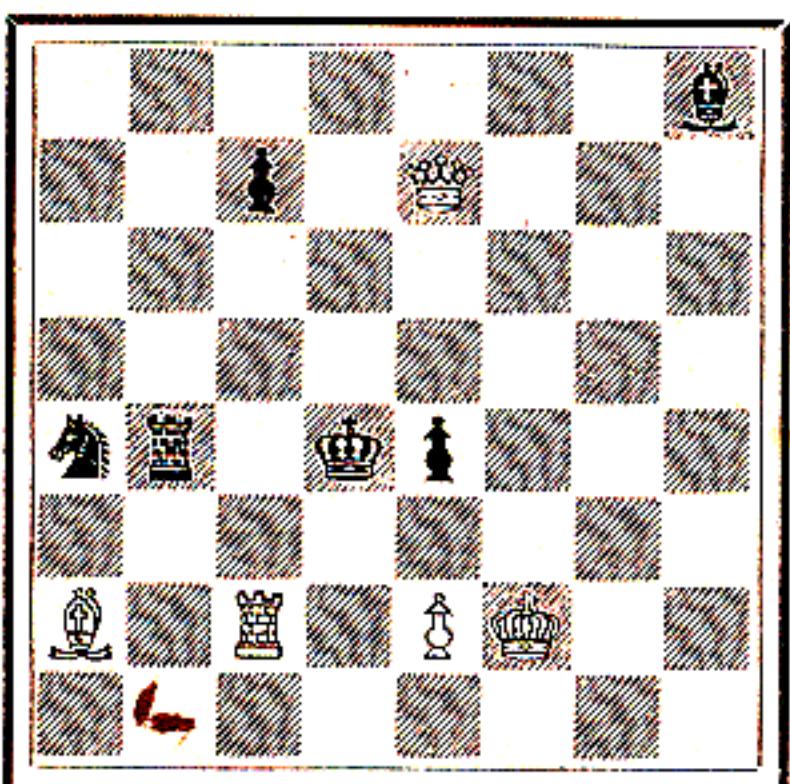
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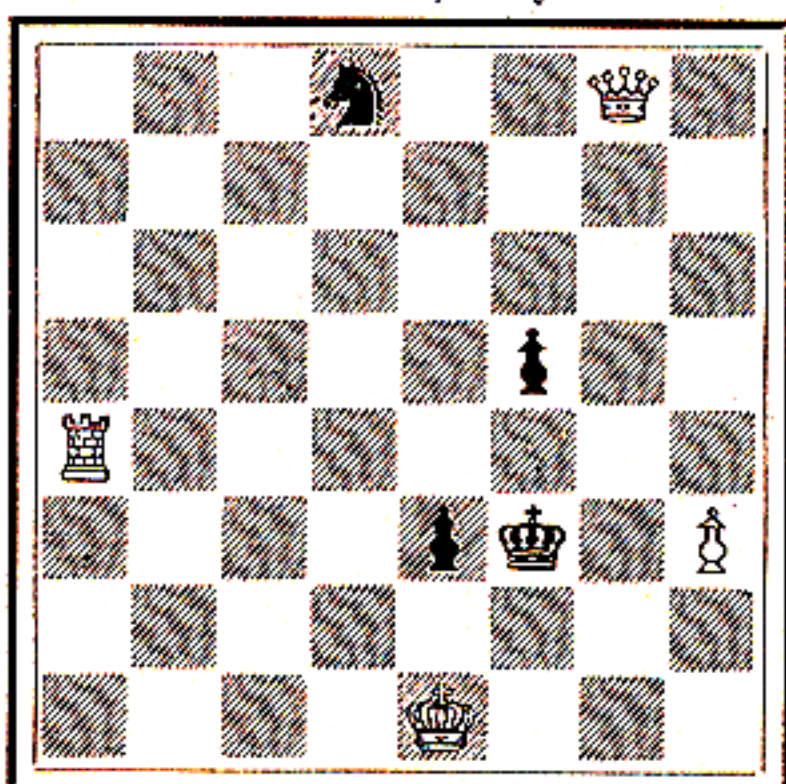
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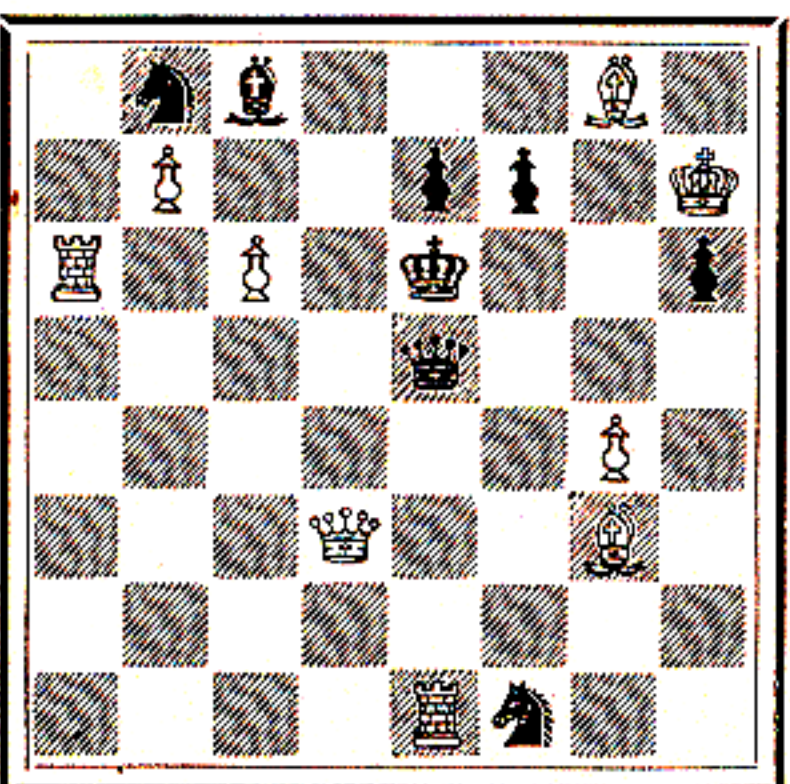
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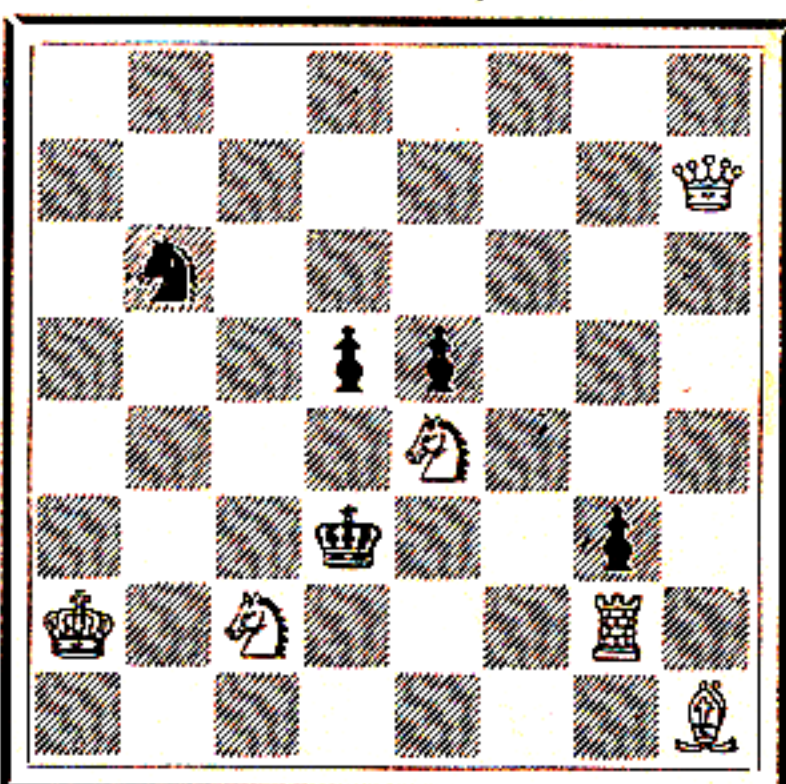
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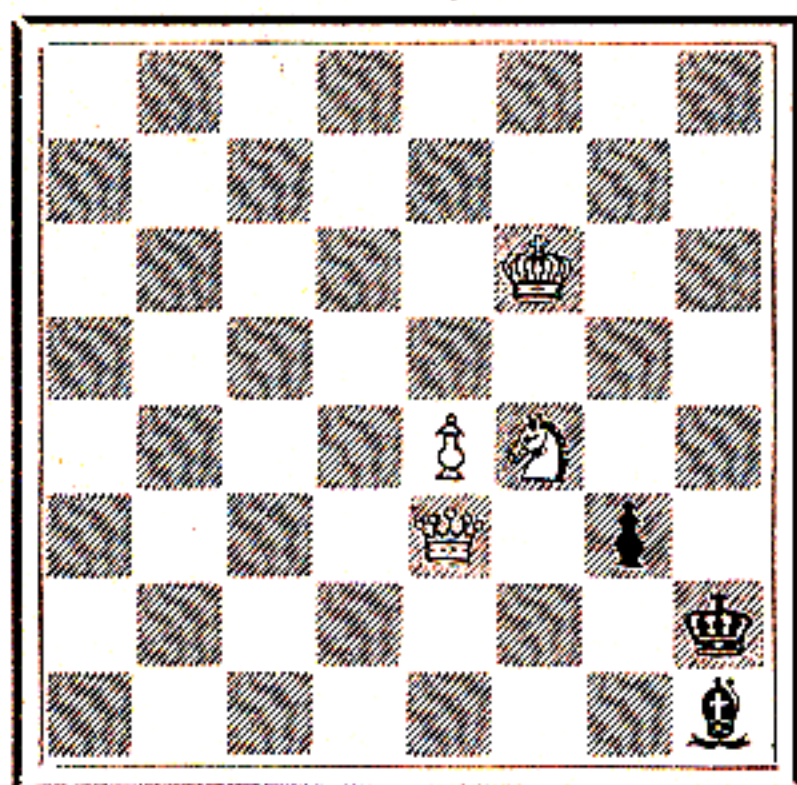
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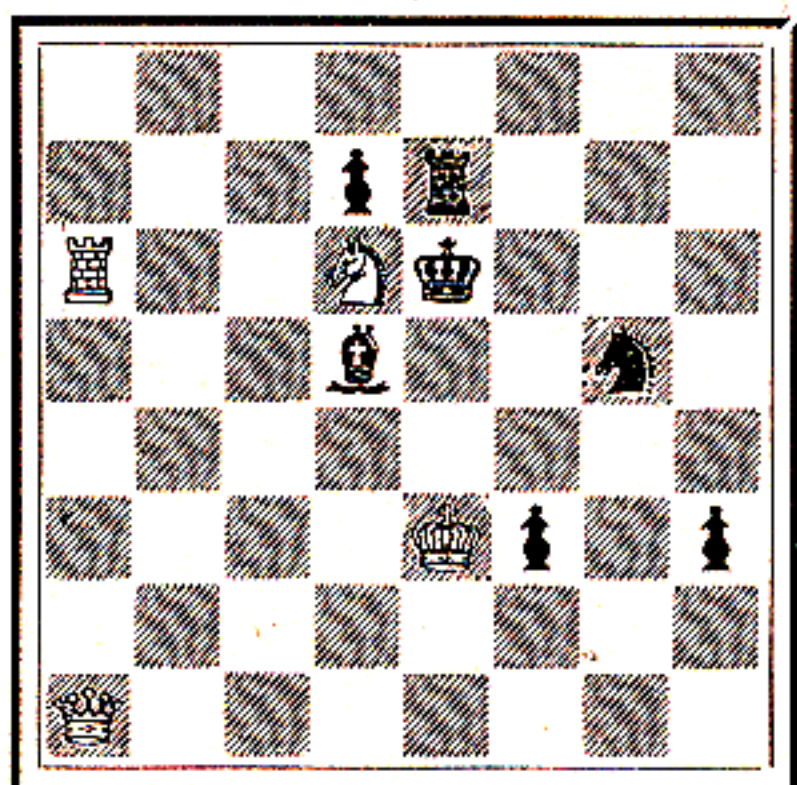
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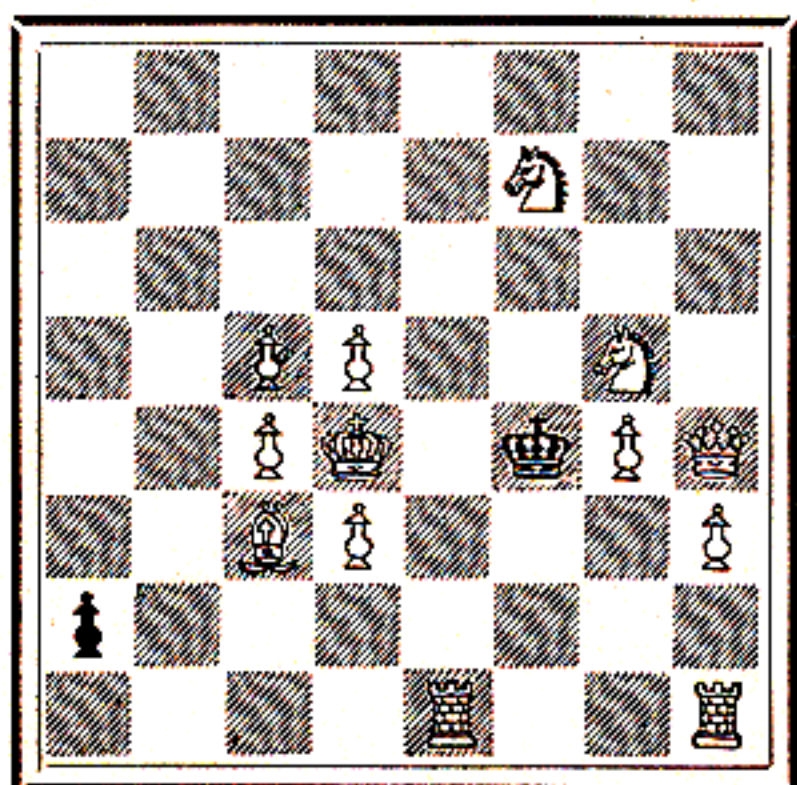
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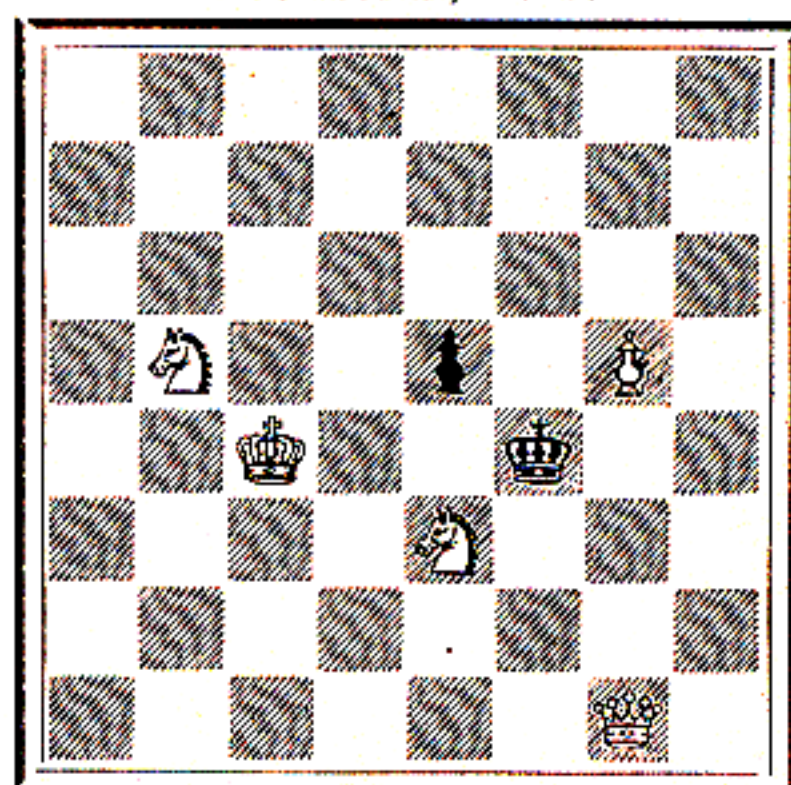
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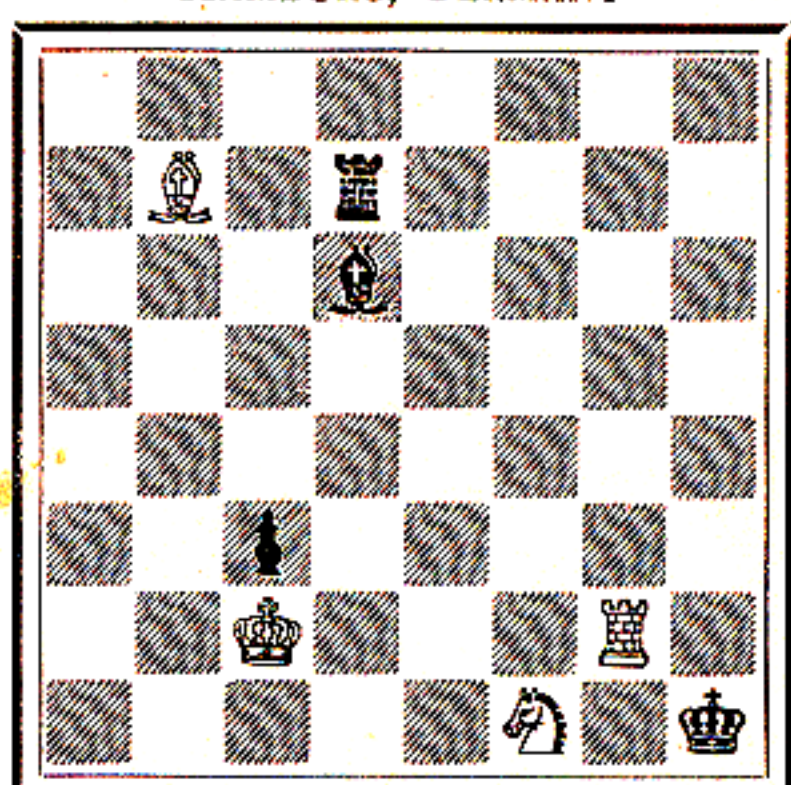
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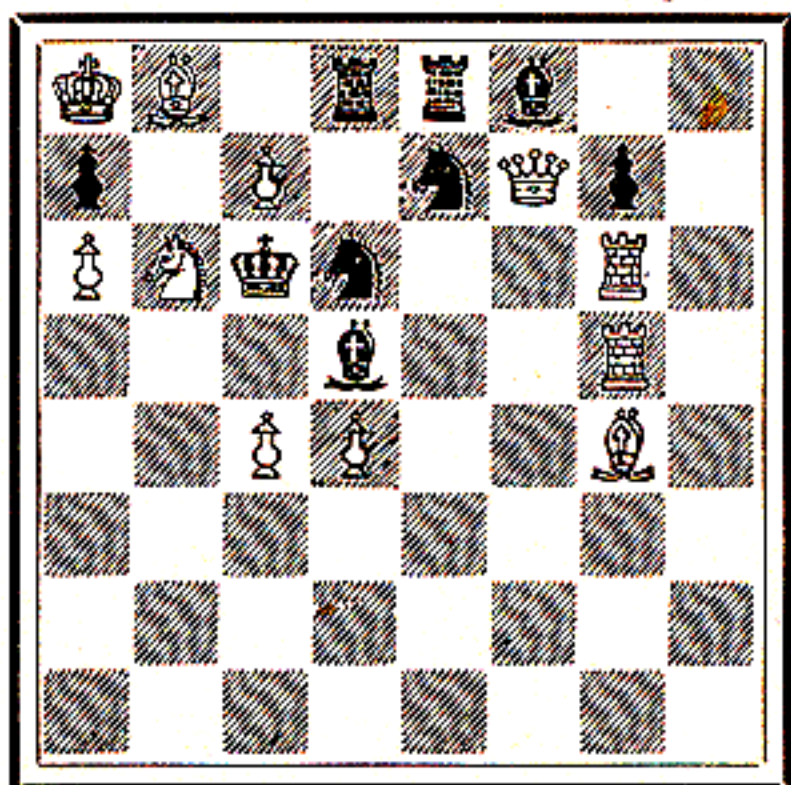
Mate in 3 Moves.

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F. PALATZ
HAMBURG, GERMANY



Mate in 5 Moves.

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HAROLD THAYER
PORTLAND, OREGON
(16 Years Old—First Attempt)



Mate in 2 moves.

Solutions to These Problems Must Be Received by Saturday, May 26, 1934

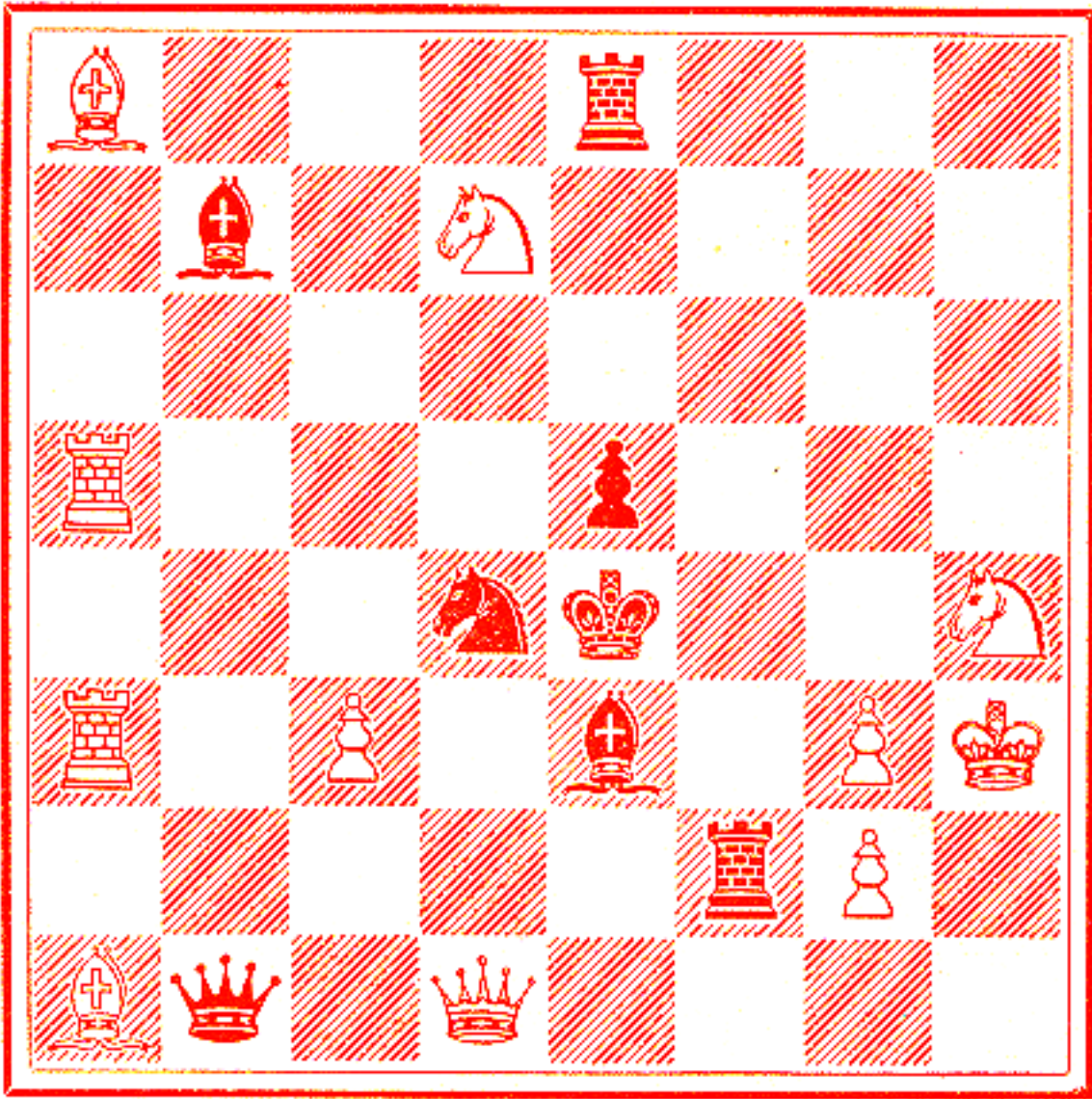
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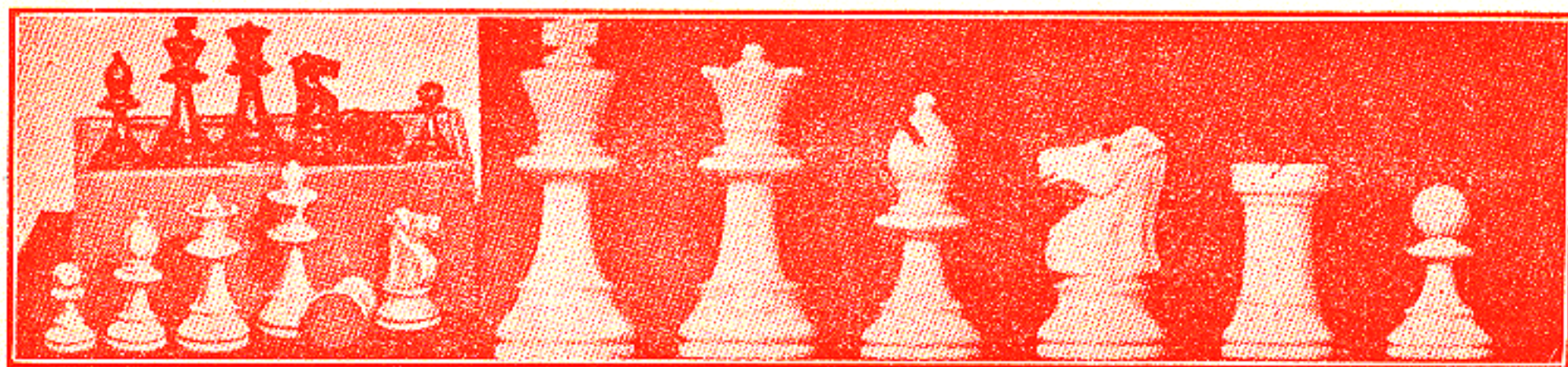
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To accomplish this end, we must date The Chess Review ahead one month. The next issue will be off the press on or about June 15, but will be called the JULY issue. No subscriber will lose anything by this step. The expiration date of all subscriptions on our books will be extended an additional month.

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MAY, 1934

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER

DR. S. G. TARTAKOWER

DONALD MACMURRAY

HANS KMOCH

JAMES R. NEWMAN

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NEWS EVENTS

National Chess Masters Tournament

This year Chicago will be the scene of the annual tournament of the Western Chess Association. The Professional Men's Chess Club of Chicago will act as host for this distinguished event, which will be played at the Lawson "Y" Building the week of July 21st.

Each year since 1900 this tournament has been one of the bright spots on the Chess Calendar. Expert Chess Masters from all parts of the United States and Canada usually compete for the title. Last year the Champion was Reuben Fine of New York.

* * *

Illinois State Championship

Arrangements for the Illinois State Chess Tournament are in the hands of a committee composed of N. J. L. Pontenstein of Springfield, Chairman; Samuel Factor and Dr. L. E. Pearson of Chicago, and Glenn H. Reiner of Waukegan.

It is scheduled to be held in Chicago the last week in June. In addition to the Masters' Section, a Junior Section, a Ladies' Section, and several minor sections will be held. Arrangements have been made to invite the winner of the Masters' Section to participate in the National Chess Masters' Tournament of the Western Chess Association.

* * *

City of Philadelphia Championship

The City of Philadelphia Individual Championship Tournament is under way with the following participants: S. Drasin, A. Fischer, J. Gordon, J. Levin, H. Morris, A. Regen, W. Ruth, S. T. Sharp, and G. Weimar. All of the foregoing, with the exception of S. T. Sharp, had to fight their way into the championship division through a series of eliminations. The surprise of the qualifying rounds was the failure of Bernie F. Winkelman to qualify.

The Championship is being held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Chess League, and the winner will secure the

custody of the Childs Cup which has been placed in competition again after a lapse of ten years.

* * *

Another Dake in the Making?

The Interscholastic Chess League of Portland, Oregon, has just been organized. Its membership includes the Benson High School, Franklin High School, Grant High School, and Jefferson High School. Jesse Day of Jefferson High School, is President, and Alice Hungerford is Secretary of the League. A city-wide tournament is planned to take place shortly.

* * *

A Flash From Washington

Arthur W. Dake gave an exhibition in Longview, Washington, playing simultaneously against 25 players—two without sight of the board and men. His score was $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ and includes the win of both games conducted *sans voir*.

* * *

Youth Will Be Served

W. N. Kendall of San Antonio, Texas, who was runner-up in last year's State Championship, played seven blindfold games simultaneously at the Beaumont, Texas, "Y". As Kendall is only 23 the feat is a fine performance. His score was three wins, two draws, and two losses.

* * *

Chess in California

The Southern California Chess League reports that the annual struggle between the Northern and Southern Divisions will take place in San Luis Obispo on May 27th.

Interscholastic Chess is strongly organized. The High School League is divided into two sections, North and South, separated by a distance of 450 miles. Hayward H. S. of Hayward, defeated Balboa H. S. of San Francisco, 5-2, to become Northern California Champions for the third successive year. They will play Los Angeles High, Southern Champions, at the Los Angeles Chess and Checker Club, for the State Title. Last year's final was played via telegraph.

Empire State Activities

The Manhattan Chess Club has just completed the enlargement of its quarters to provide greater convenience for its steadily increasing membership. At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: Harold M. Phillips, President; Charles B. Saxon, Vice-President; Hector Rosenfeld, Secretary; Alfred Link, Treasurer; Henry Atlas, Sigmund Cohn, Charles A. Coleman, E. S. Jackson, S. F. Kenton, L. B. Meyer, and H. B. Weil, directors.

The National City Bank has quite an active chess group among its employees. Through the co-operation of Mr. Herbert L. Conover an exhibition was arranged for Mr. I. A. Horowitz at their club rooms, 44 Wall Street. Seventeen opponents faced him and the final result was fifteen wins and two draws. Credit should be extended to Mr. E. W. Drexler and Mr. Jackson for achieving draws.

The Binghamton Chess Club defeated the Ithaca Chess Club in a match by the score of 7-6, according to advices received from L. C. Anderson, President of the Binghamton Chess Club.

New Jersey Briefs

The Newark College of Engineering has organized a Chess Club. George L. Lakoff is President and is interested in arranging matches with other colleges.

The Polish Chess Club of Irvington, N. J., was host to Mr. I. A. Horowitz when he gave a simultaneous exhibition at their quarters. Arrangements for the performance were made by Mr. Theo. C. Wenzl. Out of a total of 18 games played, Mr. Horowitz won 17 and drew 1. Mr. M. J. Buczkowski was the lucky man.

Charleston, W. Va., Chess Chatter

The Championship of the Charleston Chess League was won by the Paul Morphy Club.

John F. Hurts, Jr., is the new City of Charleston individual Champion. He won the title with a perfect score, defeating Arthur Maloy, runner-up and last year's

champion in the final round. Plans are under way for a match between the new titleholder and Landis Marks of Huntington.

Metropolitan League Finals

After three years of striving, the Manhattan Chess Club has regained its old time place in the sun. With a clean cut victory over the Marshall Chess Club in the final round, the Manhattanites wound up the Metropolitan Chess League schedule with a clear slate of eleven consecutive wins, and annexed the 1934 championship. The final round victory was relished all the more because of the fact that the Marshall Chess Club has been their nemesis during the past three years.

The pairings and final score were:

<i>Manhattan C.C.</i>		<i>Marshall C. C.</i>	
A. Kupchik	1	A. Kevitz	0
I. A. Horowitz	1/2	F. Reinfeld	1/2
R. Willman	1	F. J. Marshall	0
I. Kashdan	1/2	R. Fine	1/2
A. S. Denker	0	A. C. Simonson	1
D. MacMurray	1	D. Polland	0
E. S. Jackson	0	E. Tholfeson	1
A. Marder	1/2	E. A. Santasieri	1/2
Total	4 1/2	Total	3 1/2

The wind up of the league schedule finds the Marshall C. C. in second place, the Stuyvesant C. C., third; Empire City C. C. fourth, and West Side "Y", fifth.

Metropolitan Chess League Annual Dinner

The annual dinner celebrating the close of the Metropolitan Chess League season was held at the West Side Y. M. C. A. A gala crowd of close to 100 were in attendance.

Mr. Leonard B. Meyer, President of the League, presided. Addresses were made by Mr. Harold M. Phillips, President of the Manhattan Chess Club and the Inter-collegiate Chess League, and Mr. Frank J. Marshall the American champion.

The success of the dinner was due to the outstanding efforts of Mr. Harry A. Herisse, President of the West Side Chess Club, who was instrumental in arranging the many details and presided over the Rapid Transit Tournament which marked the close of the dinner.

Connecticut a Beehive of Chess Activity

The Connecticut Chess League, which has just ended its fifth year of competition, has developed surprisingly fast. It is composed of ten clubs divided into two divisions. The Northern Division includes Springfield, New Britain, Hartford, Deep River, and Bristol. The Southern Division includes Waterbury, Bridgeport (2 clubs), Crown and Stamford.

The wind-up of the 1934 League Tournament found Springfield the winner of the Northern Division and Waterbury at the top of the Southern Loop. A play-off was held which resulted in a $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ tie.

The officers of The Connecticut Chess League are Arthur G. Powers, President; A. R. Spicacci, Vice President; Frederic C. Beach, Secretary-Treasurer, and Lawrence J. Leaser, Tournament Director.

Arrangements have been made for a simultaneous exhibition to be given by Mr. I. A. Horowitz at the Stratfield Hotel in Bridgeport on May 27th.

* * *

Chess a Box Office Attraction

Russian chess enthusiasm must be unusually strong. We quote from the "Daily Record": "Salo Flohr, the Czechoslovakian winner of the Hastings Tournament, has been describing how a tournament is staged in Russia. When he went to Moscow to meet Botvinnik, the Russian champion, one of the biggest halls was hired, huge posters announced the event, and three thousand spectators turned up. So great was the enthusiasm throughout the city that when the rival players afterward attended the opera, the performance was stopped while the audience rose and cheered.

"Flohr and Botvinnik met again in Leningrad, where a theatre was engaged for the match, the play which was running being suspended for the occasion. The contestants sat on the stage and the huge audience followed the game by means of big demonstration boards fixed upon either side of the proscenium."

Is this a forecast of future chess conditions in this country? Who knows?

From Way Down Under

G. Koshnitzky, the Australian Champion, set a new Australian record for simultaneous play, when he met 143 opponents at Anthony Hodern's Chess Rooms. He recorded a score of 104 wins, 33 draws, and only 6 losses.

* * *

Jottings From Dear "Ol' Lunnnon"

Dr. Emanuel Lasker has made his home in London and plays regularly at the City of London Chess Club. Apparently he has forsaken bridge for chess again.

The annual Oxford-Cambridge seven board match was drawn $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$. This was the seventh drawn match in the 58 years of competition and permitted Cambridge to retain its lead of one match for the entire series. Five games were decided outright and two were adjudicated.

Sir George A. Thomas has won the City of London Chess Club Championship for the *twelfth* time. This is a very fine record.

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MINIATURE GAMES

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

Readers are invited to submit brilliant games of not more than 20 moves to Arnold S. Denker,
1730 Topping Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. C.

Played in a Recent Berlin Chess Club
Championship Tournament

INDIAN DEFENSE

Richter White	Duhrssen Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 B-Kt5	P-KR3
4 B-R4	P-B4
5 P-K3	P-OKt3
6 B-K2	B-Kt2
7 Kt-K5	P-O3

If 7 . . . BxP; 8 R-Kt1, B-QKt2; 9 B-R5! P-Kt3;
10 KtxBP, KxKt; 11 RxP! and wins. Also in an-
swer to 7 . . . P-KKt4; 8 B-Kt3, BxP; 9 R-Kt1, B-
QKt2; 10 B-R5, KtxB; 11 QxKt, Q-B3; 12 Kt-Kt4,
Q-Kt3; 13 QxQ, PxQ; 14 B-K5! and White wins
an exchange.

8 B-Kt5 ch K-K2
Forced, if 8 . . . QKt-Q2; 9 BxKt ch wins.

9 O-R5! PxKt
10 PxP O-O4

Not 10 . . . P-KKt4 because of 11 BxP, PxB; 12
PxKt ch, followed by QxR winning easily.

11 Kt-B3 OxKtP
12 PxKt ch PxP
13 O-K5!! Kt-O2

Not 13 . . . QxR ch because of 14 K-Q2! and
Black has no answer to White's threats.

14 Q-B7 Resigns

If now 14 . . . R-Q1; 15 O-O-O! and wins im-
mediately. 14 . . . QxR ch would be met by 15
K-Q2, and if then, 15 . . . R-Q1, with the inten-
tion of giving up the Queen for a few pieces,
White would play 16 RxQ, BxR; 17 BxP ch, KxB;
18 QxR ch!

DANISH GAMBIT

Charousek White	W. Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-O4	PxP
3 P-OB3	PxP
4 B-OB4	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-KB3	B-B4
6 KtxP	P-O3
7 O-O	O-O
8 Kt-KKt5	P-KR3?
9 KtxBP	RxKt
10 P-K5!	Kt-KKt5
11 P-K6	O-R5

If 11 R-K2, QxKt. In reply to any other Rook
move, 12 P-K7 dis. ch. wins the Queen.

12 PxR ch K-B
13 B-B4 KtxBP
14 O-K2 Kt-Kt5 ch

15 K-R1 B-O2
16 OR-K1 Kt-OB3

Whereupon White announced mate in three
moves:

17 O-K8 ch ORxO
18 PxR(O) ch BxO
19 BxOP mate

St. Petersburg Chess Society

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Potemkin White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-OB4
2 P-KKt3	P-KKt3
3 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
4 Kt-K2	Kt-OB3
5 P-OB3	Kt-B3
6 Kt-R3	P-O4
7 PxP	KtxP
8 Kt-B2	O-O
9 P-O4	....

It would have been safer to Castle immediately.

9 PxP
10 PxP

Recapture with the Knight was preferable. This
move needlessly gives Black an isolated Pawn
and incites an attack.

10 B-Kt5
11 P-B3 B-B4
12 Kt-K3

12 O-O was still better. Giving up the weak
QP would have prolonged the struggle.

12 O-R4 ch!
13 K-B2

If 13 B(or Q)-Q2, KtxKt wins a piece. If 13
Kt-B3, then KtxKt(B3); 14 PxKt, and BxQP!

13 Kt(Q4)-Kt5
14 KtxB OxKt
15 P-Kt4

Thinking to give his King an outlet against the
imminent check on Q6. He had reckoned, how-
ever, without an ingenious Queen sacrifice.

15 Kt-O6 ch
16 K-Kt3

16 K-B1 would have been somewhat better, but
the game was hopeless nevertheless.

16 KtxQP!!
17 PxQ KtxP ch

Black mates in three. 18 K-Kt4, Kt-B7 ch; 19
K-B4, P-K4 ch; 20 K-Kt5, RP or BP mates.

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

*Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at
191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada*

Chess and Pro Hockey

An enthusiastic follower of Toronto's professional hockey confesses—that, while he is also quite a chess fan, his interest for the Royal Game is becoming greater—as a result of the Canadian section in **THE CHESS REVIEW**.

Saskatchewan Chess Association

An organization meeting was held in Regina on Saturday, March 31, when a constitution was drawn up and passed and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, T.P. Lumb, Regina; First Vice-President, J. L. Fox, Moose Jaw; Second Vice-President, F. Tobias, Vibank; Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. Jordan, Moose Jaw; Assistant Secretary, H. Wilkerson, Regina.

Miscellaneous News

Montreal reports a victory for McGill University over Toronto University by a 4-2 score in a teletype match last month—in which H. Schwartz of Montreal drew with R. Drummond playing top board.

Standing in the Montreal Championship after nine incomplete rounds is reported as—Davis 7-2, Blumin $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, Gaudet and Harvey 6-2, Keller-Wolff $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, Lid sky and Brisebois $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, Wilson and Saunders $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, Griffin and Fayette, 3-5, Phaneuf and Schneider 3-6, Bedard $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$, Rosenberg $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Brantford reports a recent simultaneous exhibition by J. W. Moncur, Hamilton champion—against twenty-five players with the final score, 19 wins, 4 losses, and 2 draws. Mr. Moncur retained his Hamilton title in the last annual tourney, and received an illuminated scroll from the Hamilton Ascension Chess Club, also a life membership to the club.

A general round-up of new talent in the districts of Moose Jaw is now com-

plete, according to news from the West—it is claimed, there is in the province of Saskatchewan, over 500 known players!! We suggest, the West ought to notify Eddie Cantor—as we are sure Mr. Cantor would be delighted to tell it to Rubinoff!

Malcolm Sim, please note—The Toronto Telegram recently published the following, with heading—Alberta Fan Offers \$1 for Old Chess Column: The value of the Telegram's chess column is shown in two letters to Malcolm Sim, its editor, from a reader in Edmonton. In the second, H. C. Newlands, of the Alberta Education Department, says: "I find it was the issue of February 10 that I missed. Can you send me the chess column? I will pay \$1 for it."—A splendid recommendation, although there is in Toronto a copy of the particular wanted column which can be had for 98c if the Alberta fan is a believer in economics. And is this a better boast?—A letter from Louisiana sent to the editor of Canadian Section C. R., was delivered in two days with address—191 Jones Ave., Ontario, Canada.

Correspondence Chess

The Y. M. C. A. club at Baton Rouge, La., and the Toronto Jordan Club, are now in conflict with each other—playing a match of four games.

Mr. Underhill, please note—Whatever talent the East can produce, will be battered to submission by better Western talent—so says H. W. Jordan.

Manitoba Championship

A Mogle is the Manitoba Champion for 1934, after coming through the annual event with a 6-1 score, followed by J. Dreman and D. Creemer with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ each, with an adjourned game between themselves not accounted for at this time. The tournament was held in Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Jewish Chess Club's handicap tourney was won by Dreman, and it is reported the club championship is scheduled for the month of May.

A cup to be used as a trophy for provincial competition in Saskatoon, is one of the latest donations to Western chess authorities. It is a presentation from the Hudson Bay Co.

* * *

Toronto News

In a home-and-home play off series for the Toronto Chess League 1933-34 championship, the Oakwood team defeated the team representing Jordan by a count of $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ in each match. Negotiations are being completed for a Toronto vs. Buffalo match in the near future.

A Toronto East vs. Toronto West match is scheduled as a feature for this month of May.

The Toronto Chess Club championship was won by C. A. Crompton with the final standing of players as—Crompton $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, Berger 7-1, Le Riche $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, Runkowski and Hudson 4-4, Taylor and Blumberg 3-5, Hyndman 1-7, Reid 0-8. Crompton and Berger finished without the loss of a game, while Le Riche, in third place, lost only one game to Crompton.

During the latter part of March and beginning of April, a weekly schedule of simultaneous exhibitions was the main attraction in Toronto, and a general survey of results registered by the local experts involved, would favor R. E. Martin if percentage averages were to be reckoned.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pct.
Martin	22	19	1	2	.89
Belson	19	13	3	3	.76
Auerbach ..	14	9	2	3	.71
Crompton ..	16	10	2	4	.69
Lovstrand ..	20	11	2	7	.60

J. H. Belson lost one game to a player of the feminine class—Mrs. A. Melzer of Toronto, and according to whispers, the one big mistake on Belson's part which cost him this game—was, he allowed his heart to palpitate too much, only to be discouraged when he discovered afterward—the young lady was not single!

Dominion Championship, Winnipeg, 1933

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by F. W. Watson)

G. Howard	T. Fenning
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 PxP	. . . .

This suggests a prospective draw.

3	PxP
4 B-Q3	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-KB3	B-K2

Recommended as safer, because of White's B-KKt5.

6 B-K3	QB-Kt5
7 QKt-Q2	P-B3
8 P-B3	QKt-Q2
9 Q-B2	O-O
10 P-KR3	B-R4
11 B-KB4	. . . .

11 O-O-O, with a King's side attack in view might be considered here.

11	R-K1
12 O-O	B-Kt3
13 KR-K1	BxB
14 QxB	Kt-B1
15 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt3
16 B-Kt3	B-Q3
17 R-K2	Q-B2
18 QR-K1	Kt-R4?
19 KtxKt!	RxR
20 QxR	KtxB??

This seems to be a hasty move. 20 . . . RPxKt was indicated. White, however, still maintains the advantage with 21 BxB, QxB; 22 Q-K7, Q-B5 (Black tries to retain Queens as long as possible. The exchange on his seventh rank cramps his game, giving White the superiority). 23 Kt-B3, R-Kt1; 24 P-KR4 (threatening Q-K8 ch!!) Kt-B3; 25 Kt-K5, Kt-Kt5; 26 KtxKt, QxKt; 27 Q-B7, Q1B8; 28 QxQ, RxQ; 29 R-K7 and Black cannot avoid the eventual loss of a pawn.

21 Q-K8 ch!	B-B1
22 QxR	RPxKt
23 R-K8	Q-Q3
24 PxKt	. . . .

Black's collapse is sudden.

24	P-KKt4
25 Kt-B3	P-B3
26 Q-Q8	Resigns

GAME STUDIES

The World Championship Match

As we go to press reports of the twelfth game of the struggle between Dr. A. Alekhine and E. D. Bogolubow for the World Title show the score standing 4 to 1 in favor of Dr. Alekhine, 7 games resulting in draws.

Details of the first six games are given in this issue.

First Game of Match (Notes by I. A. Horowitz) QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

E. D. Bogolubow	Dr. A. Alekhine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	P-B4

The popularity of this enterprising move has traveled in cycles. Introduced into master play many years ago by the late Dr. Tarrasch, it was at one time recommended by him as the only valid defense to the Queen's Gambit. Later, as the variation met with doubtful success in over the board play, its use as one of the major defenses, waned. That this should crop up again in the first game of the World's championship Match is surprising and may be taken as a forerunner of the adventurous chess which may be expected throughout the contest.

5 B-Kt5

Or 5 BPxP, KtxP; 6 P-K4, KtxKt; 7 PxKt, PxP; 8 PxP, B-Kt5 ch with an even game.

5 BPxP
6 KKtxP PxP

Or 6 . . . P-K4; 7 KKt-Kt5, P-Q5; 8 BxKt (not 8 Kt-Q5, KtxKt!), PxP; 9 Kt-Q5, Kt-R3; 10 Q-R4, B-Q2; 11 P-K4, R-B1; 12 P-QKt4, KtxP; 13 KtxKt, P-QR3 (analysis by Bugolubow).

7 P-K3 Q-Kt3

This permits the breaking up of his King side Pawns, but after 7 . . . B-K2, White would gradually obtain the superior position by simple developing moves.

8 BxKt PxP
9 BxP B-Q2

Of course, with the backward development, taking the KtP is out of the question.

10 O-O Kt-B3
11 B-Kt3

But this appears to lose time. 11 Q-R5 at once (threatening to win the KP) was indicated. Again Black could not very well continue with 11 . . . QxP, nor would it be prudent to play 11 . . . KtxKt; 12 PxKt, QxQP; for after 13 B-Kt5,

Black's exposed position would be untenable against the threat of 14 R-Q1. Also after 11 . . . Q-B4 an interesting line suggests itself in 12 Kt-K4, QxB; (not 12 . . . QxQ; 13 KtxP ch!) 13 QR-B1, Q-Kt5; 14 KtxP ch, and it is doubtful whether Black can stave off the attack.

11	B-K2
12 R-B1	R-Q1
13 KtxKt	BxKt
14 Q-R5	Q-B4
15 Kt-Q5	Q-Q3
16 KtxB	KxKt
17 Q-R5	KR-Kt1
18 P-Kt3	Q-Kt1
19 B-R4	R-Kt4
20 Q-B3	BxB
21 Q-Kt4 ch	Q-Q3
22 QxB	. . . . .

White has emerged from the opening with a minute advantage consisting of Black's doubled Pawns. As this serves to expose the Black King, it should prove sufficiently decisive. The next 20 odd moves are manoeuvres mainly for the purpose of aggravating the weakness of Black's King position.

22	Q-Kt3
23 R-B3	R-Kt4
24 KR-B1	R-Q2
25 Q-R3 ch	Q-Q3
26 QxP	RxP
27 R-B8	R-Q7
28 P-K4	R-Q8 ch
29 RxR	QxR ch
30 K-Kt2	Q-Q6
31 Q-B5 ch	Q-Q3
32 Q-B3	P-Kt4
33 R-B6	Q-Q5
34 Q-B2	P-Kt5
35 R-B4	Q-Kt3
36 Q-Kt2	R-Kt2
37 P-K5	PxP
38 QxKP	Q-Q3
39 Q-Kt5 ch	K-Q2
40 R-B4	P-B4
41 K-R3	K-B3
42 Q-Kt8	K-Kt4
43 Q-K8 ch	Q-Q2
44 Q-KB8	Q-K2
45 Q-QR8	R-R2
46 Q-Kt8 ch	R-Kt2
47 Q-K5 ch	K-R3
48 R-B4	R-Kt4
49 R-B6 ch	K-R4
50 QxKP	. . . . .

Here White falters. Although the text is a winning continuation, nothing less than the win of a rook should have satisfied the first player. After

50 Q-R8 Black cannot defend his weak Pawns and his exposed King for any length of time.

50	QxQ
51 RxQ	R-Q4
52 R-K2	R-Q3
53 P-B4	R-R3 ch
54 K-Kt2	K-Kt4
55 P-KR3	R-KKt3
56 K-B3	P-R4
57 R-K5 ch	K-B5
58 RxP	R-QR3
59 RxP	RxP
60 R-R8	P-Kt6
61 R-B8 ch	K-Q5
62 R-Q8 ch	K-B6
63 R-B8 ch	K-Q6
64 R-Q8 ch	K-B6
65 R-B8 ch	K-Q6

Drawn.

A totally unexpected conclusion. Bogolubow under the impression that the position had been repeated three times accepted a draw when it had been offered. It would seem that giving up the Rook for the QKtP and advancing the Queen side pawns would certainly draw and might win.

Second Game of Match

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. A. Alekhine	E. D. Bogolubow
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-B3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 B-Q3	QKt-Q2
6 Kt-B3	PxP
7 BxBP	P-QKt4
8 B-Q3	P-QR3
9 O-O	. . . . .

Or 9 P-K4, P-B4 (9 . . . P-Kt5 is stronger); 10 P-K5, PxP; 11 QKtxP, KtxP; 12 KtxKt; PxKt; 13 BxP ch (13 O-O, Q-Q4! 14 Q-K2, R-QKt!), B-Q2; 14 BxB ch, KtxB; 15 Kt-Q3.

9	P-B4
10 P-QR4	P-Kt5
11 Kt-K4	B-Kt2
12 QKt-Q2	B-K2

Or 12 . . . B-Q3; 13 Kt-B4, B-B2; 14 Q-K2, O-O (Vidmar-Dus-Chotimirsky, St. Petersburg, 1909).

13 P-R5	O-O
14 Kt-B4	Q-B2
15 Q-K2	Kt-Kt5

Up to this point both sides have been making natural routine moves and the position apparently is turning in White's favor due to the better

deployment of his forces. The text move (threatening 16 . . . BxKt, followed by QxKRP mate) forces a realignment of White's pieces and secures for Black counterplay. A less enterprising development would be KR-Q1, but after KKt-K5, interesting complications would ensue.

16 P-K4	PxP
17 P-R3	KKt-K4
18 KKtxKt	. . . . .

Not 18 KtxP because of 18 . . . KtxB, followed by 19 . . . Kt-B4 winning the KP.

18	KtxKt
19 B-B4	B-Q3

If 19 P-B3; 20 QR-B1!

20 BxKt
---------	-----------

Best! For 20 QR-B1 would be met by KtxB; 21 BxB, KtxR; 22 RxKt, Q-B3; 23 BxR, RxB.

20	BxB
21 Kt-Kt6	R-R2

Apparently laboring under the delusion that his earlier play forced the win of a Pawn, Bogolubow is determined to maintain his advantage, even at the expense of temporarily putting a Rook out of play. This gives White just enough time to take advantage of Black's divided forces. Instead, 21 . . . QR-Q1; 22 BxP, BxB; 23 QxB, P-Q6, was indicated.

22 QR-B1	Q-Q3
23 R-B4	P-B4

With the idea of forcing open the commanding diagonal QR1-KR8, but this in turn opens the K file for White. Not 23 . . . B-QB3; 24 P-B4!

24 PxP	PxP
25 R-K1	Q-Kt3
26 P-B3	R-K1

A blunder as White convincingly demonstrates. But after 26 . . . B-Q3; 27 Q-K6 ch, QxQ; 28 RxQ, R-Q1; 29 BxP, White's ending would be favorable.

27 P-B4!	Q-Kt6
----------	-------

27 . . . P-R4 would not do on account of Kt-Q7.

28 PxB	RxB
29 R-B8 ch!!	. . . . .

The fly in the ointment.

29	K-B2
--------------	------

Obviously not 29 . . . BxR; 30 QxR!

30 Q-R5 ch	P-Kt3
------------	-------

Not 30 . . . K-K2, 31 RxR ch, QxR; 32 R-K8 ch, or again 30 . . . K-K3; 31 QxP ch, or 30 . . . K-B3; 31 R-B8 ch.

31 QxRP ch	K-B3
32 R-B8 ch	K-Kt4
33 P-R4 ch	K-B5
34 Q-R6 ch	P-Kt4
35 RxP ch	RxR
36 Q-Q6 ch	K-Kt5
37 BxR ch	Resigns

Sixth Game of Match
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. A. Alekhine

White

- 1 P-Q4
- 2 P-QB4
- 3 Kt-KB3
- 4 P-K3
- 5 B-Q3
- 6 QKt-Q2

E. D. Bogolubow

Black

- P-Q4
- P-QB3
- Kt-B3
- P-K3
- QKt-Q2
- B-K2

Or 6 . . . B-Q3; 7 O-O, O-O; 8 P-K4, PxKP; 9 KtxP, KtxKt; 10 BxKt, P-QB4; 11 B-B2, Q-B2; 12 Q-Q3, P-B4; 13 R-Q1, PxP; 14 QxP, B-B4; 15 Q-R4, Kt-B3; 16 B-B4, with the better game. (Grunfeld-Bogolubow, 1926, Berlin).

7 O-O

O-O

8 P-QKt3

. . . .

In the twenty-first game of the 1929 World's Championship match, between the same players, the game proceeded as follows: 8 P-K4, PxKP; 9 KtxP, P-QKt3; 10 Q-K2, B-Kt2; 11 B-B4, P-B4; 12 PxP, KtxKt; 13 BxKt, BxB; 14 QxB, KtxP; 15 Q-K3, Q-Q6; 16 P-QKt4. In this ending the advantage of a Queen side Pawn majority is offset by the weakness of the QBP.

- 8
- 9 B-Kt2
- 10 Q-K2
- 11 P-QR4
- 12 P-K4

- P-QKt3
- B-Kt2
- P-QR4
- B-Kt5
-

With this move White initiates the middle game. His pieces bear down upon the King side and can be switched with facility to the Queen side. Gaining command of the center, White should now be ready to assume aggressive tactics. Black, on the other hand, should strive to build up an invulnerable position for his King and then break the center with P-QB4 at the proper moment. This would serve to equalize the game.

- 12
- 13 KtxP
- 14 BxKt

- PxKP
- KtxKt
-

Here 14 QxKt, Kt-B3; 15 Q-R4 (threatening P-Q5), followed by QR-Q1 would prevent any immediate counter-thrust by Black in the center, and gives White a decided positional advantage.

- 14
- 15 QR-Q1
- 16 B-B2
- 17 R-Q3
- 18 Kt-K5
- 19 PxP
- 20 R-Kt3

- Q-K2
- KR-Q1
- QR-B1
- Kt-B1
- P-QB4
- BxBP
-

Superficially, White's position looks extremely powerful. With proper play, however, Black should have no difficulty in maintaining equality.

20

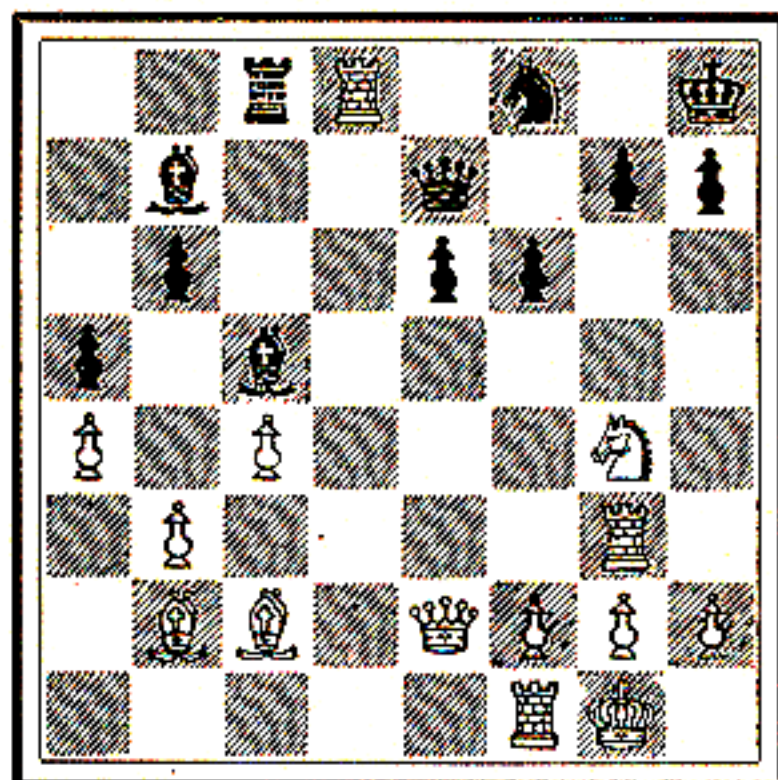
P-B3

This move shows Black's utter disregard for the inherent possibilities of the position. It permits white to inaugurate a vicious assault. The proper move was 20 . . . Kt-Kt3.

21 Kt-Kt4

K-R1

E. D. Bogolubow



Dr. A. Alekhine

Position after 21 . . . K-R1.

22 KtxP!

PxKt

23 Q-Kt4

Kt-Q2

Forced after 23 . . . Q-KB2; 24 BxBP ch!

24 BxRP!!

. . . .

The point of the combination. Otherwise White is lost.

24

QxB

25 R-R3

R-KKt1

26 RxQ ch

KxR

27 Q-R4 ch

. . . .

Q-R5 ch limits the action of the black King and therefor would appear to be stronger. But no clean cut win suggests itself. The game might then proceed 27 . . . K-Kt2; 28 R-Q1, QR-Q1; 29 R-Q3, K-B1.

27 . . .

K-Kt3

28 R-Q1

QR-Q1

29 R-Q3

R-KR1

30 Q-Kt3 ch

K-B2

31 Q-B7

B-QB1

32 B-Q4

. . . .

An interesting try would be 32 BxP, KxB; 33 Q-B4 ch, K-K2; 34 Q-Kt5 ch, K-B2 (best), and White can do no more than draw. For if 35 R-B3 ch, K-K1; 36 Q-Kt6 ch, K-K2, the black King will escape via the Q side.

32

B-K2

33 P-B4

KR-K1

34 B-K3

P-B4

35 P-R3

Kt-B4

36 RxR

RxR

37 QxP

Kt-K5

38 P-KKt4

R-Q6

Threatening 39 . . . RxB followed by 40 . . . B-B4.

39 K-Kt2

B-Q2

40 P-Kt5

R-Q3

41 QxP

B-K1

42 P-R4

R-Q6

43 Q-Kt6

R-Q3

44 Q-B7 K-B1
45 Q-B8 R-Q6

Although White has a Queen and Four Pawns for a Rook, Bishop and Knight, the position is still fraught with danger, for should he permit Black to free his pieces, he could easily step into a mating net.

46 B-Kt6 RxP
47 P-QR5 R-Kt7 ch
48 K-B3 Kt-Q3
49 Q-R8 KtxP
50 P-Kt6

This wins a piece by force and is apparently what Alekhine has been striving for. However this is not sufficient to win the game. In fact had the piece not been won at this stage, Black would assume the offensive.

50 R-Kt6 ch
51 K-K2 R-Kt7 ch
52 K-Q3 KtxB
53 PxKt RxP
54 P-Kt7 ch KxP
55 QxB BxP
56 Q-Q7 ch K-Kt3
57 K-B4 B-B3
58 K-B5 R-Kt1
59 QxP R-Q1
60 K-B6 R-KR1
Drawn

This game so far has been the most interesting game of the match. Alekhine played with the aggressive spirit expected of a World's Champion, and obtained what would appear to be a winning position. Although we feel that Alekhine's material superiority should have proved sufficient to win, it is difficult to find the exact line of procedure which would do so.

Played at Scheveningen, 1933

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

S. Landau	E. D. Bogolubow
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 P-K3	. . . .

In the recent match between Stahlberg and Nimzowitsch, the former played Q-Kt3 to good effect.

4 O-O
5 Kt-K2 P-Q4
6 P-QR3 B-K2
7 P-B5 Kt-B3
8 P-B4

In order to stop . . . P-K4, but this is perhaps too ambitious a project for White to undertake before completing his development.

8 P-QKt3
9 P-QKt4 KtPxP
10 KtPxP Kt-KKt5
11 P-R3 Kt-R3
12 P-Kt3 Kt-R4
13 Q-R4 Kt-B5

The Kt is too powerfully placed here and White therefore gets rid of it with his next move.

14 Kt-KKt1 Kt-B4!
15 BxKt KtxKtP
16 R-KR2 PxR
17 B-Q2 R-Kt1
18 QxBP B-Kt2
19 O-O-O

If instead 19 P-B6, B-R1!; 20 Kt-R4, Q-Q3; 21 B-Kt4, QxQBP; 22 QxQ, BxQ; 23 BxB, KR-K1; 24 B-R4, Kt-B4! or else 20 P-Q5, PxP; 21 QxP, Q-Q3 or 20 P-K4, Q-Q3; 21 P-Q5, PxP; 22 PxP, KR-K1 with a formidable position for Black.

19 Q-B1!
20 KKt-K2 KtxKt ch
21 KtxKt B-Q4!

A devastating move to which there is no good reply, e.g. 22 Q-Q3, Q-Kt2; 23 B-B3, B-K5; 24 Q-B4, Q-Kt8 ch; 25 K-Q2, Q-B7 ch; 26 K-K1, B-R5 ch; 27 K-B1, QxR ch and mate next move, or 22 Q-B3, Q-Kt2; 23 B-K1, Q-Kt8 ch; 24 K-Q2, R-Kt7 ch and wins.

22 Q-R4 B-Kt6
23 Q-R5 BxR
24 KxB R-Kt8 ch
25 K-B2 Q-Kt2
26 B-Kt4 Q-K5 ch
27 K-B3 QxKP ch
28 K-B4 Q-Kt6 ch
29 K-Kt5 P-B3 ch!!
30 K-R6

Or 30 KxP, Q-Q4 ch; 31 K-Kt5, R-Kt1 ch; 32 K-R4, Q-Kt6 mate.

30 B-Q1!
31 Resigns

A weird game throughout; the concluding position is one of the most remarkable in the history of master chess.

Budapest 1933

RUY LOPES

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

A. Steiner	E. Eliskases
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
4 Q-K2	B-B4

It is characteristic of Eliskases' fresh and enterprising style that he avoids stereotyped variations in the opening. Nevertheless, this move is premature.

5 P-B3

Why not 5 BxKt, QPxB; 6 KtxP—if then 6 . . . Q-Q5; 7 Kt-Q3!, B-Kt3; 8 P-KB3, O-O; 9 Kt-B2!

5	Q-K2
6 P-QKt4	B-Kt3
7 Kt-R3	P-QR4!
8 Kt-B4	. . . . .

Relatively best; if 8 PxP, RxP; 9 BxKt, KtPxP; 10 Kt-B4, B-R3! or 9 Kt-B2 and White is left with a weak RP and an inferior development.

8	PxP
9 KtxB!	. . . . .

Better than 9 BxKt, KtPxP; 10 Kt(B4)xP, P-Q3! or 10 Kt(B3)xP, B-R3 or . . . PxP—with advantage to Black.

9	PxKt
10 O-O	O-O
11 P-QR4!	. . . . .

Ingenious play, whereby White rids himself of the weak QRP. Black's extra Pawns do not count for much, and in order to complete his development he will have to return at least one Pawn.

11	PxP(E.P.)
12 R-K1	Q-B4
13 Q-B4	P-Q3
14 BxP!	. . . . .

A clever move which meets with an even more ingenious retort—

14	B-K3!!
--------------	--------

One does not see such positions every day! Eliskases remarks that White should now continue with 15 QxQ followed by P-Q4—White's Pawn minus being partly compensated for by the excellent positions of his pieces.

15 BxQ?
---------	-----------

This is attractive but illogical, and the manner in which Eliskases refutes the move is as interesting as it is finely thought out.

15	BxQ
16 BxKt	. . . . .

Or 16 BxP, BxB; 17 BxR, RxR!; 18 RxR, KxB; 19 R-Kt, B-R3; 20 RxP, KtxP, etc.

16	P(Kt3)xB
17 BxP	RxR
18 RxR	B-Q6!

The key to Black's play: the KP is kept under constant attack, White's pieces are all tied up, and he cannot bring his King to the center. This state of affairs shows up the weakness of White's 15th move.

19 R-K1	R-Kt1
20 B-B6	R-Kt3!

Eliskases points out that he could have won a Pawn here by . . . R-Kt8. The winning method he has in mind is far more artistic.

21 B-R8	R-R3
22 B-Kt7	R-R7!
23 P-R3	. . . . .

There is little that White can do: his opponent's pieces are too well placed!

23	P-R3
24 P-Kt4	P-Kt3
25 K-Kt2	K-Kt2
26 K-Kt3	P-B5!

A new nail in White's coffin: the Kt is to be brought around to B4, where he performs the same function as now (attack on White's KP) with the additional threat of . . . Kt-Kt6.

27 P-R4	Kt-Q2!
28 B-Q5	Kt-B4
29 R-K3	R-Kt7

A necessary preparatory move (29 . . . Kt-Kt6; 30 RxB).

30 P-Kt5	P-R4
31 K-Kt2	. . . . .

Black has maneuvered his opponent into a *Zugzwang* position where only his K can move. Thus if 31 Kt-K1, RxP or 31 R-K1, Kt-Kt6; 32 R-Q1, B-K7.

31	Kt-K3!
--------------	--------

The plausible 31 . . . Kt-Kt6 is answered by 32 Kt-K1!, RxP?; 33 KtxB winning a piece or 32 . . . KtxP; 33 KtxB, etc.

Black's pieces have now attained a maximum of concentrated pressure and White has no choice but to exchange.

32 BxKt	PxB
33 K-Kt3	. . . . .

Now Eliskases is confronted with an interesting technical problem: he wishes to play . . . R-Kt2-KB2-B5 with a clearly winning game. But at present this move is not feasible for if 33 . . . R-Kt2; 33 Kt-K1, etc. Hence he prepares the march of his K to QB7 in order to prevent White's Kt from leaving his present square. A delightfully simple plan!

33	K-B2!!
34 K-Kt2	K-K2
35 K-Kt3	K-Q2
36 K-Kt2	K-B3
37 K-Kt3	K-Kt4
38 K-Kt2	K-R5
39 K-Kt3	K-Kt6
40 K-Kt2	K-B7
41 K-Kt3	R-Kt2

See the previous note.

42 R-K1	R-KB2
43 R-QR1	. . . . .

Or 43 R-K3, R-B5 and White is helpless.

43	BxP
44 Kt-R2	. . . . .

The final moves were 44 . . . KxP; 45 R-R6, R-Q2; 46 R-R3, P-Q4; 47 Kt-B1 ch, K-K7; 48 Kt-K3, R-KB2; 49 R-R2 ch, K-Q6; 50 Kt-Q1, P-Q5; 51 R-R3, R-B6 ch; 52 K-R2, K-K7; White resigns.

Played at Stockholm, Feb. 1934
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by A. Nimzowitsch)

(Translated from the Wiener Schachzeitung)

A. Nimzowitsch

White

- 1 P-QB4
- 2 Kt-QB3
- 3 P-Q4
- 4 PxQP
- 5 Kt-B3
- 6 P-KKt3

G. Stoltz

Black

- P-K3
- P-Q4
- P-QB4
- KPxP
- Kt-QB3
- P-B5

This is the Swedish Defense, which I have often played.

- 7 B-Kt2
- 8 O-O
- 9 P-K4

- B-QKt5
- KKt-K2
-

The best move.

- 9

PxP

After 9 . . . B-K3; 10 Kt-KKt5, O-O; 11 Q-R5, P-KR3; 12 PxP, PxKt; 13 PxB, White's position would be favorable.

- 10 KtxP

B-KB4

It is difficult to decide at this point which is the best continuation. 10 . . . B-KKt5, . . . B-K3, or . . . O-O should be taken into consideration. After 10 . . . B-K3 would follow 11 P-QR3, B-Q3; 12 KKt-Kt5, B-Q4; 13 Q-R5, Q-B2; 14 Kt-QB3, P-KKt3; 15 KtxB, PxQ; 16 KtxQ ch, BxKt, and the ending is questionable for Black. After 10 . . . B-Kt5 would follow 11 P-QR3, B-QR4; 12 Kt-B5! Perhaps 10 . . . Castles is wiser, for then Black can decide later which is the proper square for the QB. But the vulnerable point of the opening would remain in any event; that is after P-QR3, Black must choose to retreat his Bishop to R4 or Q6, where it does not properly belong.

- 11 Kt-K5!

.....

Dr. Kraus' innovation against which it is difficult for Black to equalize.

- 11

QxP

Stoltz later recommended 11 . . . KtxKt; 12 PxKt, Kt-B3, but even then, after 13 B-Kt5, QxQ; 14 KRxQ, P-KR3; 15 B-B4, White would maintain the upper hand.

- 12 QxQ
- 13 P-QR3

- KtxQ
- BxKt

Forced, otherwise follows Kt-Q6 ch!

- 14 BxB
- 15 BxKtP
- 16 B-QR6

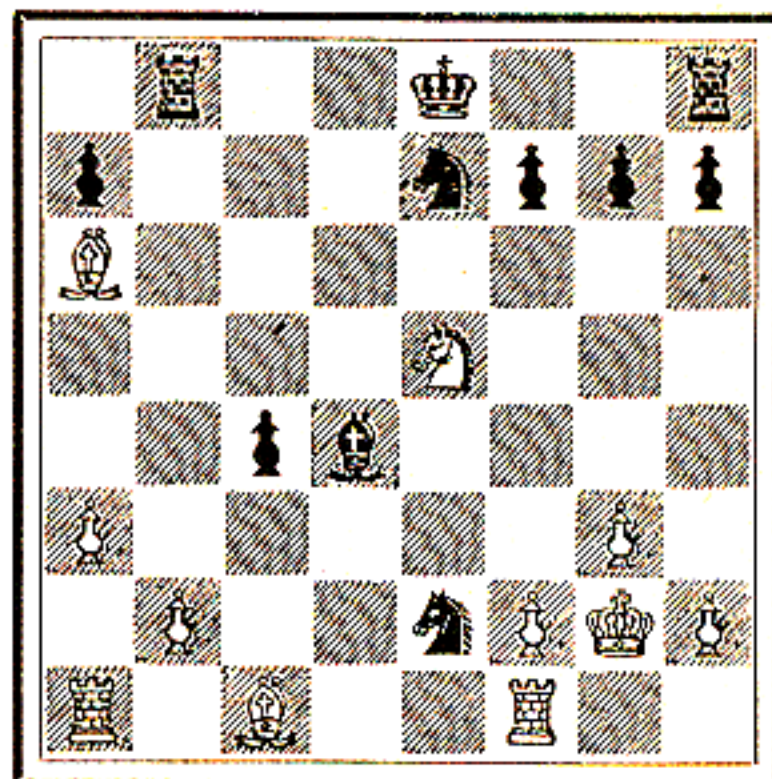
- B-B4
- R-QKt1
-

Now after 16 . . . Kt-K7 ch; 17 K-Kt2, KtxB; 18 QRxKt, RxP; 19 BxP, White will have the double threat of BxP ch and also Kt-Q3.

- 16 . . .
- 17 K-Kt2

- Kt-K7 ch
- B-Q5

G. Stoltz



A. Nimzowitsch

Position after Black's 17th move

- 18 KtxKBP!

.....

This lends an original touch to the game.

- 18

KtxB

Of course after 18 . . . KxKt; follows 19 BxP ch!

- 19 KtxR
- 20 QR-Q1
- 21 Kt-B7!
- 22 BxP ch
- 23 BxKt
- 24 R-Q3
- 25 R-KB3 ch

- Kt-Kt6
- P-Kt3
- KxKt
- K-B1
- BxKtP
- BxP
- K-Kt2

Forced for after 25 . . . K-K1; 26 B-R4 ch wins a piece.

- 26 R-QR1
- 27 R-B7 ch
- 28 R-R5

- B-B4
- K-R3
-

A finesse! White wishes to prevent Black from playing R-Kt7 in the following variation and does not play R-R4 at once. After 28 R-R4, Kt-B4 (to stop the threat of mate in two); 29 B-K6, R-Kt7!

- 28
- 29 R-R4
- 30 B-K6
- 31 B-Q7

- B-Kt3
- Kt-B4
- Kt-Q5
- Resigns

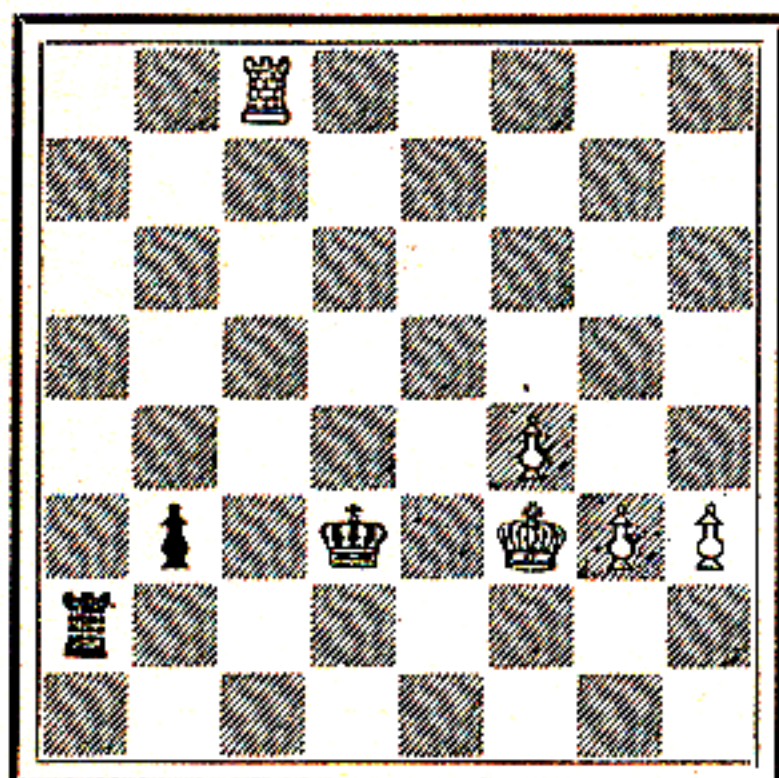
A pity! I had prepared a beautiful Rook sacrifice. 31 . . . R-Kt2; 32 P-Kt4, Kt-Kt6 (not 32 . . . P-Kt4; 33 R-B6 ch, K-Kt2; 34 RxB!); 33 P-Kt5 ch, KxP; 34 R-KKt4 ch, K-R3; 35 R-R4 ch, K-Kt4; 36 P-B4 ch, etc.

END GAME STUDIES

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

In the first game of the match between Alekhine and Bogolubow the following ending was arrived at:

Dr. A. Alekhine
Black



White
E. D. Bogolubow

After 65 . . . K-Q6.

Here, we are informed, White under time pressure agreed to a draw. All commentators state that the challenger overlooked an obvious win. The game they say might have continued:

66 R-QKt8	P-Kt7
67 P-B5	K-B7

Threatening R-R6 ch and R-Kt6.

68 K-K4	R-R6
69 RxP ch	KxR
70 P-Kt4	RxP
71 P-B6	R-R or R8
72 P-Kt5 and wins.	

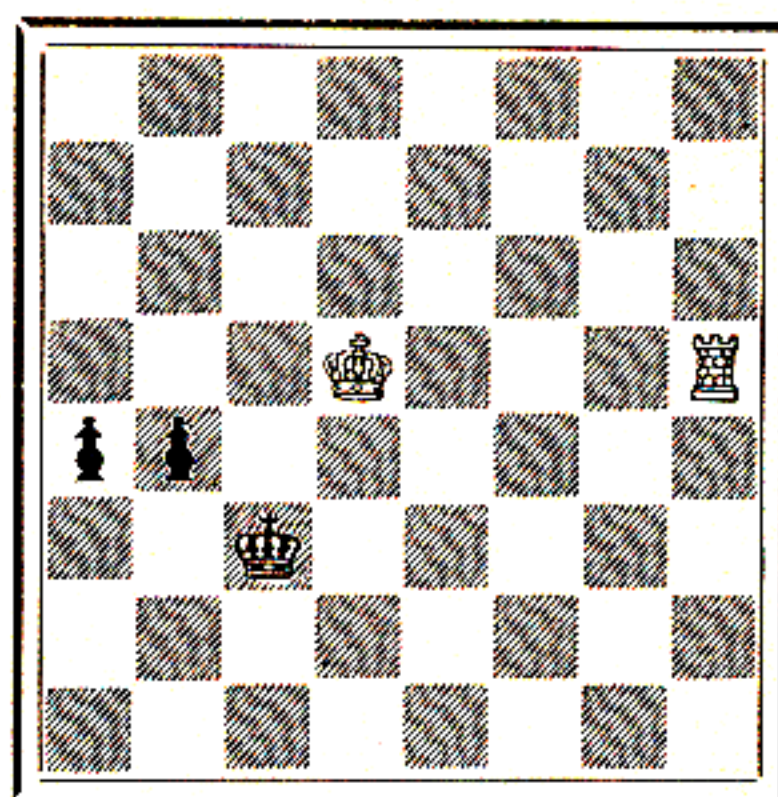
It may well be asked—how is it possible for an aspirant to the title of World's Champion to blunder in such a position? Before passing judgment, let us examine the position more carefully. The simplest of endings requires the most exact calculation in actual play.

We are indebted to F. L. Congress of Washington, D. C., for the following analysis. On move 68 for Black, he suggests R-R5 ch! He continues with 69 K-K5, R-R4 ch; 70 K-B6, R-R6; 71 RxP ch, KxR; 72 P-Kt4, RxP; 73 P-Kt5, K-B6; 74 P-Kt6, K-Q5; 75 P-Kt7, R-KKt6; 76 K-B7, K-K4; 77 P-B6, K-B4; 78 K-K7, R-Kt3 and draws. There are other possibilities too lengthy to dwell on in the short space allotted but apparently every line leads to a draw.

Rook and Pawn endings are a fertile field for exhaustive research.

Let us examine one of the studies of Kling and Horwitz dating back to 1851.

Black



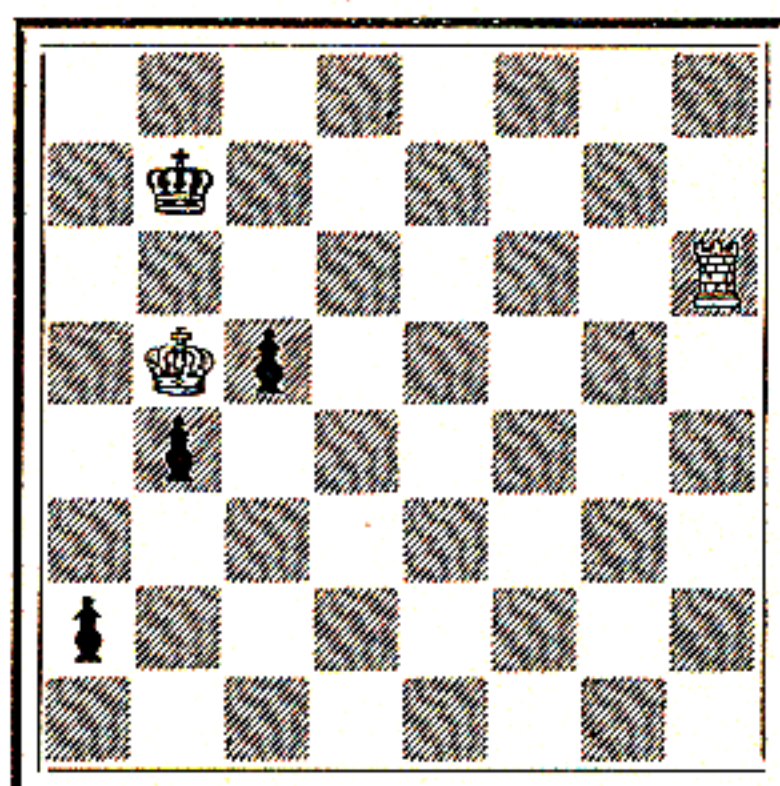
White

White to play and win

1 R-R3 ch	K-B7 (best)
2 K-B4	P-Kt6
3 R-R2 ch	K-B8 (best)
4 K-B3	K-Kt8
5 R-KKt2	K-R8
6 R-Kt4	P-Kt7 (best)
7 RxP ch	K-Kt8
8 R-QKt4	K-R1 (best)
9 K-B2 and wins.	

Another study by the same authors.

Black



White

White to play and draw.

1 R-R7 ch	K-Kt1
2 R-R1	P-Kt6

Any other move loses.

3 K-Kt6	K-B1
4 K-B6	K-Q1
5 K-Q6	K-K1
6 K-K6	K-B1
7 K-B6	K-Kt1
8 R-Kt1 ch	K-B1
9 R-KR1 and draws.	

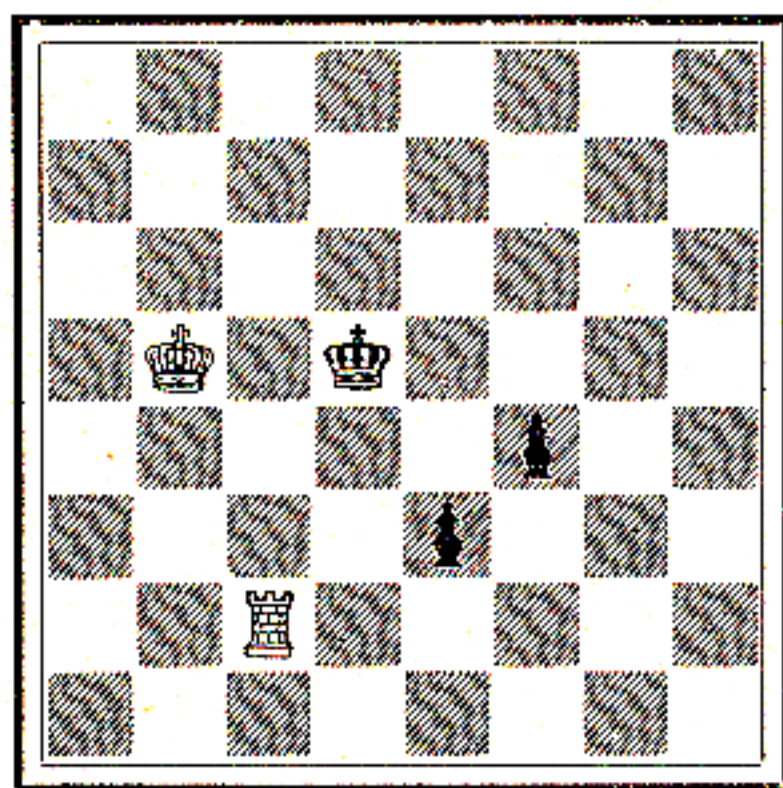
In his work on the End-Game, Berger has analyzed this battle of the rook against the pawns in his usual exhaustive manner. He states the general rule thus:

When the rook is not properly supported by his king, it frequently cannot stop a single pawn, and, in some cases, where the opposing king has not passed the middle of the board. (White: K at QR1, R at QKt1. Black: K at KKt5, P at KR2. Black to play and draw). In this example it is noteworthy that the Black pawn stands on its original square.

But when King and Rook co-operate fully, they can win against three pawns that have not passed the middle of the board, and can draw against four.

To give only a single illustration of these principles:

Black



White

Dr. H. Keidanz

White to play and draw.

The variations are numerous—we give only a single line.

1 R-B8	P-K71
2 R-Q8 ch	K-K5
3 K-B4	K-K6
4 R-K8 ch	K-Q7
5 R-Q8 ch	K-B7
6 R-K8	P-B6
7 R-K3 and draws	

A complete analysis of this ending will be given in our next issue.

In view of these examples, which hardly indicate the great diversity of problems that arise in seemingly simple endings, we can understand the perplexity of Bogolubow as his clock ticked on. No doubt he knew too much, rather than too little about the end game.

Metropolitan Chess League

April 1934

FRENCH DEFENSE

J. Newman	M. Garza
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-KKt5	B-Kt5
5 P-K5	P-KR3
6 B-Q2	BxKt
7 PxB	Kt-K5
8 B-Q3	KtxB
9 QxKt	P-QB4
10 P-KB4	Kt-B3
11 Kt-B3	Q-R4
12 PxP	QxP
13 Kt-Q4	B-Q2
12 PxP	QxP
13 Kt-Q4	B-Q2
14 B-K2	R-QB1
15 Kt-Kt3	Q-K2
16 O-O	P-KKt4
17 B-R5	Kt-Q1
18 QR-K1	R-KKt1
19 Kt-Q4	Q-B4
20 Q-B2	R-Kt2
21 PxP	PxP
22 Q-B6	Q-B1
23 Kt-B5	PxKt
24 P-K6	KtxP
25 RxKt ch	BxR
26 QxB ch	K-Q1
27 QxP ch	K-B2
28 Q-K5 ch	Q-Q3
29 QxR	Resigns

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GAME DEPARTMENT

Third Game of Match

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

E. D. Bogolubow	Dr. A. Alekhine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-QR3
4 P-K3	B-Kt5
5 BxP	P-K3
6 P-KR3	B-R4
7 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3
8 O-O	Kt-B3
9 P-R3	B-Q3
10 B-K2	O-O
11 Kt-Q2	BxB
12 QxB	P-K4
13 PxP	BxKP
14 R-K1	R-K1
15 Kt-B3	Q-K2
16 KtxB	QxKt
17 Q-B2	QR-Q1
18 B-Q2	Q-K3
19 QR-Q1	Q-B5
20 B-B1	Kt-K4
21 P-K4	P-R3
22 B-K3	R-Q6
23 RxR	QxR
24 Q-R4	Q-B5
25 Q-B2	Q-Q6
26 Q-R4	Q-B5
27 Q-B2	Q-Q6

Drawn

Fourth Game of Match

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. A. Alekhine	E. D. Bogolubow
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 B-Q3	QKt-Q2
6 P-B4	PxP
7 BxBP	P-QKt4
8 B-Q3	B-Kt2
9 Kt-B3	P-QR3
10 P-QR4	P-Kt5
11 Kt-K2	P-B4
12 O-O	B-K2
13 P-R5	O-O
14 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3
15 Q-K2	PxP
16 PxP	Kt-Kt1
17 Kt-K5	Kt-B3
18 KtxKt	BxKt

19 B-B4	B-Kt2
20 B-K3	Q-Q3
21 QR-Q1	KR-K1
22 P-Kt3	B-KB1
23 R-Q3	Q-B2
24 Q-R2	B-Q3
25 B-Q2	Q-B3
26 B-K1	QR-Q1
27 R-Q2	B-K2
28 Q-Kt2	R-Q2
29 R-QB2	Q-Q3
30 Kt-K2	Kt-Q4
31 Q-B1	B-Q1
32 B-Kt3	Q-K2
33 R-R2	Q-B3
34 Q-Q2	Q-B4
35 B-Q3	Q-B3
36 B-B4	B-K2
37 Q-Q3	KR-Q1
38 B-K1	Q-B4
39 Q-Q2	Q-K5
40 B-Q3	Q-K6 ch
41 B-KB2	QxQ
42 RxQ	R-QB1
43 B-B4	K-Kt2
44 P-Kt3	R(B1)-Q1
45 R-B1	P-R3
46 B-Q3	P-B4
47 R(Q2)-B2	P-Kt4
48 P-Kt4	KtxP
49 KtxKt	PxKt
50 PxP	P-K4
51 R-K1	PxP
52 RxB ch	RxR
53 B-R4	K-B2
54 BxR	KxB
55 R-B7 ch	R-Q2
56 P-B6 ch	K-K1
57 B-Kt6 ch	K-Q1
58 P-B7	KxR
59 P-B8(Q)	P-B6
60 QxKtP	R-Q3
61 B-Q3	Resigns

Fifth Game of the Match

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

E. D. Bogolubow	Dr. A. Alekhine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-K3	P-B4
5 BxP	P-K3
6 O-O	Kt-B3
7 Kt-B3	B-K2

8 PxP	QxQ
9 RxQ	BxP
10 P-QR3	K-K2
11 P-QKt4	B-Kt3
12 B-Kt2	R-Q1
13 RxR	BxR
14 P-K4	B-Q2
15 B-Q3	P-KR3
16 P-K5	Kt-K1
17 R-Q1	B-Kt3
18 Kt-K4	P-R3
19 B-B3	Kt-B2
20 Kt-Q6	Kt-Q4
21 B-Kt2	Kt-Q1
22 B-K4	B-B3
23 Kt-Q4	B-B2
24 R-QB1	K-Q2
25 KtxB	PxKt
26 Kt-B4	P-QR4
27 P-Kt5	R-Kt1
28 PxP ch	KtxP
29 P-Kt3	R-Kt4
30 R-Q1	R-B4
31 B-Q3	K-K2
32 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
33 Kt-Q6	Kt-R5
34 B-R1	Kt-B6
35 R-KB1	BxKt
36 PxB ch	KxP
37 P-B5	PxP
38 BxP	Kt-Q5
39 B-Q3	P-B4
40 K-Kt2	P-Kt3
41 P-Kt4	PxP
42 BxP	Kt-B6
43 B-Q3	P-R4
44 R-B1	Kt-KR5 ch
45 K-R1	Kt-K5
46 RxR	Kt-B7 ch
47 K-Kt1	Kt-R6 ch
48 K-B1	KxR
49 B-R6	Kt-B6
50 K-Kt2	P-KR5
51 B-B6	Drawn

7 O-O	KKt-K2
8 P-Kt3	Kt-Q4
9 B-Kt2	B-K2
10 R-B1	B-K3
11 P-Q3	O-O
12 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
13 KR-Q1	QR-Q1
14 P-QR3	Kt-Q5
15 KtxKt	BPxKt
16 P-K4	Kt-B6
17 BxKt	PxB
18 QxP	P-QKt4
19 Kt-K3	BxRP
20 R-R1	R-B1
21 Q-Q2	KB-B4
22 Kt-Q5	B-Q5
23 QR-B1	P-B4
24 RxR	RxR
25 R-QB1	R-B1
26 Q-Kt5	BxP ch
27 K-R1	BxKt
28 PxB	B-Q5
29 R-B6	P-K5
30 PxP	PxP
31 R-K6	P-K6
32 Q-Kt4	R-B1
33 B-K4	Q-KB2
34 Q-B5	P-K7

Resigns

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THE CHESS REVIEW
60-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Woodside, N. Y.

Metropolitan Chess League
New York—April 1934

D. Polland	D. MacMurray
Marshall C. C.	Manhattan C. C.
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-B4	PxP
3 Kt-R3	P-QB4
4 KtxP	Kt-QB3
5 P-KKt3	P-KB3
6 B-Kt2	P-K4

CHESS MADE EASY

By DONALD MACMURRAY

This is the third of a series of articles designed to explain to the beginner, step by step, the basic ideas which must be grasped before the game can be played intelligently. It is assumed that the reader is familiar with the rules of the game, the movements of the pieces, and the system of notation of the moves, which is explained very clearly in Mitchell's Guide to the Game of Chess.

No. 3. THE OPENINGS

The next step for the student who has mastered the simplest end games is to learn some safe openings. There are players who boast that they have never looked inside a chess book. They often claim that memorizing the opening makes for a stereotyped game. Nothing could be further from the truth. Learning what is best to be done in the opening is the way for any player to obtain the greatest number of opportunities to exercise whatever talent he may have.

Looking at a great compilation such as the German Handbook, the student must feel the great difficulty of selecting from all the thousands of variations not merely the good ones, but those good ones which yield him the type of game he likes to play.

Let us look at some of the common forms which the opening may take, considering them first from the view point of White.

A. THE KING'S PAWN GAME

When a player having White elects to play 1 P-K4, he must know at least one good variation against each of the eight good answers at Black's command. We shall take these up one by one. To begin with:

1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3 (best)
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 P-Q3	.....

The simplest way of continuing with his development. The attacks beginning with 4 P-B3 are not for the beginner, whose single aim in the opening should be to make only moves the purpose of which he can clearly see, and which he knows to be safe.

4	P-Q3
5 O-O	B-KKt5
6 B-K3	B-Kt3

After 6 ... BxB; 7 PxP, the slight disadvantage of the doubled KP is more than compensated for by the open KB file.

7 Kt-Q2	Kt-B3
8 P-B3	Q-Q2
9 BxB	RPxB
10 Q-K2	O-O

Here each side has a perfectly good game with nothing to fear.

1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	Kt-KB3

Now, if 4 P-Q3 Black gets a slightly more mobile game by 4 ... P-Q4!

If 4 Kt-Kt5, White has to struggle through the most violent counter-attack such as 4 ... B-B4, which has not yet been exhaustively analyzed, and may prove to be quite sound.

If 4 P-Q4, Black can obtain at least an even game, and keeps the better of it in most variations.

But 4 Q-K2! This move, an innovation of my own, is the only one which is completely safe, and which permits White to go on building up his own game on lines identical to the preceding example.

1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3
(Philidor's Defense)	
3 P-Q4 (best)	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-Q2
5 B-B4	P-B3
6 P-QR4!	.....

Here White makes a move, the object of which is not to help him in the development of his own pieces, but rather somewhat to cramp the position of his opponent by preventing the advance P-QKt4, Kt5, etc., which would give Black more counter-chances.

6	B-K2
7 O-O	Q-B2
8 P-KR3!	.....

This move is made so that after B-K3 Black will not be able to swap his knight for the bishop by Kt-Kt5, which would relieve the congestion of the Black forces to some extent.

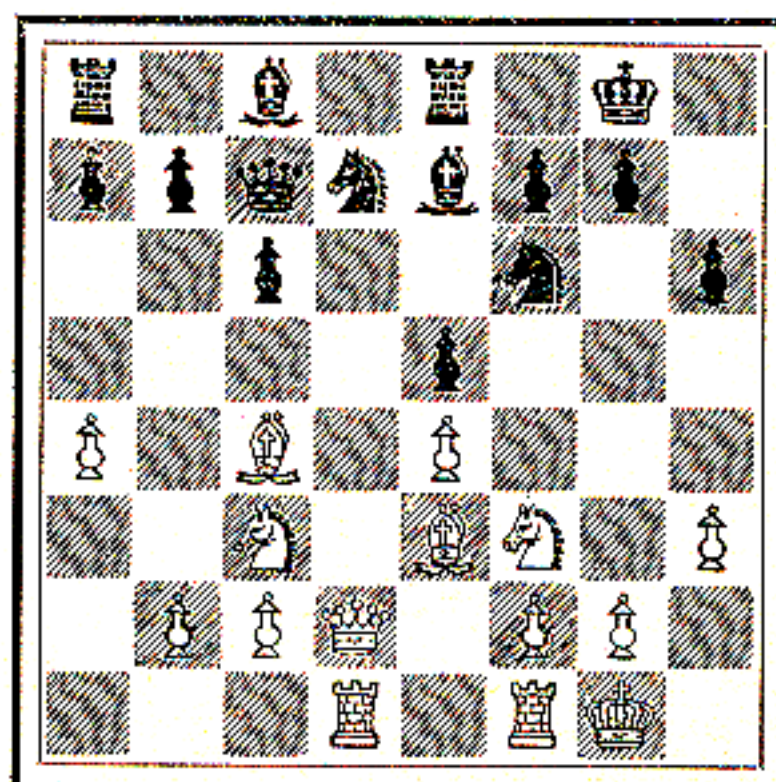
8	O-O
9 B-K3	P-KR3

This last move of Black prepares for R-K1 which would not be good immediately because of Kt-KKt5.

10 Q-Q2	R-K1
11 PxP!	PxP
12 R-Q1	.....

And White has a greatly superior position, thanks mainly to his two "preventive moves."

Black



White

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

The delay of an entire month in the appearance of the CHESS REVIEW is due, in part, to the utter lack of cooperation from a rather large number of solvers. If this department is to be conducted right it must be understood, definitely, that hereafter solutions mailed AFTER the closing date will be ignored, no matter what excuses are offered. The mess in which my excessive kindness has landed us is proof that the experiment, to win by indulgence, is N. G.

We are making a new start and we do it OUR way.

The solutions for the problems in this number must be in the hands of the Editor on July 25th. Those who overstep this date will NOT receive credit under any circumstances.

With regret I must report that the problem (133) by Mr. Simonson, voted to win the monthly prize, has been cooked as follows:

1. Qg2+, KxB, 2. Sc2, any, 3. Qg4±.

1. . . . , KxP, 2. Qf3, 3. Sb3±.

1. . . . , Kf5, 2. Qd5+, KxB, 3. Qe5±.

Mr. W. Vanwinkle, the only solver to submit this cook in detail, will receive 3 points extra for his diligent application of care. He deserves the credit all the more because of his thoroughness in the face of opposition. I am delighted indeed to have at least one Problem Sleuth in the family.

I had to change another problem in this issue AFTER the printer had completed my copy. This meant more delay. Hereafter no such changes will be made once the copy has left my hands. Test your problems *before* you send them and do not expect your problem editor to do that work.

Finally I repeat that problems are not accepted any more unless they are stamped, on an individual diagram each, and give full solution, name and address of the author, and are free from other matter, not pertaining to the problems.

May I hope that, from now on, I shall enjoy the cooperation in the above mat-

ters which, but a few months ago, I was promised so liberally and overflowing?

Dr. Berliner wins the Ladder Prize. Congratulations, Doctor!

As Mr. Simonson, who was slated for the Monthly Honor Prize, is not receiving that prize, two prizes will be given next month. Vote for the TWO best problems.

* * *

Wolfgang Pauly

Pauly is dead! Sadness fills my soul and grief is in my heart; for chess has lost one of its proudest exponents, and I—a friend. For thirty years I have, at intervals, corresponded with the great Roumanian problem master. I just planned to present this outstanding son of Caissa to THE CHESS REVIEW problem family and now—he is gone.

Wolfgang Pauly was born on August 15, 1876 in Dohna, a small place near the city of Dresden in Germany. At the age of 6 he emigrated with his folks to Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, where he lived the balance of his all too short life. Pauly was a keen student of Mathematics, and Astronomy, and, though connected with the insurance business for his livelihood, was professionally known all over the world as the discoverer of the Pauly Comet. Retiring from his astronomical hobby on account of bad eyesight, brought on by an excess of night work before the lens, he devoted himself exclusively to problem chess. In a few years Pauly rose in the realm of Problemdom to undreamed of heights, until he, in conjunction with Shinkman and Wurzburg, dominated problemdom. In Europe he was called the European Shinkman. Of this "triple star" now only Wurzburg, the "Junior Wizard," is left.

Just as Shinkman, born in Bohemia and brought in tender childhood to the U. S. A., must be considered an American composer, so Pauly is, despite his birth in Germany and despite his jealous preservation of the German language, a Rou-

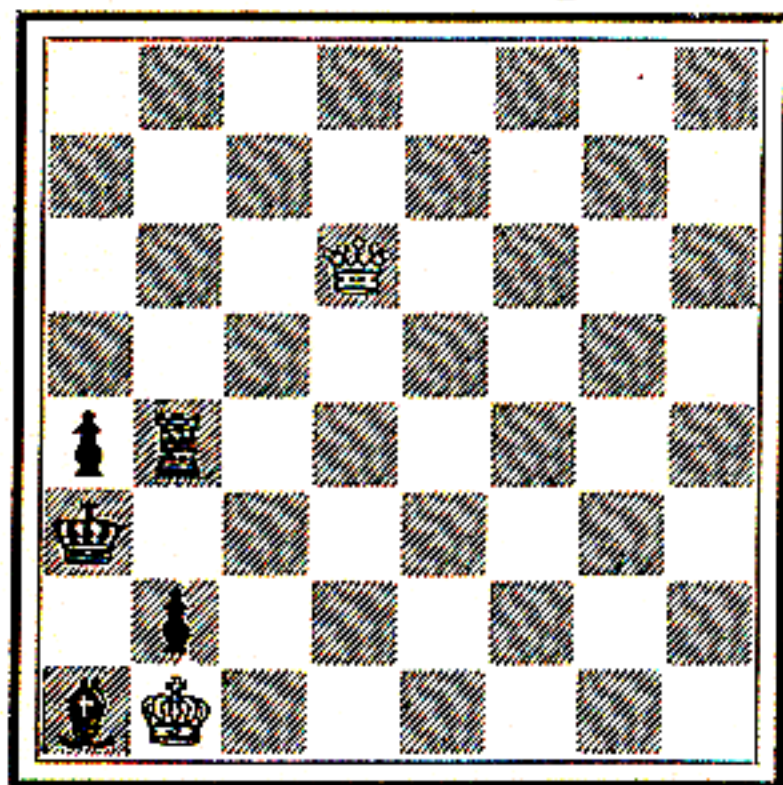
manian problemist. Like Shinkman, Pauly was a universal problem genius, a great master in every field of problem endeavor, including Fairy Chess. Like Shinkman again, his most superb work was accomplished in the Selfmate arena. Many composers rated his Selfmates even above those of the "Wizard of Grand Rapids."

Pauly's demise has touched me deeply, for I admired this man's acumen as much as I prized his friendship. It will be another century, I feel, ere another Pauly will arise to give to Caissa-land what this genius gave with a lavish hand.

Pauly, the astronomer, is gone. Pauly, the problemist, will live forever.

Anima sua in pace requiescat!

WOLFGANG PAULY
Wiener Schachzeitung 1930



• Mate in 6 moves

1. Qc5, Kb3.
2. Qc2+, Ka3.
3. Qc3+, Rb3.
4. Qc5+, Rb4.
5. Qd6(1), Kb3.
6. Qd3+.

A miniature masterpiece!

Fairy Chess

Fairy Chess, called in Italian "Fantasia" and in German "Maerchenschach" is the vast domain of "freedom from conventional shackles" in the realm of problems. The study of Fairy Chess problems is in its infancy, but even now the vista of the untold treasures it holds in store for the problem lover is overpowering and amazing.

Fairy problems are of three types:

- I. New Pieces Problems.
- II. Conditionals.
- III. Combinations of both.

In order to please the numerous solvers now clamoring for Fairy problems a test is being made by THE CHESS REVIEW. I will print, separately from our regular problems, three consecutive fairy problems, with step by step explanations and solutions. After that I shall again ask our family to state whether or not the fairies are desired. In either case the fairy problems will not curtail the "regulars."

I hope this reminder will spur the solvers to notify me promptly of their reactions.

America is practically the only one of the world's great nations that has not yet accepted Fairy Chess. In England and Germany there are already chess publications that publish *only* Fairy Chess. Here we meet stubborn resistance from some folks that do not even know *what* they repudiate.

However, the test I am going to make will soon show, if the U. S. A. is at last waking up to the glory of an innovation that offers as many new thrills as there are stars in the heavens.

The first problem in our test will appear in our July issue.

Solutions

No. 115. Leo Valve (2M) Sh4.

Play of Black S is elegant.—Dr. Dobbs. Beautiful variations.—Kleiman. Stolid (or is this "Solid"?—Ed.) with a number of good tries.—McClelland. Interesting self-blocks.—Malzberg. Well chosen line opening with the Key, echoed subjectively.—Boswell.

No. 116. Hochberger (2M) KxPd3.

The changed mate is good, otherwise just fair.—Dr. Dobbs. Quite spectacular and original.—McClelland. The ingenious, line opening Key belies the half-pin setting.—Boswell.

No. 117 D. McClelland (2M) Qg4.

The quadruple unpinning of the pawn is fine.—Dr. Dobbs. Bless me! I never dreamed this would be published, with its dreadful waste of pieces that is inexcusable.—McClelland. Interesting.—Malzberg. Excellent flight giving Key takes advantage of pin.—Boswell.

No. 118 S. Zilahy (2M) Sel.

Tantalizing. Best 2M in this issue.—Nash. Key is well appointed.—Dr. Dobbs. Pretty! And it can be shown without a capture Key.—Vanwinkle. Very many close tries, but actual solution disappointing.—McClelland. A delightful Key, followed by highly original play.—Boswell.

No. 119. Paul Keres (2M).

Author's intention: Sxg3, falls after 1 . . . PxR. Cooked by: Ra6xR.

No. 120. Paul Keres (2M).

Author's intention: Qxa5, falls after Rf3. Cooked by: a8-Q; Sd1 and SxD3.

No. 121. O. Wurzburg (3M).

1. Qd6, threat; 2. Qxa3, etc.
 Qd2; 2. Qc7ch,
 Qf1; 2. Rc1ch,
 Qf3, 2. Rc3ch,
 Cooks: RxRP and Re1.

No. 122. V. Eaton (3M).

1. Kc1, c3; 2. Ra2ch, etc.
 Ka3; 2. Qb5,
 b3; 2. Qb6,

Fine key and pretty variations.—Nash. Looks like a cook but I see nothing else.—Dr. Dobbs. Neat and sound.—Vanwinkle. Ordinary.—Kleiman. I reiterate: A nice, quiet "play formula."—McClelland. Very nice long distance mate.—Hargreaves. Neat Key, followed by double line of play.—Boswell.

No. 123. W. Anders (3M).

1. Sh5(!), gxS; 2. Qf5, etc.
 Se4; 2. C4ch,
 Ke4; 2. gxf3ch,
 Ra6; 2. Bb7ch.

Cooked by: Se4. (Very few solvers found the author's solution.—Editor).

No. 124. K. Erlin (3M).

1. Qb2, g3; 2. Qd4, etc.
 Kf5; 2. Sg3ch,
 f6; 2. Qb8ch,
 fxe; 2. Q-g7.

Cooked by: Qh8.

No. 125. R. Cheney (4M).

1. Sd4, Ke5; 2. Ke6, KxS; 3. Sd5ch, etc.
 ; 2. Kf4; 3. Se6ch,
 ; 2. f4; 3. Sd7ch,
 Kg5; 2. Rg3ch, Kf4; 3. Se2ch.

Very difficult.—Rothenberg. A masterpiece. The sacrifice and the S. play make this problem an excellent miniature. Would like to see more such miniature 4 movers.—Nash. Alluring tries and an intriguing continuation. 2. K-c6.—Dr. Dobbs. My choice for best of the lot. A beautiful King move in variation one.—Kleiman. Very difficult. I wager there was many a split head over this one. Congratulations to the author whose miniatures, though numerous, are never prosaic.—McClelland. Unexpected sacrifice.—Burke. Excellent masterpiece.—Plasetzki. A little gem.—Malzberg. An excellent miniature. Hats off to Mr. Cheney.—Ludlow. Quite difficult for its weight. A splendid piece of work.—Boswell.

No. 126. M. Bukofzer (4M Sui).

1. Rf7, d4; Ra7, d3; Qelch, etc.
 dxc; 2. Bf8, c3; 3. Ba3.

Extremely pleasing.—Rothenberg. What a quiet Key! At first I thought there was no solution. The bishop play is amazing.—Nash. Accurate and pleasing play.—Dr. Dobbs. A magnificent, two line 4M Sui. Best problem in Jan.-Feb. issue.—Vanwinkle. A painless way to commit suicide. I like this selfmate immensely.—Kleiman. The play is not brilliant but good and steady. Neither too easy nor too hard.—McClelland. Very interesting.—Davis. Neat—Malzberg. Take a bow, Mr. B. This is a beautiful sui.—Hargreaves. A very fine selfmate problem. Congratulations, Mr. B.—Ludlow. Very interesting.—Partos. A beautiful piece of work with a remarkably fine strategic Key.—Boswell.

No. 127. Theo. C. Wenzl (2M) Qa1.

Key not so good.—Dr. Dobbs. Key a regrettable necessity.—McClelland. Quite difficult though the key is a trifle off color.—Vanwinkle.

No. 128. P. L. Rothenberg (2M) PxP e.p.

Proof of legality here is easy.—Dr. Dobbs. May I suggest a Pa5 as preferable to Sa6.—McClelland. Fine, and Black's last move was C7-C5(P-B4).—Vanwinkle. Finely calculated.—Nash. Fine example of this theme.—Malzberg. The position proves that Black last played c7-c5.—Emery.

No. 129. D. McClelland (2M) Bd3.

Cooked by Bxa6.

No. 130. E. Nash (2M) Kb5

A cute trifle.—Dr. Dobbs. A dandy.—Plasetzky. Pleasing little added-mate block.—McClelland.

No. 131. Dr. G. Dobbs (2M) Sd3.

Why the pawn e7 and the white rook! Seems to me the problem would do as well without these two pieces. A fine piece of work especially the white interference variation.—McClelland. Very fine.—Vanwinkle. A rare easy one by Dr. Dobbs.—Emery. This gets my vote as the best problem. Economically constructed with several variations revolving around the bishop play.—Hargreaves. Very nice.—Hochberg Bros.

No. 132. Dr. G. Dobbs (2M) Qg8.

Very neat.—Kleiman. Excellent Key.—Plasetzky. very fine! Shows there is still room in the 2M field for fine originality.—McClelland. Best of the month. Spectacular and pretty.—Malzberg. Deservedly a prize winner.—Vanwinkle. One of the finest 2M I have ever solved. The variation 1 QxQ; 2 Bb3ch alone should give it the prize.—Benjamin. Beautiful! Most certainly deserving of the prize.—Rothenberg. Without question the finest problem of this issue.—Emery.

No. 133. A. C. Simonson (3M)

With a black Pawn on c7.

1. Kg8, KxP; 2. Qh1, etc.
 Kd5; 2. Qh8,
 Kf5; 2. Bf3.

Cooked by

1. Qg2ch, KxB, 2. Sc2, any, 3. Qg4.
 KxP, 2. Qf3, 3. Sb3.
 Kf5, 2. Qd5, KxB, 3. Qe5.

No. 134. M. Vanwinkle (3M).

1. Sb4, Ke5; 2. Qc6ch, etc.
 Ke6; 2. Qg6ch,
 Ke5; 2. Sd4.

The pawn model is the prettiest mate.—Dr. Dobbs. Quite picturesque. The mirror mate is an attractive feature.—McClelland. Very clever--and sound.—Davis. Pleasing variations. My vote (for best problem).—Wenzl. Has a pretty variation with the Knight.—Szabo.

No. 135. H. C. Mowry (3M).

1. Qe3, RxQ; 2. Rd6ch, etc.
 KxR; 2. Qe4ch,
 PxR; 2. Sf4ch,
 Ke4, 2Sd2ch,
 Pxb2; 2. Rd2ch,
 c4; 2. Sxc3ch.

Cooked by Qh4 and Qf4. Several solvers claim cook by Qh4, but do not show the play. Such claims are not allowed.

No. 136. K. Erlin (3M)

1. RxP, threat 2. Qf4ch, etc.
 F6; 2. Qd1.
 f5; 2. Sd2ch., etc.
 PxS; 2. Qg7 or g5ch.

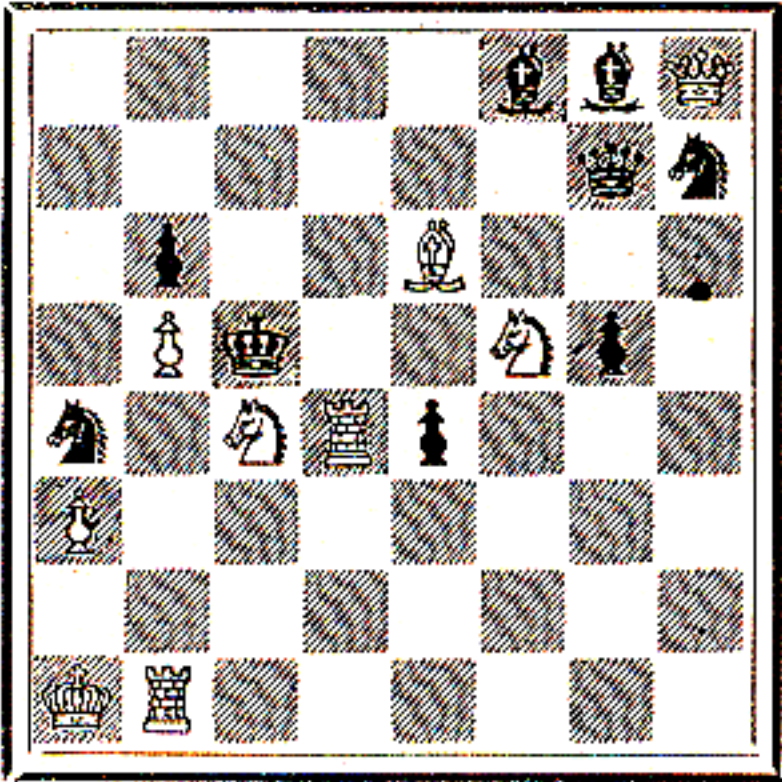
Puzzles on account of many alluring tries.—Dr. Dobbs. Some more Bohemian experimentation with single P variations.—McClelland. Quite difficult. I vote it the best March problem because of its difficulty, which to me is beauty.—Vanwinkle. A splendid composition.—Nash.

No. 137. M. Bukofzer (4M).

1. Bb2, Kf5; 2. Se5ch, Kf6; 3. Sg6ch, etc.
 Kf3; 2 Ke2; 3. Sc3ch,
 Kd5; 2 Bany; 3. Ba2ch,
 Ba2!; 2. Sc5ch, Kany, 3. Sd4ch(orBch4ch).

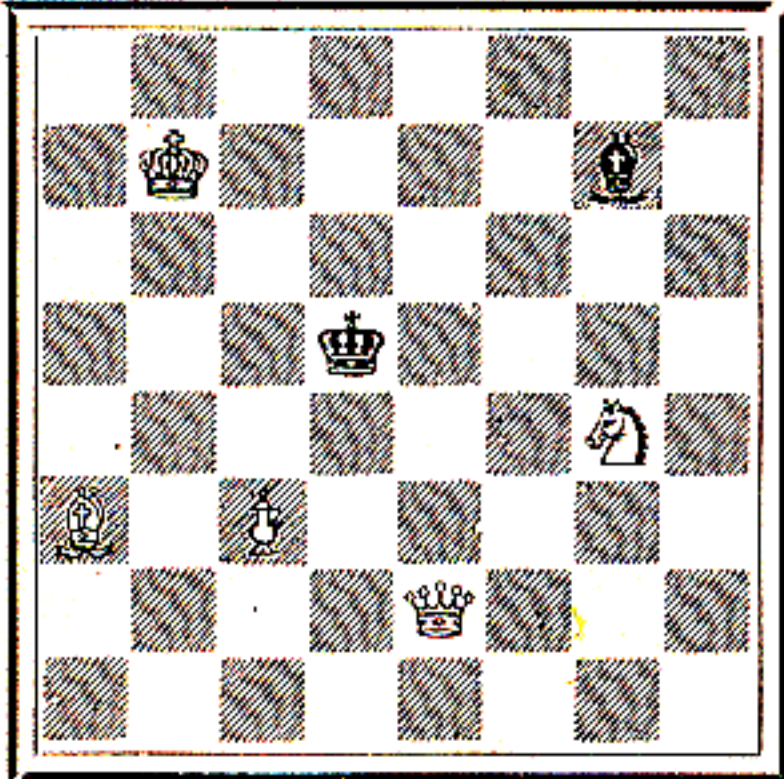
Extraordinary freedom of the black king. Amazing complexity secured with only the minor pieces and pawns.—Burke. This is the most complicated problem I have yet tried. Fine work of the Knights. Very pretty continuation after Kf6.—Emery. A very good problem. —Tanassy. A typical Bukofzer "Knights and Bishops," which means: Good work.—Dr. Dobbs. By far the finest problem in this issue; in fact, one of the best 4M I have ever solved. The economy and the abundance of variations are remarkable.—McClelland. Beautiful, strategical finesse is revealed in the Key move. In my opinion the best problem, but as it does not compete my vote goes to 136.—Vanwinkle. A good one.—Davis. I regard 137 very highly and unqualifiedly name it the best and finest of the month.—Ludlow. Beautiful and difficult. I certainly got a feeling of exaltation on having solved this problem. Artistically superior to the one I voted for.—Nash. Maxwell Bukofzer's favorite flights are staged by means of bishops and knights.—Rothenberg. Fine minor pieces play.—Szabo. A very pretty 4M the play of which, by the two white knights, is very interesting.—Hoy. Worthy of a prize.—Malzberg.

No. 151
(Original)
ALFRED HOCHBERGER
Paris, France



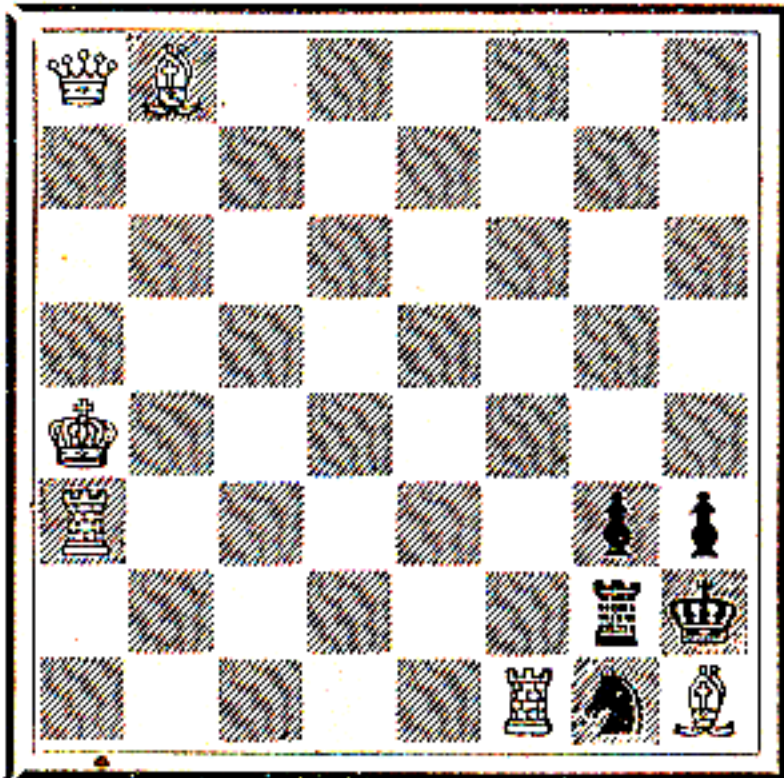
Mate in 2 moves

No. 153
(Original)
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.



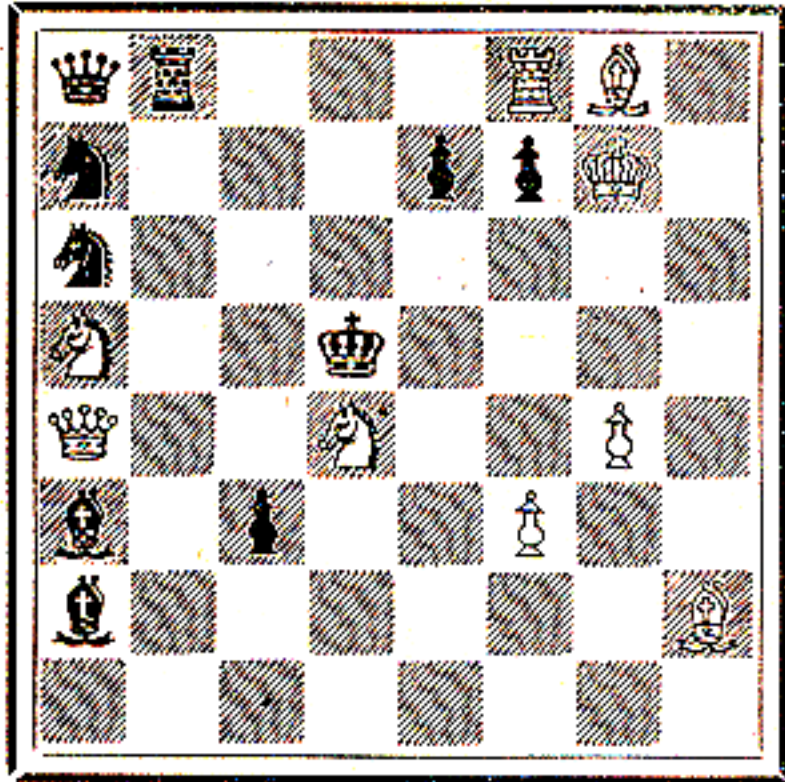
Mate in 2 moves

No. 155
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



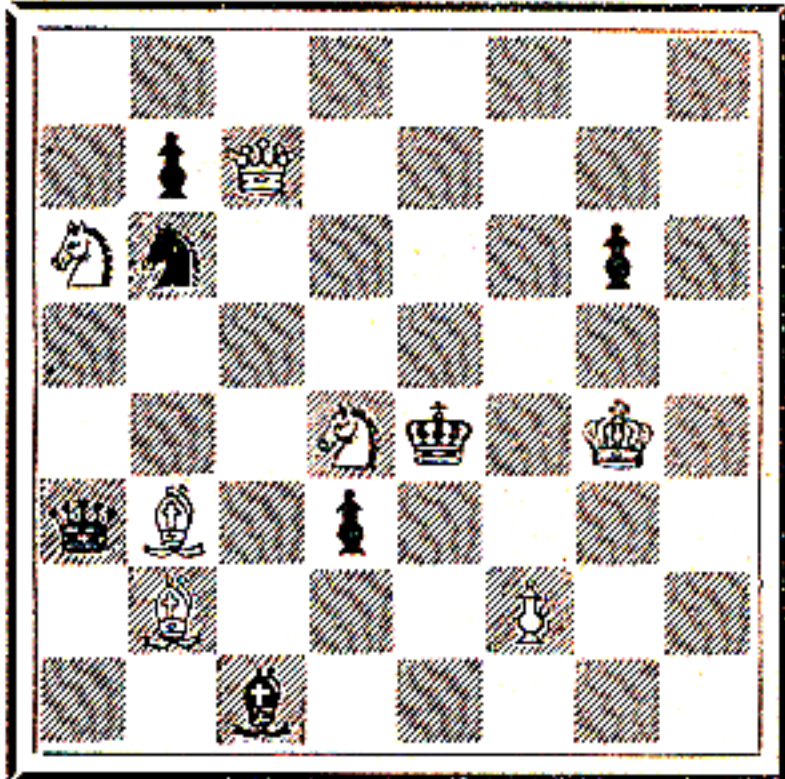
Mate in 2 moves

No. 152
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn N. Y.



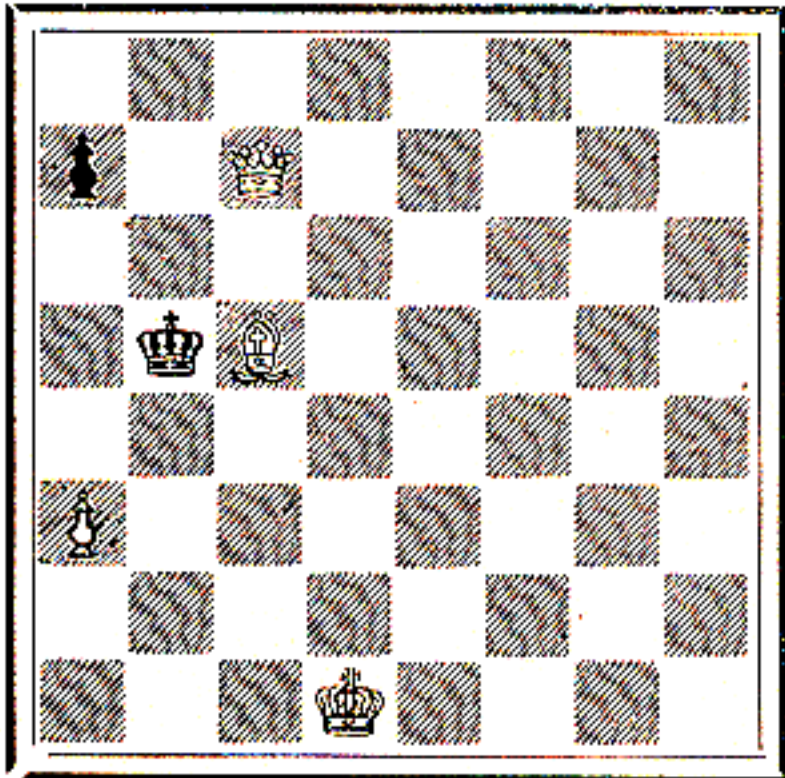
Mate in 2 moves

No. 154
(Original)
G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



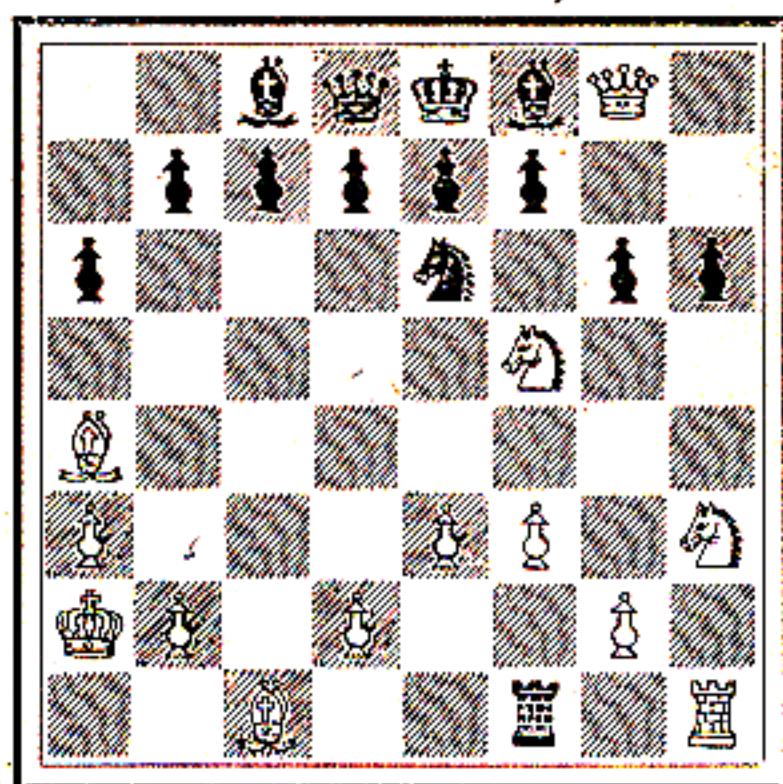
Mate in 2 moves

No. 156
(Original)
E. McCARTHY
Rochester, N. Y.



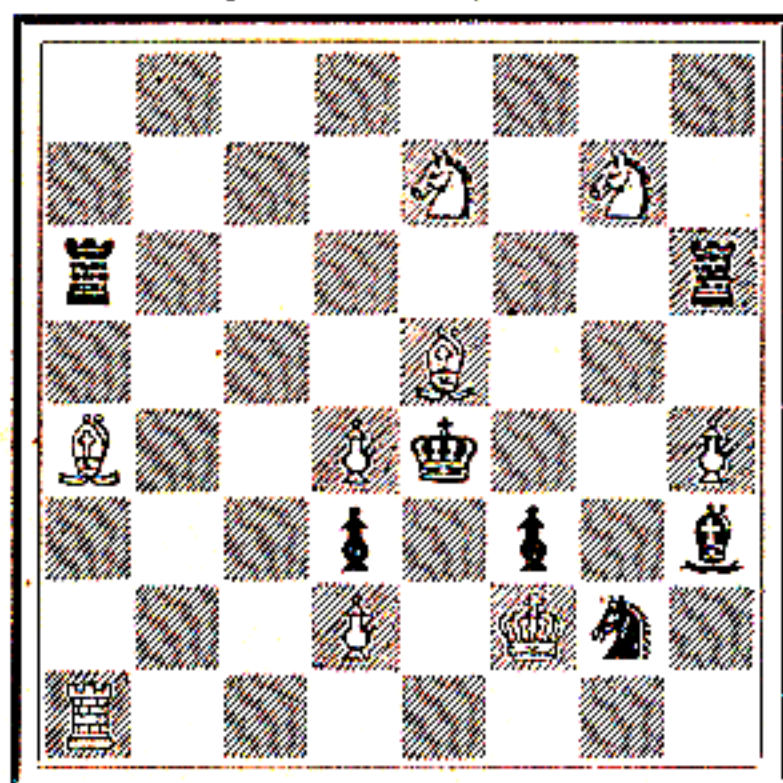
Mate in 3 moves

No. 157
(Original)
A. C. SIMONSON
New York City



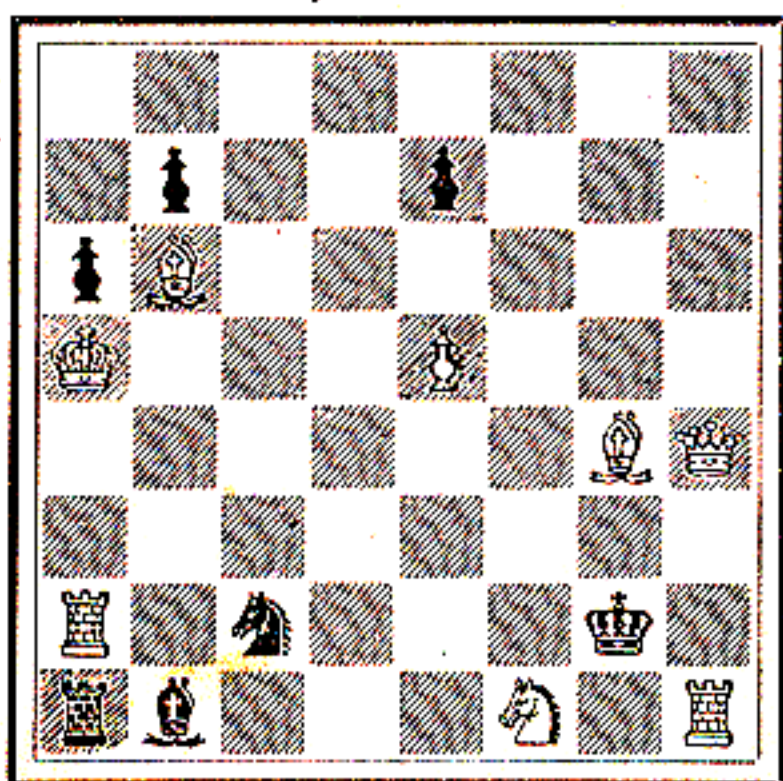
Mate in 3 moves

No. 159
(Original)
D. C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



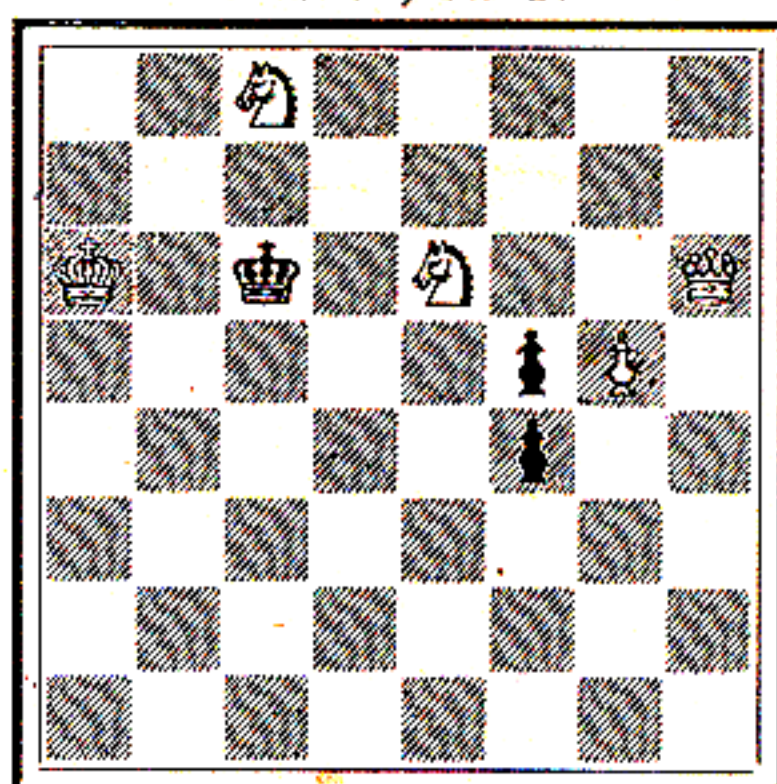
Mate in 3 moves

No. 161
(Original)
DR. J. ERDOS and F. MEISL
Vienna
In Memory of W. Shinkman



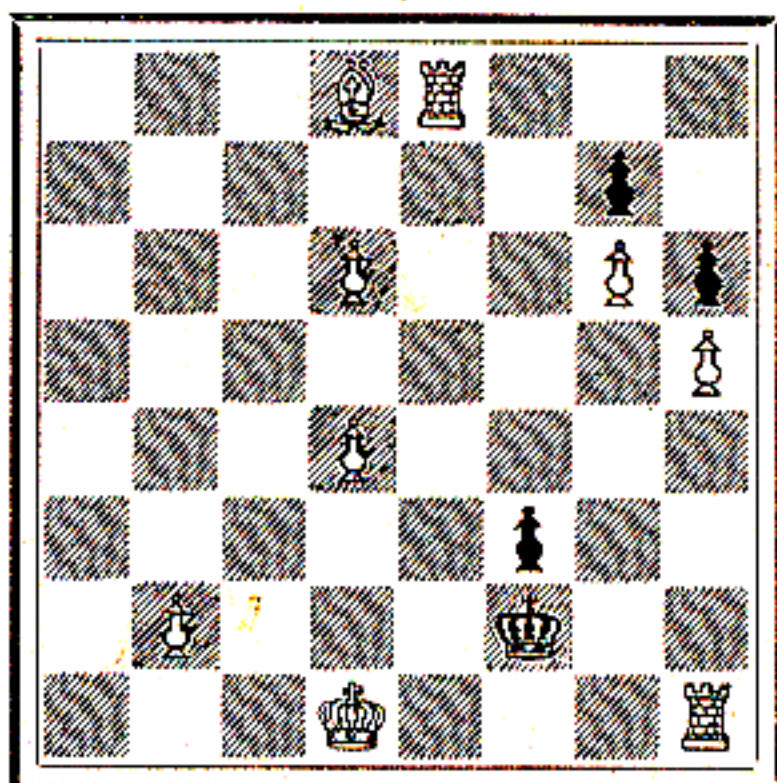
Selfmate in 3 moves

No. 158
(Original)
W. VANWINKLE
Endicott, N. Y.



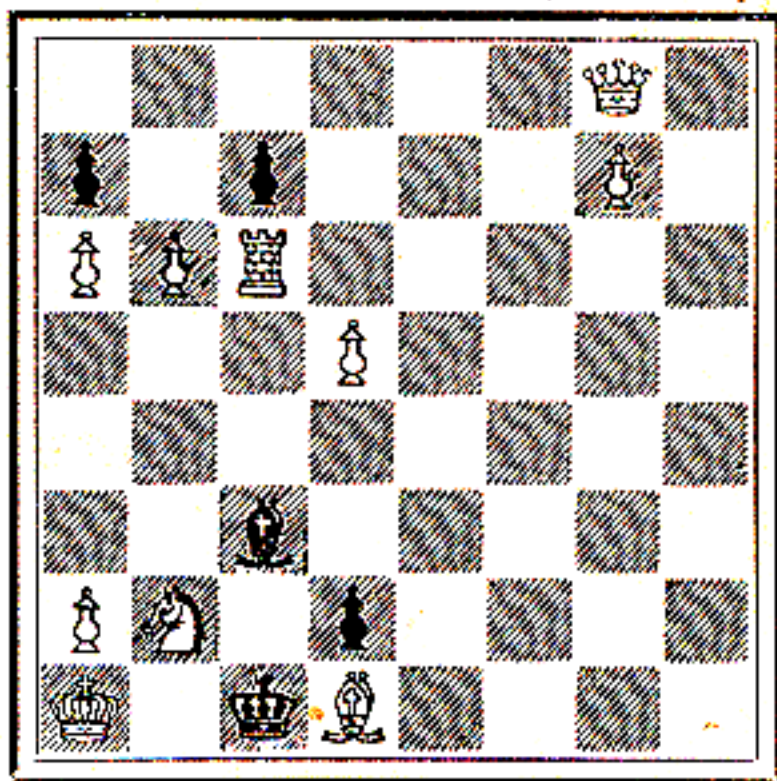
Mate in 3 moves

No. 160
(Original)
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



Mate in 5 moves

No. 162
(Original)
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York City



Selfmate in 5 moves

No. 138. Dr. C. Erdos (4M Selfmate)

Wrongly stipulated as a 4M Direct Mate.

1. Rh8, Pf4; 2. Se4ch, Kf5; 3. Rh5ch, KxS; 4 Re5ch, RxR mate.

Neat and easy single liner; could be doubler without much effort.—Dr. Dobbs. Very fine sul.—Vanwinkle. The Key is a rather indolent waiting move.—Rothenberg.

Correspondence

Bill Beers. All of your problems are O.K.; only do not print more than one on a card, do not print any on the outside of letter envelopes and do not write your interesting topics under the diagrams. Also give full solutions on or attached to problems. I cannot copy scores of problems that come to hand. How old a man are you, Bill?

B. A. Foote. All points allowed—this time, but, Brother Pharmacist, we have now a legal closing date for each set of problems. Kindly watch it with real pharmaceutical accuracy.

L. Tanassy. Read answer to B. A. Foote.

A. J. Bastine. All points allowed—this time.

W. Hazy. It is not fair to the rest of the family to grant points after the closing date.

Earl F. Young. I accept the economical resetting of your problem. The extra check does not mean a thing. Will write to you when I get my breath.

H. Thayer. Please have patience. Letter will come—soon.

I. Piasetzky. Met your friend Kleiman lately. Why do you have to act as "proxy" for that capable looking gentleman?

S. Hermann. So you think my Dept. is "Not so Hot? Well, perhaps you are right. However, my friend, were I to do as you suggest, I would need 20 pages for my Dept. I will get 20 pages when we have 500 more subscribers. Go and get them for me.

R. Cheney. I am sorry the printer's devil hung a wrong ornament over your name. Of all things a B, when your works belongs in Class A. May I ask

you to please attach full solutions to all problem contributions.

J. O. Hoy. Thanks for your generous letter that braced me for new efforts. I will try to bring everything gradually, but I have very little space left after the problems, solutions, comments, correspondence, and votes are published. New subscribers mean extra space. Credit was given for corrected solution. You surely are welcome in our family.

A. Szabo. Regret the printer played tag with your initial. Thanks for the Leysen problems.

W. Hazy.

R. J. Ratke. Welcome to the family. Beginners are the heroes of next year. Do not be afraid of "long" problems. You will soon get the "hang."

D. McClelland. Four extra points granted; but hereafter not even your lovely letters will tempt me to break the Closing Date rule. Verbum sapienti sat est.

E. Boswell. Delighted to have you in the family and will allow all belated points for a foreign solver. Thank you for the charming problem. Hope for future support from you.

F. Vail. Am sorry to learn of your indisposition. I trust you will return to us when your eyesight improves. Take Keer o' yersel!

Hochberg Bros. You misunderstood me. I desire the name and address on every diagram; but on solutions the name need not appear but once. Glad you started to comment on problems. Keep it up.

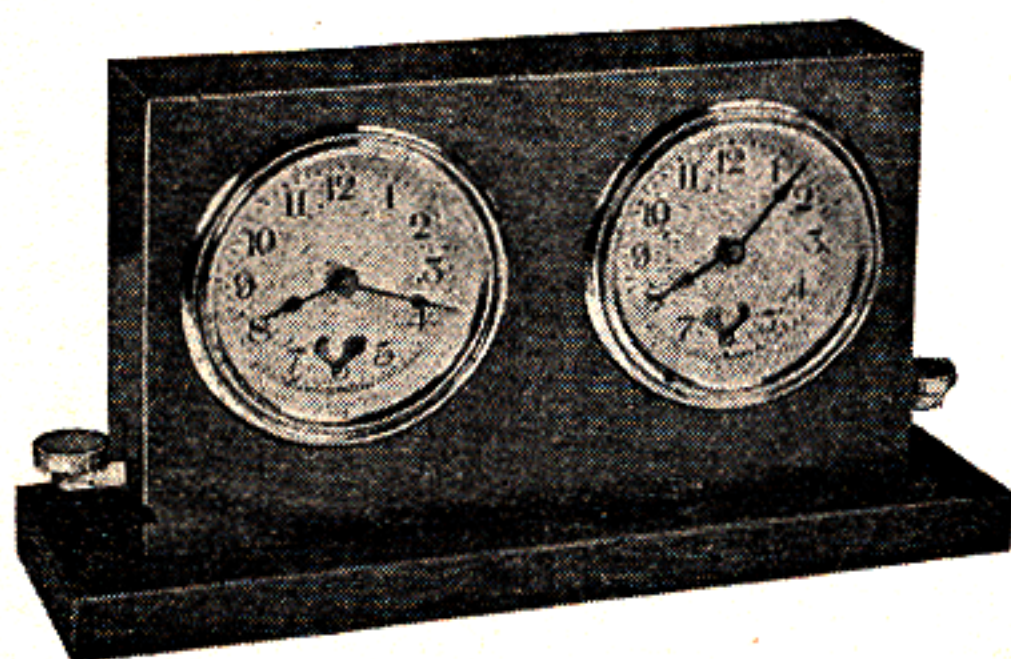
G. Mott-Smith. Thanks for your fine letter. Better send on your fairies now, before the rush starts. First come, first served. Please attach full solutions to all problems. Thanks, also for problem.

L. W. Hampton. Have a heart, my friend. There is no such thing as 100 per cent perfection. Why penalize a beautiful problem when the printer holds us up. Forget such insignificant troubles. Will try to be prompt.

A. C. Simonson. Glad to have you among the solvers. Sorry your beautiful problem was cooked.

T. C. Young. Welcome to the family. 51 points granted.

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PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Previous Score	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	Final Score	Monthly Prize
Berliner, Dr. H. M.	304	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	373	
Greenwald, I.	299	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	368	
Ludlow, O. H.	290	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	359	
McClelland, D. C..	293	2	2	2	2	0	0	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	357	
Braverman, S.	302	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	371	
Nash, E. A.	252	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	6	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	3	4	.	316	
Malzberg, N.	254	2	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	4	4	308	
Vanwinkle, W. ..	241	2	2	2	2	2	1	6	3	3	3	0	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	6	3	4	4	305	
Szabo, Alex	242	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	4	4	307	
Benjamin, S. J. ..	236	2	2	2	0	0	4	3	3	0	3	4	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	.	281	
Piasetzky, I.	215	2	2	2	2	0	4	6	3	3	6	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	4	.	280	
Tanassy, L.	217	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	3	6	.	4	.	270	
Rothenberg, P. L..	179	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	247	
Foot, B. A.	209	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	.	.	.	.	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	0	.	0	235	
Riggin, C. W.	189	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	3	6	.	.	2	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	4	236	
Partos, G.	202	2	2	2	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	4	261	
Hargreaves, G. W..	162	2	2	2	2	1	4	9	3	3	3	.	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	4	218	
Halpern, L.	188	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	216	
Burke, H.	143	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	3	4	0	214	
Jacobs, W.	209	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	209	
Dobbs, Dr. G.	115	2	2	2	2	2	4	9	3	3	6	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	4	4	195	
Thorne, E. H.	192	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	192	
Boswell, E.	149	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181	
Seidel, A.	137	2	2	2	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	.	3	3	.	.	.	171	
Hasenoehtl, J.	173	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178	
Paster, Dr. B.	165	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	165	
Bastine, A. J.	152	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	176	
Hampton, L. D. ..	116	2	.	2	2	.	.	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	2	4	2	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	149	
Kleiman, M. H. ..	89	2	2	2	2	0	4	6	3	3	6	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	139	
Davis, Lynn	60	0	2	2	2	2	2	6	0	3	3	0	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	6	3	4	0	116	
Tudor, W. B.	95	2	.	.	2	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	
Emery, G. R.	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	2	.	3	6	.	4	.	91	
Patrick, M. W.	79	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	
Berry, G. F.	78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	
Young, T. C.	51	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	
Hoy, J. O.	0	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	4	4	69	
Wenzl, T. C.	0	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	4	4	56	
Hochberg Bros. ..	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	46	
McCarthy, E.	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	9	3	3	3	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	
Hazy, W.	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	
Simonson, A. C. ..	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	0	4	41	
Allured, K. B.	32	2	2	2	0	0	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	
Thayer, H. A.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	
Ratke, R. J.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	0	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	

The names of Chess, Daum, Hixon, Fortin, Morris, Thrall, Nelson, DeWitt Clinton High School, Gardner, Glynn, Evans, E. F. Young, Hannan and Thelin have been dropped. Their scores are preserved for six months for future credit; after six months such scores will be cancelled.

PLEASE SEND SOLUTIONS PROMPTLY.

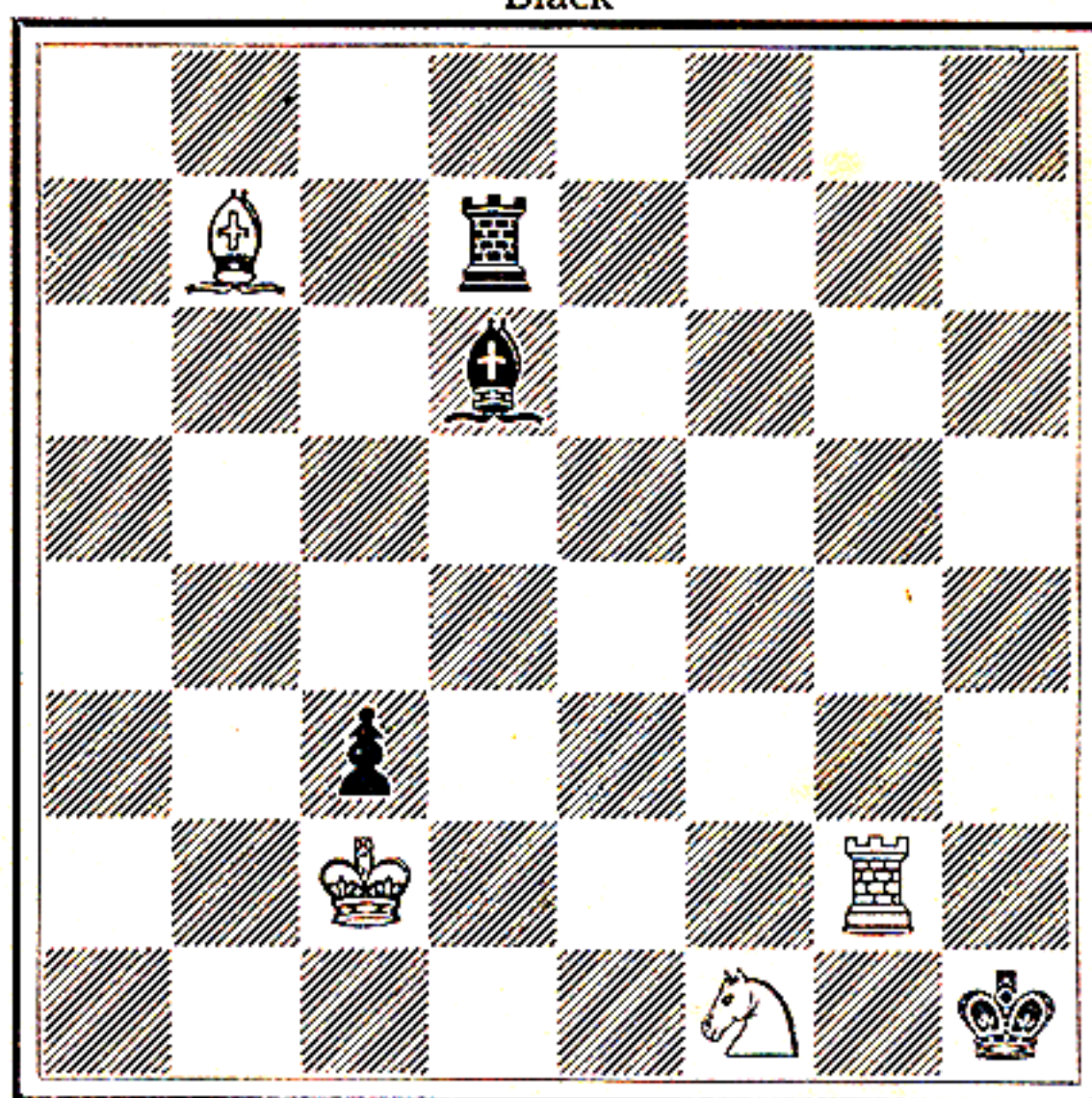
HOW YOU VOTED

Name	Best Problem in March No.	What you desire in the Problem Dept.
McClelland	133	Every kind of problem, especially fairies.
Dr. Berliner	133	No statement.
Vanwinkle	136	Anything offered, including Fairies and stories.
Nash	133	Regular problems and End-games.
Patrick		Selfmates.
Seidel	127	Only 2M and 3M.
Simonson		Anything offered, including moderate fare of fairies.
Hoy	133	2M, 3M, Taskers, Articles, Stories, Fairy Problems.
Dr. Dobbs	133	Anything, including fairies.
Greenwald	133	No statement.
Wenzl	134	2M and 3M preferably.
Ludlow	137	No second choice. No statement.
Rothenberg	136	3M and Selfmates.
Szabo	133	No statement.
Boswell		Anything.
Burke	133	No statement.
Tanassy	136	No statement.
Emery	132	No statement.
Mott-Smith		Fairies, Problem Articles, Stories.
I. & M. Hochberg	133-2	Endgames.
Hargreaves	131	2M best of all.
Malzberg	132	Articles on Problem Tasks.

Thus by vote of the solvers, No. 133, by A. C. Simonson, would have won the March Honor Prize had his problem not been cooked. We shall give TWO prizes next month. Vote for two!

The CHESS REVIEW

FRANZ PALATZ
Hamburg, Germany
HONOR PRIZE FOR APRIL
Black



White
WHITE MATES IN FIVE MOVES

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MINIATURE GAMES	- - - - -	ARNOLD S. DENKER
AN INTERESTING IDEA	- - - - -	FRED REINFELD
MISTAKES OF THE MASTERS	- - - - -	LESTER W. BRAND
PROBLEMS	- - - - -	MAXWELL BUKOFZER

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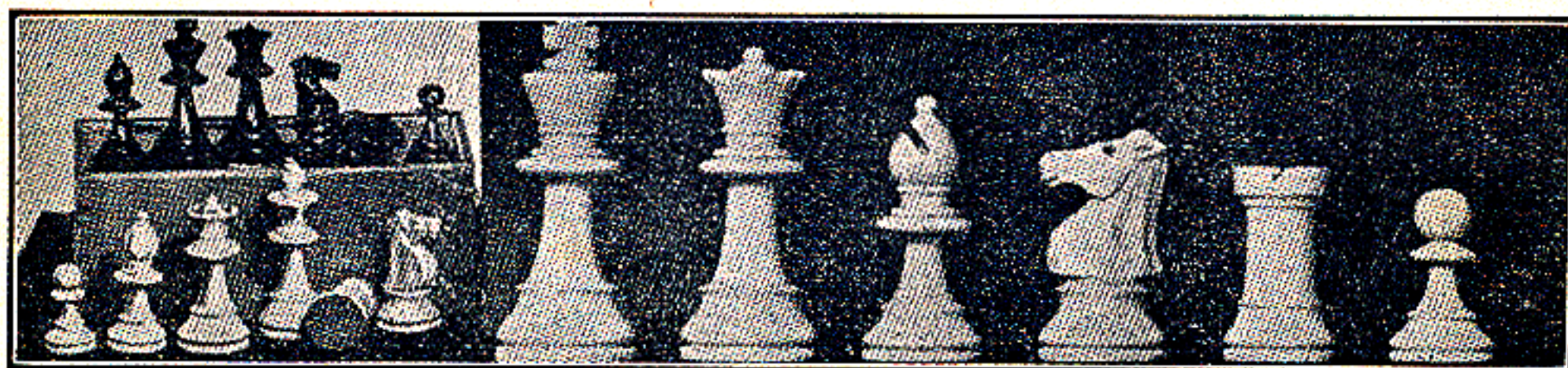
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BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER

DR. S. G. TARTAKOWER

DONALD MACMURRAY

HANS KMOCH

JAMES R. NEWMAN

IRVING CHERNEV

LESTER W. BRAND

REUBEN FINE

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News Events

New York International Chess Masters Tournament

The New York State Chess Association is the oldest organized chess body in the United States and will celebrate its Golden Jubilee this year by staging an International Masters Tournament at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., from August 13 to 25th. Players who have already agreed to participate are: Frank J. Marshall, Isaac Kashdan, Reuben Fine, I. A. Horowitz, Samuel Reshevsky, Arthur W. Dake, Fred Reinfeld, I. S. Turover, Newell W. Banks, Capt. J. J. Araiza of Mexico, R. E. Martin of Canada, and Mario Monticelli of Italy. If at all possible, Dr. A. Alekhine or J. R. Capablanca will be invited.

In addition to the Masters Tournament there will be held the regular annual State Championship, with twelve entries from all parts of the state; a Women's Tournament, and a Problem Solving Tournament.

. . .

Chess in California

Hayward Union High School won the Interscholastic Championship of California by defeating Los Angeles Sr. High 5-2. The full report follows:

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

Hayward Union High, Northern Calif. Champ. 1932-3-4	Los Angeles Sr. High Southern Calif. Champ. 1934
G. Hornall, Capt. . . . 0	S. Naiditch, Capt. . . . 1
S. Doughty 1	G. Horiuchi 0
I. Nieda 1	F. Dickey 0
F. Godfrey 0	R. Haussler 1
J. Girdner 1	P. Franken 0
E. Lockerby 1	M. Hoffman 0
Y. Shibata 1	M. Littlestone 0
Total 5	Total 2

The match was played at the Los Angeles C. C.

The Annual Chess Tournament between Northern and Southern Divisions of the Southern California Chess League

was held at San Luis Obispo on May 27 and resulted in a 12½-12½ draw.

. . .

Hail! South Jersey

Our hats are off to the South Jersey Chess Association. For real enthusiasm and active interest in the royal game, this aggressive organization, headed by William A. Ruth, is in a class by itself.

During the past season they have staged no less than seven simultaneous exhibitions, have participated in more than twenty matches, and sponsored a tournament for the championship of South Jersey, an event with thirty-eight entrants.

Their team finished second to the strong Mercantile Library in the Philadelphia Chess League, and in their match with Philadelphia, they set an all time record for the number of players participating, fifty on each team—and the Quaker City cohorts were very fortunate to vanquish their friendly rivals from over the river by the score of 28-22.

The tournament for the championship of South Jersey was won by W. A. Ruth. Among the entries in this event were Stasch Mlotkowski, well known analyst; Harold Burdge, Champion of Atlantic City, and Jos. DuBois, one of Philadelphia's ranking players.

The South Jersey Chess Association has issued a challenge to the pawn pushers from the upper end of the state for a match of six games to be played between W. A. Ruth and their champion for the championship of the State.

Officers of the South Jersey Chess Association are: W. A. Ruth, President; L. B. Cook, (President of the Camden City Club) and Wm. Van Breeman (President of the Mercer Club), Vice-Presidents; E. R. Meves, Secretary, and E. R. Glover, Treasurer.

Michigan State Championship

Marvin Palmer and Leon Stolcenberg tied for first place in the Michigan State Championship Tournament held at the Fort Shelby Hotel, in Detroit. They will play a short match in July to decide the State Title and custody of the championship trophy which must be won three years in succession to become a permanent possession.

* * *

British Chess Congress

The British Chess Federation Congress will be held at the Town Hall, Chester, England, from July 30 to August 11, 1934. The events scheduled are the British Championship, the British Women's Championship, the Major Open Tournament, and three Minor Open Tournaments. The Championships are restricted to British subjects, but the Open Tournaments can be entered by players of any nationality. The closing date for entries is July 6. Application blanks may be secured from Mr. L. P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey, England.

* * *

Maróczy Jubilee Tournament

The recent International Chess Master's Tournament at Budapest, Hungary, was won by Andor Lilienthal of Paris, who finished with a score of 11-4. Of fifteen games played Lilienthal won 7 and drew 8.

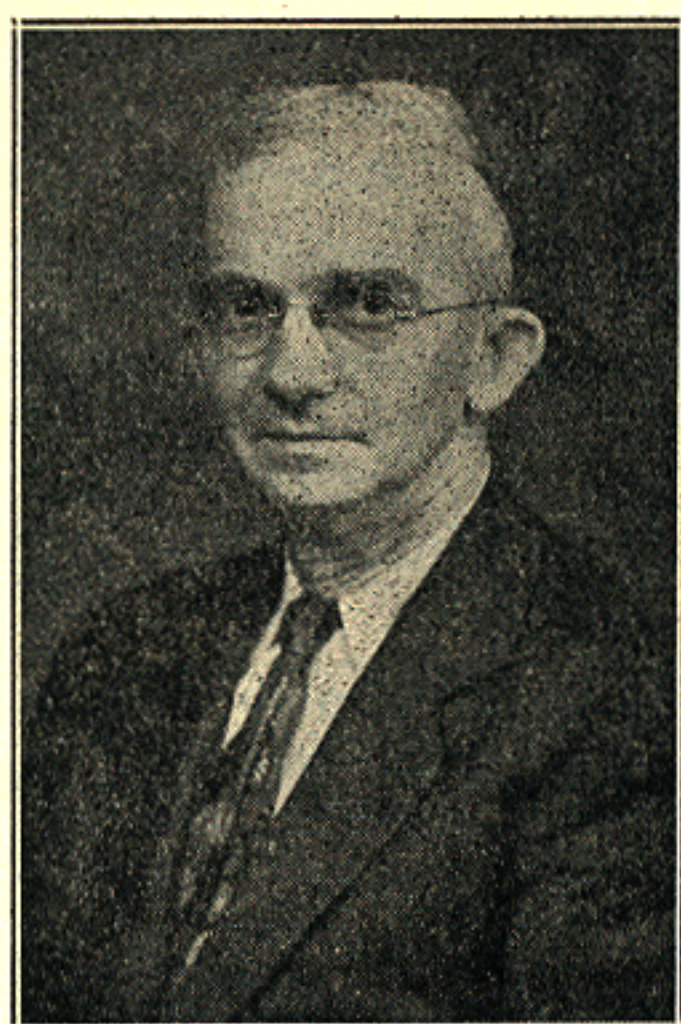
The final standings:

Player	W.	L.	Player	W.	L.
Lilienthal ..	11	4	Rethy	6½	8½
Pirc	10½	4½	L. Steiner ...	6½	8½
Flohr	9	6	Treybal	6½	8½
Frydman ...	9	6	A. Steiner ...	6	9
Eliskases ...	8½	6½	Havasi	6	9
Grunfeld ...	8½	6½	Tartakower .	6	9
Stahlberg ..	8½	6½	Sterk	5½	9½
Vidmar	7	8	Thomas	5	10

* * *

Ohio State Activities

The Ohio State Championship was won for the second consecutive year by Dr. Palmer Gunkel Keeney, the Chess Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Dr. Keeney is



DR. PALMER GUNKEL KEENEY

well known in the problem world, having composed upward of 200 problems.

The Ohio State Title is always decided by a match between the winner of the Northern and Southern divisions. In 1933 Dr. Keeney defeated Erwin Krisch of Cleveland by a score of 3½-2½, and this year retained his title by defeating John O. Hoy of Cleveland 3½-1½.

Problem solvers of Cleveland challenged problem solvers of Cincinnati to an inter-city problem solving contest. Cincinnati solvers have accepted the challenge and arrangements are being made for the event, to be staged either the first or second week of September.

* * *

West Virginia Chess Chatter

Landis Marks of Huntington played a ten game match with John F. Hurts, Jr., (who recently won the City of Charleston Championship) and won by a score of 9-1. There appears to be no question about Marks being the best chess player in West Virginia. His ranking in national competition will be decided at Chicago when he takes part in the Western Chess Association Championships.

* * *

Empire State Activities

The 16 Board Match between the Manhattan Chess Club, Champions of the

Metropolitan Chess League, and the Mercantile Library Chess Club, Champions of the Philadelphia Chess League, resulted in a win for Manhattan by a score of 10-6. The match between these two clubs is an annual feature played alternately in New York and Philadelphia. Although Philadelphia lost, they scored a moral victory by holding the Manhattanites even on the first ten boards.

A summary of the play follows:

Bds.	Manhattan	Pts.	Mercantile Library	Pts.
1.	I. Kashdan ..	0	J. Levin	1
2.	A. Kupchik ..	1/2	H. Morris	1/2
3.	I. A. Horowitz	1/2	S. Drasin	1/2
4.	A. Simonson .	1	J. Vanderslice	0
5.	D. MacMurray	0	W. A. Ruth	1
6.	A. Marder ...	1/2	B. F. Winkelman .	1/2
7.	M. Hassialis .	1	D. G. Wiener ...	0
8.	S. S. Cohen ..	1/2	A. Regen	1/2
9.	O. Tenner ...	0	S. T. Sharp	1
10.	E. Jackson ..	1	J. Gordon	0
11.	M. D. Hago .	1	W. H. Steckel ...	0
12.	J. Rosenthal .	1	C. W. Flaccus ...	0
13.	E. Schwartz .	1	I. Ash	0
14.	H. M. Phillips.	1/2	A. A. Fisher	1/2
15.	J. Richman ..	1/2	J. Wilkinson	1/2
16.	J. Newman ..	1	P. B. Driver	0
Total		10	Total	6

Mercantile Library played White on the odd numbered boards.

The Annual Bronx County Championship is scheduled to begin about August 1, 1934, under the auspices and at the rooms of the Empire City Chess Club, 52 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, N. Y. The tournament will be limited to fifteen competitors by elimination, and registrations will close on or about July 1. Any chess player living in the Bronx or a member of a Bronx Chess Club is eligible to compete. Last year's prize winners need not participate in the eliminations. The Championship last year was won by Arnold S. Denker.

Boris Garfinkle won the City of Buffalo Championship by the decisive score of 16-2. His nearest competitor was Edward M. Haendiges with a score of 11-7. Garfinkle's opposition included such strong players as Roy T. Black, former N. Y. State and Brooklyn C. C. Champion; Joseph D. Lear and Dr. Henry L. Freitag, both former City Champions. A silver

cup, suitably engraved, was awarded to him.

The annual match between Toronto and Buffalo will take place shortly.

* * *

City of Philadelphia Championship

Wm. A. Ruth has added another scalp to his belt. Not content with winning the Championship of South Jersey, he has just come through a strong tournament to annex the City of Philadelphia title. The final standing: Wm. A. Ruth, 6-2; J. Levin, 5 1/2-2 1/2; A. Regen, 5 1/2-2 1/2. Other contestants were S. Drasin, H. Morris, S. T. Sharp, J. Gordon, A. Fischer, G. Weimar.

* * *

A Champion at 16

The Lehigh Valley Chess Association championship was won by Wilmer Jones, who is only 16 years of age. The new titleholder swept through a strong field including H. V. Hesse, Pennsylvania State Champion, and W. H. Steckel, Central Pennsylvania Champion, both of whom he defeated. His victory stamps him as a good prospect for future national honors.

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Miniature Games

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

Readers are invited to submit brilliant games of not more than 20 words to Arnold S. Denker, care of *The Chess Review*, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y.

The following gems I consider especially instructive because they show how a small advantage in mobility can often be utilized to bring about a decisive victory.

R. Reti	Amateur
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 Kt-B3	B-B4?

This is weak, because White on his next move gains command of the center. True, Black in return obtains the White QP, but loses time and space.

4 KtxP KtxKt

If instead 4 . . . BxP ch; 5 KxB, KtxKt; 6 P-Q4!

5 P-Q4 BxP
6 QxB Q-B3?

This loses immediately, but the position, though apparently intact, is without much resource. The text threatens . . . Kt-B6 ch, which is easily parried, but in any event Black had few moves at his command. After 6 . . . P-Q3, 7 P-B4, P-QB4 (in order to save the KKtP); 8 B-Kt5 ch, K moves (in order to save the QP). White has the upper hand,—or after, 6 . . . P-KB3; 7 P-B4, Kt-B2 (7 . . . Kt-B3; 8 Q-B2, Kt-R3; 9 B-B4, Kt-B2; 10 O-O!) 8 B-B4, KKt-R3; 9 O-O, O-O; 10 P-B5, K-R1 and again Black is at a loss for moves.

7 Kt-Kt5 K-Q1 (forced)
8 Q-B5! Resigns

Played in Duisburg, Germany, 1929

CARO KANN DEFENSE

Roedel	Kramer
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 KtxP	BxKt

The attempt to win the QP by this method of play is not good because the pawn plus would not compensate Black for his lack of development. Dr. Emanuel Lasker's dictum is that a gain of two moves in the opening amply compensates for the loss of a pawn.

6 QxB QxP
7 B-K3 Q-K4

. . . QxP only leads the Queen further astray.

8 O-O-O Kt-B3
9 Kt-Kt5 QKt-Q2

Not 9 . . . P-KR3 because of 10 R-Q8 ch! winning the Queen.

10 KB-B4 P-K3
11 RxKt

Simple and direct. If 11 . . . KxR; 12 KtxBP and wins; and after 11 . . . KtxR; 12 QxP ch followed by mate or the win of the Queen.

11 B-R6
12 RxKtP Resigns

FRENCH DEFENSE

C. J. Smith	Barbee
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3?

4 . . . Kt-B3 was indicated. The text weakens the black squares.

5 B-KKt5 Kt-K2

5 . . . P-B3 followed by the aggressive P-K4 was more favorable.

6 Kt-K2 P-K4

Needlessly opening the game for his opponent. 6 . . . O-O was more prudent.

7 Q-B3 QKt-B3
8 O-O-O! KtxP
9 KtxP KtxQ

9 . . . KtxKt was better but not quite good enough. Then would follow 10 BxQ, KtxQ; 11 RxKt, Kt-Q5; 12 KtxKt, PxKt; 13 B-B6, O-O; 14 RxP!

10 Kt-B6 ch K-B1
11 B-R6 mate

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Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

*Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at
191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada*

Centennial Celebration

Canada's premier tournament is scheduled to commence on, or about, August 27; and is expected to be concluded by September 6. All preparatory arrangements leading to this annual Dominion Championship are in the hands of the Canadian Chess Federation.

With Toronto selected as the centre of attraction, the event will be represented as a "Centennial Tournament"—in acknowledgement of the one hundredth birthday which Toronto is now celebrating. The debate concerning a logical and elaborate venue is at this time unsettled. Since Canada's National Exhibition will be in full sway at the same time, there is a possibility of its being listed as part of the Dominion Congress programme.

A Toronto Chess Committee was appointed to assist with campaign work and is now very active.

* * *

Miscellaneous News

Ottawa credits Mr. C. Quevillon, editor of a chess column in the French paper "LeDroit," for his untiring efforts in organizing a new chess club in the city's Sandy Hill district. In its initial club tournament with fourteen entries, Mr. Quevillon is reported the winner, with S. Mousseau, M. Quevillon and M. Jolicoeur following. Another feature involved inter-club competition with the Y. M. C. A., whereby each club met in a home-and-home match series which concluded in favor of the "Y" by a 6-4 count with J. E. Narraway, ex-Canadian Champion, making his score the deciding factor. The ag-

gregate result of both matches is reported as:

SANDY HILL		Y. M. C. A.	
M. Quevillon	0	J. E. Narraway	2
C. Quevillon	1	Smith	1
Mousseau	1	Dr. Turnbull	1
Jolicoeur	1	Eagleson	1
Herbert	1	Faucett	1
Total	4	Total	6

Latest news from Montreal informs us that B. Blumin retained his city title in the 1934 tournament recently against fourteen competitors. At the time of this report a complete final standing of players was delayed by unfinished adjournments which in no way interfered with the winner's score.

The Montreal Telephone Chess Club championship for this year was won by G. Gaudet with the neat score of 16-0!

The "E. Marks Trophy," emblematic of the Oshawa City Championship, was won by A. L. Boukley in the recent annual competition.

Canada's western contingent assigned to participate in the Dominion Congress will include A. Grenze, a strong entry from Secretan, Saskatchewan—so it is reported.

* * *

Correspondence Chess

Scheduled to commence June 1, 1934, the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association announces the launching of a minor skirmish—and, August 20th, (same year), will mark the opening of a special tournament dedicated to the memory of Samuel Bray, in which former fellow-associates will enter competition with respect

to his recent illness and sudden departure. Mr. Bray was quite an enthusiastic competitor of the older school.

In the Handicap Tournament, the standing of Section D-6 with one unfinished game between T. Gowans and S. R. Wright is reported as E. A. Cox $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; F. D. Drake and S. Hall $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$; T. Gowans $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$; C. B. Narraway 4-4; E. O. Wood $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$; H. S. Narraway 3-5; S. R. Wright 1-6; S. Bray $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. Underhill, C. C. C. A. Secretary-Treasurer, proudly boasts of there being more than two hundred games now in operation for West vs. East struggle, with results already in by last month favourable to the West by 3-1. It looks as though the East cannot afford to lose any more(?).

In a C. C. C. A. 1933-4 fracas, W. Hodges of Toronto scored a decisive win against C. D. Corbould of Winnipeg—and, thereby created a stunning surprise and upset in the general opinion of those still persistent in the belief that Corbould is a reliable and capable opponent regardless of his being inveigled into such a haphazard game. The detailed score of this one-sided onslaught is included in our game column.

. . .

Toronto News

At the Jordan Chess Club on the 12th of May Toronto East defeated Toronto West by a close 10-9 score. The occasion was marked by preliminary presentations made to prize winners in the City Championship, the Major and Minor Tournaments, the Boy's event and the Toronto Chess League—with Mr. C. Lennox of the Beaches Chess Club as master of ceremonies.

The reported election of a committee to aid in promoting the Dominion Congress in Toronto this year, included—B. Freedman, of the Jordan C. C. as President; D. R. Swales, Gambit C. C. Secretary; C.

A. Crompton, Toronto C. C. Treasurer; S. Kirk, Boy's Rotary C. C., M. Sim, T. Schofield, C. Lennox, W. N. Wilson and H. Storey, Committeemen. It was recommended that a tournament for players of intermediate strength and a Boys' contest be included. A special centennial medal will be donated by Toronto's City Hall Centennial Committee, to "The Winnah!"

C. C. C. A. 1933-4

GIUCCO PIANO

(Notes by F. W. Watson)

W. Hodges (Toronto)	C. D. Corbould (Winnipeg)
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 P-B3	Kt-B3
5 P-Q4	PxP
6 PxP	B-Kt5 ch
7 Kt-B3	KKtxP
8 O-O	KtxKt

To capture with Bishop is preferable. The text is greatly responsible for Black's early troubles.

9 PxKt	B-K2
--------	------

If, 9 . . . BxP(?); 10 Q-Kt3, and if 10 . . . BxR(?); 11 BxP ch, K-B1; 12 B-Kt5, Kt-K2; 13 Kt-K5 threatening B-Kt6 and there is no defense.

10 P-Q5	Kt-Kt1
---------	--------

White's 10th move turns the game into a variation of the Moeller Attack. If, 10 . . . Kt-R4(?); 11 P-Q6!, PxP; (11 . . . BxP; 12 R-K1 ch, followed by BxP, etc.) 12 BxP ch, KxB; 13 Q-Q5 ch, with continued pressure.

11 P-Q6	PxP
12 BxP ch	KxB
13 Q-Q5 ch	K-B1
14 Kt-Kt5	Q-K1

There is not much hope for Black, 14 . . . BxKt is just another short route to disaster.

15 R-K1	Kt-B3
16 R-K4	Kt-K4
17 R-B4 ch	B-B3
18 B-R3!	Kt-B2
19 R-K4	B-K2
20 QR-K1	. . . .

Being merciful? Now if Black dared to play 20 . . . Kt-K4 or KtxKt; the win for White is automatic after 21 R-B4 ch!

20	P-KKt3?
21 RxB	Resigns

Game Studies

Eighth Game of Match

Nimzowitsch Defense

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Alekhine	Bogolubow
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 P-QR3	....

Although this move forces a decision regarding the swap of a B for a Kt, it still is without much point. It falls right in line with Black's plan of doubling White's QBP and even loses time in assisting the second player. Instead *any* developing move should prove more satisfactory—and 4 Q-B2 or 4 Q-Kt3 should grant the first player the upper hand.

In the 1929 World's Championship Match between the same players, Bogolubow, with the White men, essayed 4 Q-B2. The game then continued 4 . . . P-B4; 5 PxP, Kt-R3; 6 P-QR3, BxKt ch; 7 QxB, KtxP; 8 P-B3, P-QR4; 9 P-K4, O-O; 10 B-B4, Q-Kt3; 11 R-Q1, Kt-K1; 12 Kt-K2!

4	BxKt ch
5 PxB	P-B4
6 Kt-B3	....

Unless White works up suitable counter-play, the disadvantage of the doubled Pawns must sooner or later tell against him. 6 P-K3 with the idea of following up with B-Q3,—P-K4, and P-B4 seems to be the proper plan.

6	O-O
7 B-Kt5	P-Q3
8 Q-B2	R-K1
9 P-K4	P-KR3
10 B-K3	Q-R4
11 B-Q2	....

Although the B moves appear to be a loss of time, this is not the case, as the Black Q serves little purpose on its square and will soon retire.

11	P-K4
12 B-Q3	Kt-B3
13 O-O	Q-B2
14 P-Q5	Kt-K2
15 Kt-R4	....

Apparently preparing for P-B4, but the idea is quickly repulsed. At this point it is well to bear in mind the difference P-B4 in the earlier stages would make in the present position. Then White could attack on the open KB file or by the advance of his K side Pawns. Now, however, White should be content with marking time for awhile—at least until he is ready for specific action. 15 Kt-K1,—P-KKt3,—Kt-Kt2,—P-B3,—R-

B2, and QR-KB1 is a good order of moves to follow.

15	P-KKt4
16 Kt-B5	....

Carrying out the fallacious plan. Retiring the Kt was still better.

16	KtxKt
17 PxKt	P-K5
18 B-K2	BxP
19 P-KR4	Kt-R2
20 P-Kt4	P-K6

Black could easily retain the Pawn by 20 . . . B-Q2 but he chooses instead to sacrifice it by this ingenious move which completely paralyzes the White forces.

21 QxB	R-K4
22 Q-Q3	PxB
23 QxP	QR-K1
24 B-Q3	Q-K2
25 B-B5	R-K7
26 Q-Q3	Kt-B1
27 P-R5	Q-K4
28 QR-Kt1	P-Kt3
29 Q-B3	Q-B3
30 P-R4	K-Kt2
31 Q-Q3	QR-K2
32 R-R1	Q-K4
33 P-R5	Kt-Q2
34 Q-B3	Q-B3
35 PxP	....

If now Q-Q3, . . . R-Kt7 followed by . . . Kt-K4 is a powerful rejoinder.

35	KtxP
36 RxP	KtxBP
37 RxR	RxR
38 R-Q1	R-R2
39 R-QB1	Q-K4
40 B-Q3	Kt-Q7
41 Q-B5	QxQ
42 BxQ	Kt-B6 ch
43 K-Kt2	....

Under the circumstances this move will do, although K-B1 avoids the exchange of the minor pieces. White evidently hopes to draw the Rook ending.

43	Kt-R5 ch
44 K-Kt3	KtxB ch
45 PxKt	K-B3

Entering the final phase of the game, which should now be a matter of technique.

46 R-K1	R-R5
47 R-K8	R-QB5
48 R-KR8	RxP ch
49 K-Kt2	KxP
50 RxP	P-B3
51 R-R7	K-K4
52 P-R6	R-QR6

... R-B5 would be met by 53 R-K7 ch, KxP; 54 R-K3, R-QR5; 55 P-R7, R-R1; 56 R-K7, the position being akin to the one which actually occurred in the game.

53 R-K7 ch	KxP
54 P-R7	R-R1
55 K-Kt3	P-B4
56 P-B4	PxP ch?

At the critical moment Bogolubow seems to lack the punch. Again here he falls down. P-Kt5 was the proper move, against which there seems to be no adequate reply. After 57 K-R4, R-R8; 58 K-Kt5, R-R8; 59 KxP, P-Kt6; 60 R-KKt7, P-B5, Black must eventually give up the Rook for one of White's Q side Pawns,—or after 57 R-R7, R-R1; 58 K-R4, P-B5; 59 K-Kt5, P-Kt6; 60 KxP, P-Kt7; 61 R-KKt7, R-KB1 ch! also after 57 R-KKt7, R-R1 a similar variation to the one above occurs.

57 KxP	P-B5
58 KxP	P-B6
59 R-Q7!	R-QB1
60 R-QB7	R-B1 ch
61 K-Kt6	K-Q5
62 K-Kt7	R-Kt1
63 P-R8(Q)	RxQ
64 KxR	P-Q4
65 K-Kt7	K-Q6
66 K-B6	Drawn.

Ninth Game of Match

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Bogolubow	Alekhine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-QB4

In regard to this defense "Modern Chess Openings" remarks, "Though it may appeal to enterprising players, it has practically been abandoned in serious chess. With 2 P-Q5 White obtains the superior game, and he need not therefore seek alternatives which can give him no more." All of which sounds interesting—but in spite of it all, here it is—in a World's Championship Match. Has Alekhine discovered something new, or is he tired of the routine?

2 P-Q5	P-K4
--------	------

Generally 2 . . . P-Q3 precedes this move, but Black wishes to tempt PxP e.p. in order to recapture with the KBP and build up a powerful center.

3 P-K4	P-Q3
4 P-KB4	....

In the identical position Alekhine continued against Tartakower, Dresden, 1926, with 4 Kt-QB3, B-K2; 5 B-Q3, B-Kt4; 6 Kt-B3, BxB; 7 QxB, Kt-KR3; 8 P-KR3, P-B4; 9 Q-Kt5! The text move aims at a rapid attack which seems to have a logical basis in White's greater mobility. But first the preparatory move of Kt-QB3 should have been made. This would have avoided the unfavorable position which later occurred.

It is well to bear in mind that unless the attack carries through, White will be left with a weak KP. Also should Black occupy his square K4 with a minor piece, it will be difficult to dislodge it. These technical differences must be weighed carefully before pursuing such a plan.

4	PxP
5 BxP	Q-R5 ch

It seems that all the hard and fast rules are going by the wayside, and not without reason. First Alekhine revives an obsolete defense, and now he moves his Q early in the game. Queen movements in the early play are made very rarely, and only when there is a definite object in view which cannot be gained by any other method. Here Black purposes to weaken White on the white squares, and in this he succeeds.

6 P-Kt3
---------	------

6 B-Kt3 appears to fall just short of requirements. Black could continue with 6 . . . QxP ch; 7 Kt-K2 (best), B-B4; 8 Kt-R3, Kt-KB3; 9 P-B4 (if 9 Kt-Kt5, K-Q2 and the threat of . . . QxBP or . . . Q-B7 exchanging Q's is difficult to meet) Kt-R3!

6	Q-K2
7 Kt-QB3	....

7 Kt-KB3 would avoid Black's following thrust of . . . P-KKt4. The second player could not afford to capture the loose KP because of his backward development.

7	P-KKt4
8 B-K3	Kt-Q2
9 Kt-B3	P-KR3
10 Q-Q2	KKt-B3
11 O-O-O	Kt-Kt5
12 B-K2	....

It would have been better to retreat the B to Kt1 even at the expense of time. In this position the B is worth more than a Kt for aggressive and defensive purposes.

12	B-Kt2
13 KR-B1	KtxB
14 QxKt	P-R3
15 Kt-KKt1	....

An unusual move, but it is difficult for White to formulate a suitable plan without realigning his pieces.

15	P-Kt4
16 QR-K1	B-Kt2
17 Kt-Q1	O-O-O

18 B-Kt4 K-Kt1
19 BxKt

Necessary, as it would otherwise be difficult to balance the Kt at K4.

19 RxB
20 Q-Q2 P-KKt5
21 Kt-K3!

After all it is still a game. Of course Black cannot afford QxP because of the reply Kt-B5.

21 Q-K4
22 P-B3 P-KR4
23 Kt-B5 B-KB3
24 Q-B4?

White should have considered carefully before embarking on an endgame. With the definite disadvantage of two Kts against two B's and a backward KP the ending should prove unfavorable. Instead 24 Q-B2 to be followed by either P-KR4 or Kt-K2-B4 would be more promising.

24 QxQ
25 PxQ QR-Q1
26 P-B4?

A miscalculation based on a superficial examination of the position. Bogolubow undoubtedly believed that the P could be recovered at will—but this is not the case. Although White must experience difficulty in finding strategic squares for his pieces, the position could be held by the following line. 26 Kt-K2, B-B1; 27 Kt-K3, KR-K1; 28 Kt-Kt3, P-R5; 29 Kt (Kt3)-B5, RxP; 30 KtxKtP, RxR ch; 31 RxR, BxP; 32 PxB, BxKt; 33 Kt-R6!—and R-K7. There are other possibilities, but in all instances White appears to have an adequate defense.

26 PxP
27 Kt-K3 P-B6
28 P-Kt3 B-Q5
29 Kt-B4 P-B4!
30 P-K5 PxP
31 PxP BxQP
32 RxP QR-KB1
33 RxR ch RxR
34 P-K6

There is little else to be done.

34 R-K1
35 P-K7 QBxKt
36 PxB BxKt
37 RxB RxP
38 P-KR3 PxP
39 K-B2 P-R7
40 R-Kt1 ch R-Kt2
41 R-KR1 R-Kt7 ch
42 KxP RxP
43 K-Q3 K-B2
44 K-K4 K-B3
45 K-B5 P-R4
46 K-Kt5 P-QR5
Resigns.

Played at Riga, February, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Translated from the Wiener Schachzeitung
(Notes by R. Spielmann)

M. Feigin	R. Spielmann
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	P-B3
6 Q-B2	. . . .

To avoid the Cambridge Springs variation beginning with 6 Kt-B3, Q-R4.

6	Q-R4
7 PxP	KtxP
8 P-K4	KtxKt
9 B-Q2	P-K4
10 PxKt	. . . .

Or 10 BxKt, B-Kt5, etc.

10	PxP
11 PxP	B-Kt5
12 Kt-B3	. . . .

More forceful appears 12 R-QKt1, when after BxB ch; 13 QxB, QxQ ch; 14 KxQ, White has little to fear in the endgame. Now Black may endeavor to weaken White's center.

12	Kt-B3
13 R-QKt1	. . . .

The correct order of moves might be gained from a game Becker-Glass, Vienna, 1928. 13 B-Q3! (prevents Black from Castling) B-Kt5; 14 R-QKt1! BxB ch, (forced) 15 KtxB, O-O-O (15 . . . Q-B2; 16 Kt-B4); 16 O-O and White's attack should prove stronger.

13	BxB ch
14 KtxB	. . . .

14 QxB should also be considered here, but Black need not exchange Queens, he may well play Q-Q1.

14	O-O
15 B-Q3	. . . .

A perfectly natural looking move—even threatening to win a Pawn by P-K5, yet it leaves him in difficulties. Better would be 15 B-K2 and after . . . R-Q1 simply O-O. Of course the loose QP could not be captured then.

15	Q-KKt4!
------------	---------

Now the weakness of the previous move becomes apparent. White cannot castle because of . . . B-R6 and he is in a quandary regarding the method of protecting the KKtP.

16 P-Kt3
----------	---------

A definite weakening of the King's wing, but 16 P-K5, QxP; 17 R-KB1, R-K1; 18 K-Q1, Kt-Kt5 was no better. Perhaps after all 16 K-B1 was best.

16 Q-R4
17 B-K2

White fears to castle at once because of Black's reply of . . . Kt-Kt5. He therefore seeks to bring his Bishop to the defense first and then continue with his plans. But Black has something hidden in store.

17 Q-R6
18 B-B1 Q-Q2!

This is it. Because White is now forced to protect his QP he cannot follow his original idea (B-Kt2 and O-O). He now meets with difficulties.

19 Q-Q3

Slightly better was 19 Q-B3, for now the center Pawns are very weak. 19 Kt-Kt3? would be met by KtxP, and 19 Kt-B3 would be met by R-K1!

19 R-Q1
20 P-K5 Kt-Kt5

Threatening not only KtxKP, but also QxQP.

21 Kt-B3 Q-Q4
22 R-Q1

This loses outright, but it appears that there is no satisfactory defense. After 22 Q-Kt3 (22Q-B3?, Q-K5 ch!) follows Q-R4 ch; 23 Q-Kt4, QxP, etc.

22 KtxKP!
23 KtxKt

Or 23 PxKt, Q-R4 ch!

23 QxR
24 Kt-B3 B-Kt5
25 Kt-Kt5 QxP
26 P-B3 QxP ch
27 K-Q2 Q-B5 ch
28 K-B3 QxKt
29 PxB R-K1

Resigns.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Translated from the Magyar Sakkvilag
(Notes by E. Eliskases)

Eliskases	Havasi
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2
5 P-K3	O-O
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
7 R-B1	P-B3
8 Q-B2	P-KR3
9 B-R4	R-K1
10 B-Q3	PxP
11 BxP	Kt-Q4

If Black had planned to free himself with this manoeuvre, he should have withheld P-KR3. Now the move is pointless.

12 B-KKt3! KtxKt
13 PxKt! P-QKt3
14 O-O B-Kt2
15 P-K4 Kt-B3
16 KR-K1 Q-B1
17 QR-Q1

Also 17 P-QR4, B-R3; 18 B-R2 was noteworthy.

17 B-R3
18 Q-K2 BxB
19 QxB Q-Kt2
20 Q-Kt3 QR-Q1
21 P-B4

Black is not satisfied with the position after . . . P-B4; P-Q5. He wishes to double Rooks on the Q file, but cannot do so at once because of Kt-K5. Bearing this in mind, will explain Black's following moves.

21 Kt-R4
22 B-K5!

To force a weakness before the B is exchanged.

22 R-Q2
23 P-Kt4

With White's center firmly established, a wing attack is indicated.

23 Kt-B3
24 P-Kt5 PxP
25 KtxP Kt-Kt5

Or 25 . . . Kt-R4; 26 Q-B3, BxKt; 27 QxKt, which is similar to the actual game, or 25 . . . P-Kt3; 26 Q-B3, K-Kt2; 27 Kt-R7, KxKt; 28 BxKt, BxB; 29 QxB, R-KR1; 30 R-Q3, K-Kt1; 31 KR-K3, followed by R-KR3 and wins.

26 Q-KR3 BxKt

The alternative of 26 . . . Kt-R3; 27 Kt-B3 followed by B-B4 is not any better.

27 QxKt P-B3
28 B-Kt3 B-R3
29 P-K5 P-KB4
30 Q-Kt6 R-KB2
31 P-Q5 Q-Q2

31 . . . BPxP; 32 PxP, PxP; 33 P-K6 followed by B-Q6 wins the exchange.

32 B-R4 P-B5
33 P-Q6 R-B4
34 K-R1 P-B4
35 R-KKt1 K-B1

The only defense against the double threat of 36 QxB and also QxR ch followed by P-Q7.

36 B-B6! RxB

Otherwise 37 Q-R7 could not be met.

37 PxR and wins.

An Interesting Idea

By F. REINFELD

To the day of his death Dr. Tarrasch maintained his enthusiastic advocacy of the defense to the Queen's Gambit Declined named after him (1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 Kt-QB3, P-QB4). The Doctor supported his thesis, however, with the ardor of a fanatic rather than with the logic of an impartial analyst; and the Defense practically died of neglect because of the system invented against it by Schlechter and elaborated by Rubinstein: 4 BPxP, KPxP; 5 Kt-B3, Kt-QB3; 6 P-KKt3! Kt-B3; 7 B-Kt2, B-K2; 8 O-O, O-O; 9 PxP, BxP; 10 Kt-QR4! (Réti's improvement). Now White manifestly has the better game, for (1) he can attack the isolated QP along the diagonal and along the Queen file, and (2) he can manoeuvre on the black squares with moves like B-K3, Kt-B5, Kt-Q4, etc. Black has no real compensation for these disadvantages other than his free position and excellent development which admit of some drawing chances.

Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that intensive study of the variation has suggested some refinements in Black's play. One of these is 6 . . . or 7 . . . P-B5! We see at once that this move completely changes the aspect of the game, for the frontal attack on the QP is gone; furthermore Black has

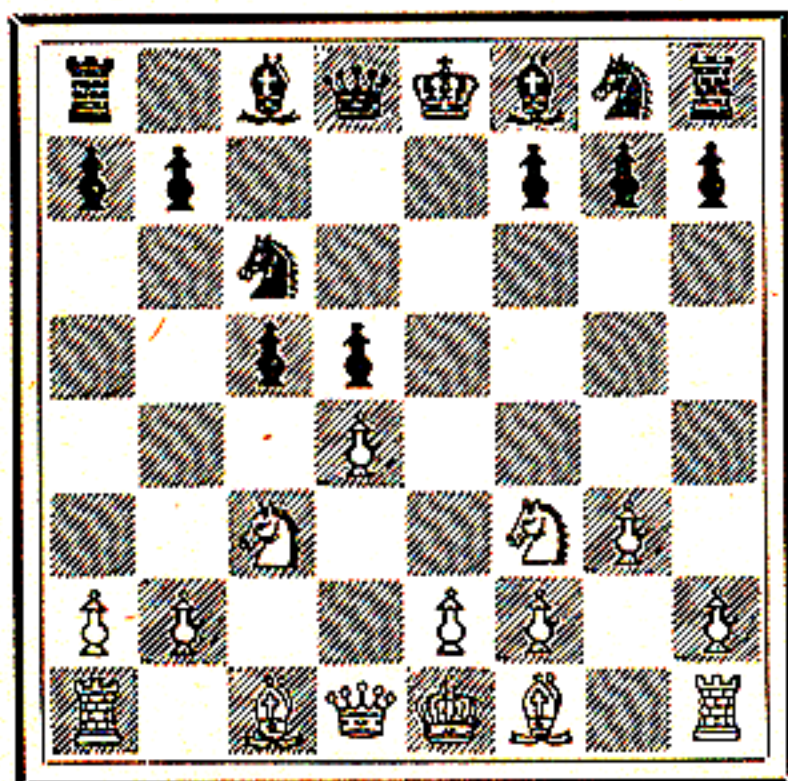
gained in terrain and has established a majority of Q-side Pawns. But there is a corresponding drawback for Black: the advance of the BP has lifted the pressure on White's QP, so that the latter can now continue favorably with P-K4 or Kt-K5. A few examples:

I. 6 . . . P-B5; 7 B-Kt2, B-K2; 8 O-O, Kt-B3; 9 Kt-K5, O-O; 10 B-Kt5, B-K3; 11 P-B4 (stronger than 11 KtxQBP, PxKt; 12 BxKKt, BxB; 13 P-Q5, B-Q2; 14 PxKt, BxP with about equal chances; Flohr-Maroczy, London, 1932), KtxKt; 12 QPxKt, P-Q5; 13 PxKt, PxP; 14 B-R6, PxKt; 15 PxP (on 15 BxR Lasker gives . . . PxP; 16 BxB, QxB; 17 R-Kt, P-B6; 18 Q-B2, Q-B4 ch; 19 K-R, R-Q; 20 QR-Q, RxR; 21 RxR, BxP), Q-Kt3 ch; 16 K-R, KR-Q; 17 Q-B2 and Black should now continue . . . P-B4 (Rubinstein-Perlis, St. Petersburg, 1909).

II. 6 . . . B-K3; 7 B-Kt2, Kt-B3; 8 O-O, P-B5; 9 B-Kt5, B-K2; 10 Kt-K5, Q-Kt3?! (better . . . P-KR3); 11 BxKt, PxP; 12 KtxQBP! PxKt; 13 P-Q5, O-O (13 . . . R-Q; 14 Q-R4); 14 PxP, QxP; 15 PxP ch, K-R; 16 Kt-Q5, QR-Kt; 17 R-Kt, Q-K4; 18 Q-R4, P-B6 (Rubinstein-Dus-Chotimirski, St. Petersburg, 1909).

Later on this defensive resource was still further refined by the idea of developing the KKt to K2 instead of B3 (see diagram). Black now plays 6 . . . P-B5; 7 B-Kt2, B-QKt5 (the indicated square for the Bishop in preparation for Black's next move); 8 O-O, KKt-K2. This move has certain advantages as against . . . Kt-B3: (1) the Kt can no longer be pinned by B-Kt5, and (2) Black can prevent Kt-K5

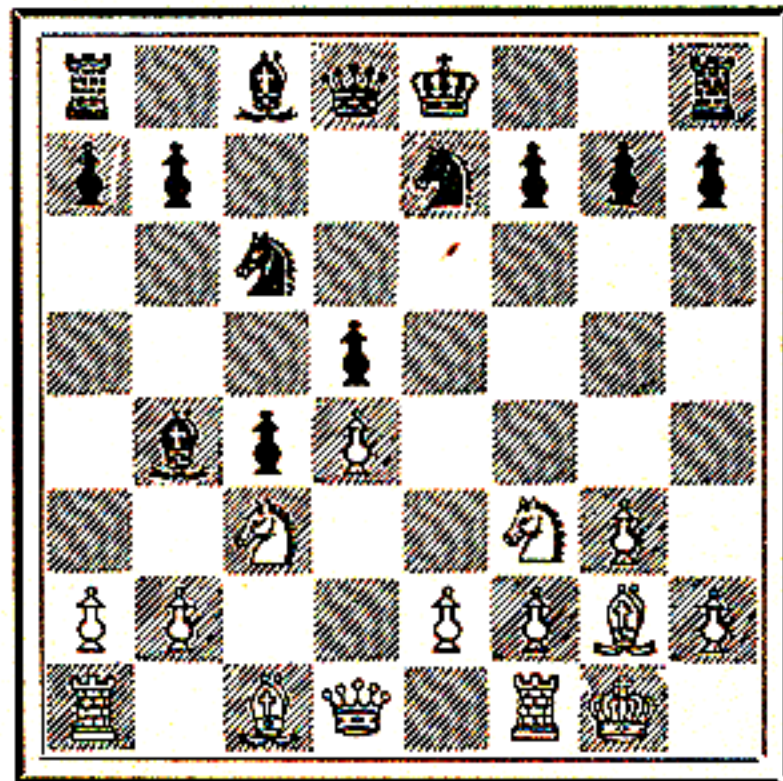
Black



White

Position after White's 6th move.

Black



White

Position after Black's 8th move.

by playing . . . P-B3; on the other hand the pressure on White's K4 is relaxed by Black's last move, so that P-K4 now becomes a possibility.

The position now arrived at was seen fairly often during the Folkestone Congress, where it proved popular with the members of the Swedish team. This line of play is therefore known as the *Swedish Defense* although it had previously arisen—by transposition—in a game between Réti and Tarrasch (Teplitz-Schonau, 1922).

I. 9 B-B4 (a colorless move), O-O; 10 R-B, Q-R4 (stronger seems 10 . . . P-QR3 in order to play . . . P-QKt4 or else 10 . . . BxKt; 11 RxB, P-QKt4 and White cannot post his QB so favorably as in the text continuation); 11 P-QR3, BxKt; 12 RxB, P-QKt4; 13 B-Q6!, R-Q; 14 B-B5, Q-B2; 15 R-K, P-QR4 and Black has the better game (Sultan-Khan-Stahlberg, Folkestone, 1933).

II. 9 Kt-K5, B-K3; 10 KtxKt, KtxKt (10 . . . PxKt transposes into Variation III); 11 P-K4, PxP; 12 P-Q5, BxKt; 13 PxKt, B-B3; 14 PxP, QR-Kt; 15 BxP with advantage (analysis by Tarrasch).

III. 9 Kt-K5, O-O; 10 KtxKt, PxKt; 11 P-K4, A. 11 . . . B-K3; 12 B-Kt5, P-B3; 13 B-Q2 (threatening to win a Pawn by KtxP!), R-Kt; 14 R-K, B-B2 (. . . Q-Q2, as suggested by Tartakower, is better); 15 P-QR3! B-QR4; 16 PxP, PxP; 17 RxKt!, QxR; 18 KtxP, Q-Q2 (18 . . . Q-Q; 19 BxB, QxB; 20 Kt-K7 ch, K-R; 21 Kt-B6); 19 KtxP ch, PxKt; 20 BxB, RxP; 21 P-Q5 and White won with his passed Pawn (Grunfeld-Stahlberg, Folkestone, 1933).

B. 11 . . . R-Kt; 12 B-K3, B-K3; 13 Q-B2, P-KB4; 14 PxQP, KtxP; 15 KtxKt, BxKt (too risky; . . . PxKt was correct); 16 B-B4 (Fine later pointed out the correct continuation: 16 KR-B!, B-Q3; 17 P-B4, Q-R4; 18 B-B, Q-Kt5; 19 QR-Kt, etc.), B-Q3; 17 BxB ch, PxP; 18 BxB, QxB; 19 KR-K and now Black can win a Pawn by . . . Q-QKt3 (Fine-Lundin, Folkestone, 1933).

IV. 9 P-K4, PxP; 10 KtxP, B-KB4 and now in a game Winter-Lundin (Folkestone, 1933) the continuation was 11 Kt-B3, B-Q6! and Black has a good game. Recently, however, Nimzowitsch strengthened this variation with 11 Kt-K5! which leaves White with the superior position.

It will be interesting to see whether Black's play can be improved upon; if not, the variation will probably disappear as suddenly as it came into favor!

Geza Maroczy Jubilee Master Tournament
April 1934

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

Korody White	Grunfeld Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-KB3	P-B4
4 P-Q5	P-Q3
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt2
6 P-KKt3	B-Kt5
7 B-Kt2	Q-B1
8 P-KR3	B-B4
9 Kt-R4	B-Q2
10 B-Q2	P-QR3
11 P-QR4	P-QR4
12 Q-B1	P-R3
13 Kt-Kt5	P-Kt3
14 P-K4	Kt-R3
15 R-R3	Kt-QKt5
16 O-O!	BxP
17 Kt-B5	BxKt
18 PxP	QxP
19 Kt-B7 ch	K-Q2
20 KtxR	Kt-Kt5
21 B-R3	P-R4
22 B-B3	BxB
23 QxB	RxKt
24 P-B3 and wins.	

Geza Maroczy Jubilee Master Tournament
April 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

L. Steiner White	Havasi Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	B-K2
6 Kt-B3	O-O
7 Q-B2	P-B4
8 R-Q1	BPxP
9 KPxP	P-QKt3
10 B-Q3	PxP
11 BxBP	B-Kt2
12 Kt-K5	Kt-Q4
13 P-KR4	KtxKt
14 PxKt	Q-B2
15 B-Q3	QxP ch
16 K-B1	Kt-B3
17 BxP ch	KtxB
18 BxB	KR-K1
19 B-Q6	Q-KB4
20 Q-K2	Kt-B3
21 P-R5	P-K4

(Continued on Page 111)

End Game Studies

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

Leonid (K. A. L.) Kubbel

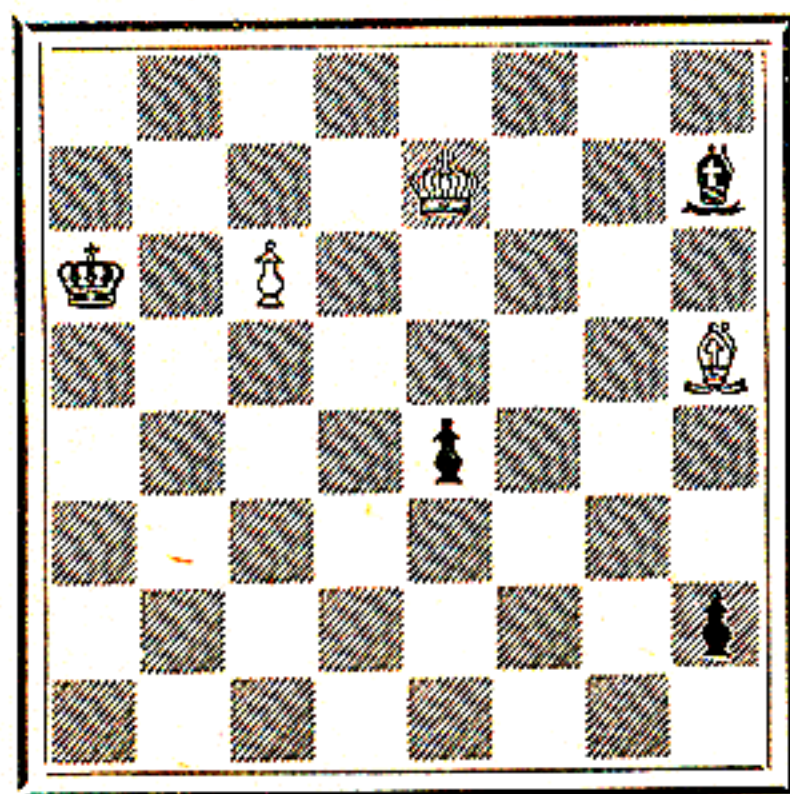
Kubbel has attained distinction both as a problemist and as an end-game composer. It is not surprising that the endings of this gifted Russian take on a dual character.

If in the studies of Rinck we seem to have before us actual endings from master play, in Kubbel's compositions the highest art of the problemist has been transplanted to the realm made famous by such names as Kling and Horwitz, Amelung and Berger. A fine study by Rinck rouses our admiration by the originality of its conception. Kubbel most frequently charms by the flawless rendition of his theme. With the latter every piece seems to attain its maximum power.

If *elegance* and *richness* are the earmarks of Rinck's studies, if *delicacy* characterizes the Platoff Brothers, and *depth* distinguishes the work of Troitski, *purity* and *economy* are outstanding in Kubbel's 150 Endings.

Who would suspect a stalemate in the following setting where the King appears to enjoy every freedom?

Black



White

White to play and draw.

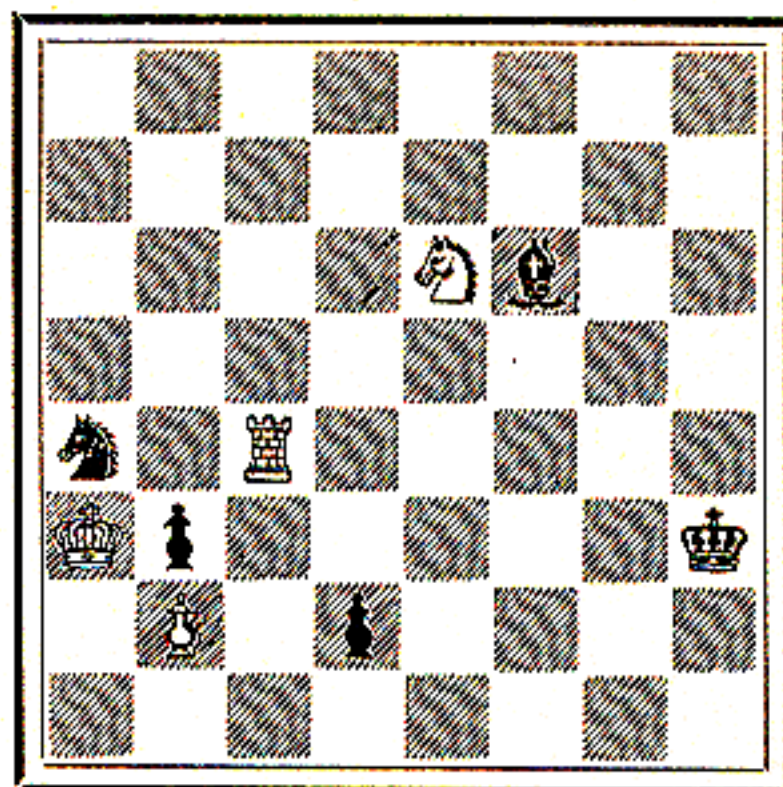
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 P-B7 | K-Kt2 |
| 2 K-Q8 | B-B4 |
| 3 B-Kt6 | P-R8 (Q) |
| 4 P-B8(Q) ch | BxQ |
| 5 BxP ch | QxB |

or

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| 1 | B-B4 |
| 2 B-Kt6 | P-R8 (Q) |
| 3 BxB | Q-R5 ch |
| 4 K-Q7 and draws | |

A study that seems to contain a merry quip.

Black



White

White to play and draw.

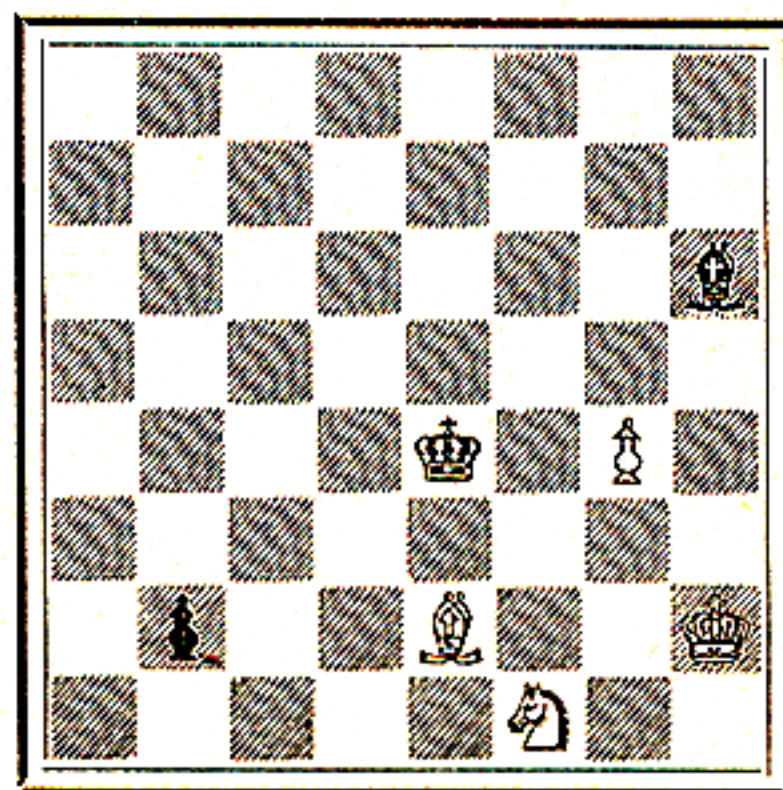
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 Kt-Kt5 ch | BxKt |
| 2 R-Q4 | KtxP |
| 3 KxKt | B-B3 |
| 4 K-Kt1 | BxR (Stalemate) |

or

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 2 | Kt-B4 |
| 3 RxP | BxR (Stalemate) |

Another illustration of this theme.

Black



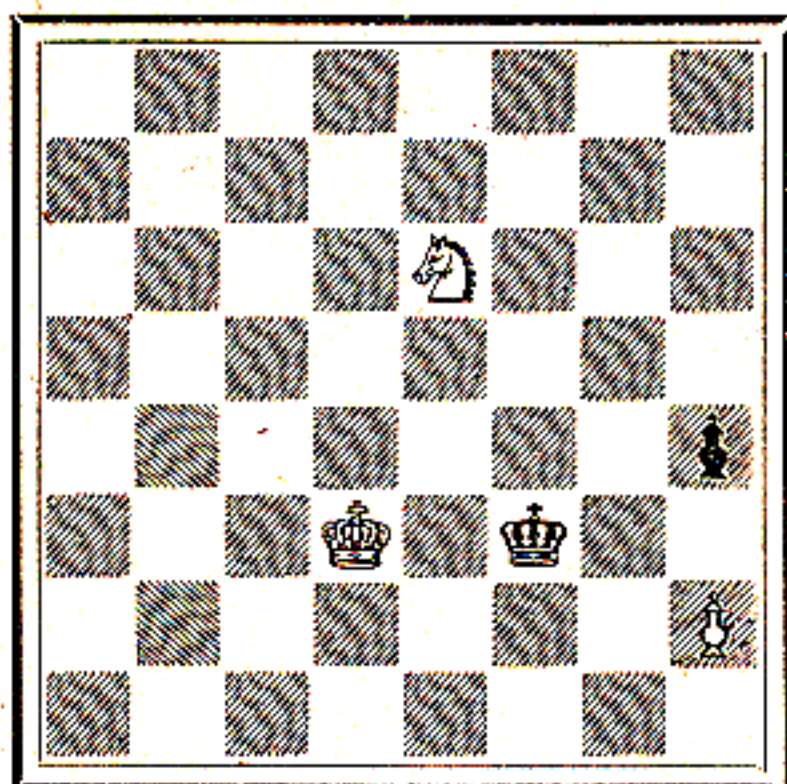
White

White to play and draw.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1 P-Kt5 | BxP |
| 2 B-R5 | B-B5 ch |
| 3 K-R1 | K-B4 |
| 4 B-Q1 | P-Kt8 (Q) |
| 5 B-B2 ch | QxB |
| 6 Kt-K3 ch | BxKt (Stalemate) |

In the next example a minimum of force is used.

Black



White

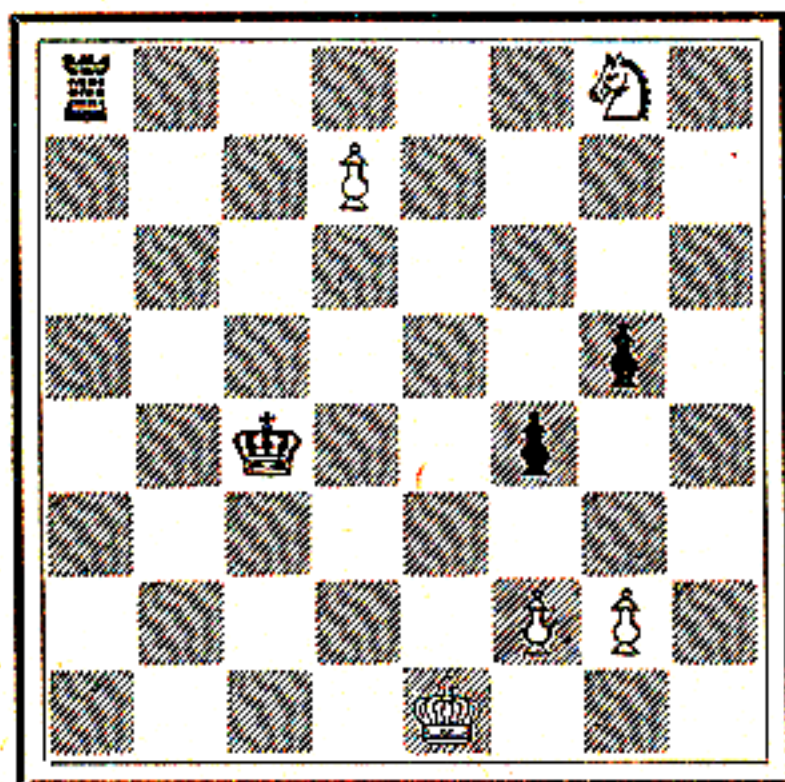
White to play and win.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1 P-KR3 | K-Kt6 |
| 2 Kt-Kt5 | K-B5 |
| 3 Kt-K4 | K-B6 |
| 4 K-Q4 | K-B5 |
| 5 K-Q5 | K-B4 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | K-B5 |
| 7 Kt-K2 ch | K-B6 |
| 8 Kt-Kt1 ch | K-Kt7 |
| 9 K-K4 | KxKt |

10 K-B3 and wins

Kubbel has been called the most "hypermodern" of 20th century composers. His technique is the ultimate in those qualities that we look for in present day problem construction. With this in mind we may judge the following.

Black



White

White to play and win.

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 1 Kt-R6 | K-Q6 |
| 2 P-B3 | K-K6 |
| 3 Kt-B5 ch | K-Q6 |
| 4 Kt-K7 | K-K6 |
| 5 Kt-Q5 ch | K-Q6 |
| 6 Kt-B7 | R-Q1 |
| 7 Kt-K6 | RxP |

8 Kt-B5 ch and wins.

(The Knight covers the entire board).

(Continued from Page 109)

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 22 P-R6 | P-Kt3 |
| 23 K-Kt1 | QR-Q1 |
| 24 R-R3 | K-R2 |
| 25 B-R3 | R-Q5 |
| 26 R-K1 | Kt-R4 |
| 27 Kt-Kt5 | Kt-B5 |
| 28 KtxR | KtxQ ch |
| 29 KtxKt | Q-K5 |
| 30 R-KKt3 | R-QB1 |
| 31 R-KB3 | P-B4 |
| Resigns. | |

May 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

S. Flohr

Sir G. A. Thomas

White

Black

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | PxP |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-K3 |
| 5 BxP | P-QR3 |
| 6 O-O | P-B4 |
| 7 Q-K2 | P-QKt4 |
| 8 B-Kt3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 9 P-K4 | B-Kt2 |
| 10 P-Q5 | P-B5 |
| 11 PxP | PxP |
| 12 B-B2 | B-B4 |
| 13 Kt-Kt5 | P-K4 |
| 14 Kt-K6 | Q-Kt3 |
| 15 KtxP ch | K-B2 |
| 16 Kt-B5 | Kt-B1 |
| 17 Kt-Q2 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 18 KtxP | Q-B2 |
| 19 Kt-R3 | KR-Q1 |
| 20 P-KKt3 | K-Kt1 |
| 21 B-Kt5 | Q-B3 |
| 22 KR-K1 | R-Q2 |
| 23 QR-B1 | K-R1 |
| 24 B-Kt1 | R-KB2 |
| 25 BxKt | RxB |
| 26 P-QKt4 | Kt-B5 |
| 27 Q-Q2 | RxKt |
| 28 RxB | Q-R3 |
| 29 K-R1 | Q-R6 |
| 30 P-B3 | R-KKt1 |
| 31 R-KKt1 | R(B4)-Kt4 |
| 32 Q-KB2 | RxP |
| 33 RxR | RxR |
| 34 RxP | RxP |

Resigns.

Who's Who in Chess

By S. S. COHEN

With the steadiness that marks the seasoned veteran of master play, young Reuben Fine of New York has rapidly climbed the heights, until today, at the age of nineteen, he is recognized as one of America's outstanding players.

First achieving prominence by winning the championship of the Marshall Chess Club, several years ago, he thereafter continued in his successful stride by winning the Western Championship in 1932 and 1933, and by making a splendid record for himself as a member of the American team which retained the Hamilton-Russell trophy in international competition at Folkestone, England. In match play he also performed well, defeating his fellow teammate, Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Oregon, and Herman Steiner, member of the 1931 victorious American team.

The quality of his play entirely belies his years. Never impetuous, always imaginative, he is capable of winning by virtue of a thorough knowledge of positional principles, and an ability to achieve and increase small and subtle advantages.

This year he has again won the championship of the Marshall Chess Club and is at present engaged in a twelve-game match with I. A. Horowitz, member of the 1931 American team, which won premier



REUBEN FINE

honors in the international team tournament held in Prague. The first two games of the match were played in Philadelphia at the rooms of the Mercantile Library and the Franklin Chess Club respectively and resulted in a double win for Fine—a splendid start. The third game was contested at the Manhattan Chess Club in New York City and ended in a draw. Additional games are scheduled to be played at the Marshall Chess Club, the Stuyvesant Chess Club, and the Queens Chess Club.

The scores of the second and third games of this match are included in this issue, and, in a measure, illustrate Fine's resourcefulness and his style of play.

Second Game of Match

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

R. Fine	I. A. Horowitz
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	PxP
5 P-QR4!	....

Best! This move serves the double function of preventing Black from protecting the gambit Pawn and at the same time stifles counter-play on the Queen's wing.

5

B-B4

If 5 . . . P-K3; 6 P-K4, B-Kt5; 7 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 8 B-Q2, BxKt; 9 PxP, P-QKt4; 10 Kt-Kt5 with a powerful position. (Alekhine-Bogolubow, 1st match game, 1929).

6 P-K3

Kt-R3

Again Black has the alternative of 6 . . . P-K3; 7 BxP, B-QKt5; 8 O-O, O-O; 9 Kt-KR4, B-Kt3; 10 KtxB, RPxKt; 11 Q-K2, QKt-Q2; 12 R-Q1, Kt-Kt3; 13 B-Kt3, and again White's position is to be preferred. It would seem therefore, that unless there is a way of definitely taking advantage of the weakness of White's QKt4, the position must favor the first player, as he has full control of the center.

7 BxP	Kt-QKt5
8 O-O	P-K3
9 Q-K2	B-K2
10 R-Q1	O-O
11 P-K4	B-Kt5
12 B-Kt3!	.....

To prevent 12 . . . BxKt; 13 QxB, Kt-B7; 14 R moves, KtxQP. As the game enters its second phase—the middlegame—a resume of the position discloses that White has control of the center, a free game as regards mobility, and a ready plan: an advance of the K side Pawns for an assault against the adverse King. Black, on the other hand has no definite objective. His Kt at Kt5, the only strong point of his game, is balanced by the B at Kt3. His Q cannot become active without being molested, and it is difficult to anticipate White's intended K side assault. Marking time, with the hope that White's attack miscarries seems to be his only chance.

12	Q-R4
13 P-R3!	BxKt

Forced, for after 13 . . . B-R4; 14 P-Kt4, B-Kt3; (there is nothing in the sacrifice KtxP) 15 Kt-K5, the threat of P-KR4 cannot adequately be met.

14 QxB	QR-Q1
15 B-K3	R-Q2

P-Q5 will always be a sufficient rejoinder to . . . P-B4, and the advance of Black's KP will only add to his troubles, as the White KB will become more active.

16 P-Kt4	KR-Q1
17 P-Kt5	Kt-K1
18 P-R4	P-QB4
19 P-Q5	P-K4
20 P-R5	B-Q3
21 K-Kt2	P-QR3
22 R-R1	Kt-Q6
23 P-Kt6	P-B5

Black cannot afford to capture the KtP and advance either the BP or RP as he would be assassinated on the open KR file.

24 B-B2
---------	-------

Of course, not 24 BxP, KtxKtP wins a piece.

24	Kt-B5 ch
------------	----------

And neither can he afford here to capture the loose KtP, as White would manoeuvre his Kt to KB5 with crushing effect.

25 BxKt	PxB
26 P-K5!	.....

The beginning of a combination to conclude the game.

26	BxP
27 B-B5	R-K2
28 PxBP ch	KxP
29 QR-K1!	BxKt
30 B-K6 ch	K-B1
31 PxB	Kt-B3

The attack now seems to be weathered, but this is only the calm before the storm.

32 R-R4
---------	-------

This innocent looking move ends the struggle shortly. Black is without defense against the threat of RxP followed by RxKt.

32	RxP
33 RxP	R-Kt4 ch
34 K-B1	K-K1
35 RxKt	PxR
36 QxP	R(Kt4)-Kt2
37 P-R6	.....

The coup de grace.

37	Resigns
------------	---------

Third Game of Match QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz	R. Fine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	P-B3
6 B-Q3	PxP
7 BxBP	P-QKt4
8 B-Q3	P-QR3
9 P-QR4	.....

After 9 P-K4 or 9 O-O, Black obtains a good position with 9 . . . P-B4, or 9 . . . P-Kt5 followed by 10 . . . P-B4. The text gains QB4, which when occupied by a Kt will dominate important center and wing squares.

9	P-Kt5
10 Kt-K4	P-B4
11 O-O	B-Kt2
12 Kt(K4)-Q2	P-QR4

To prevent White from establishing an outpost for his Kt at QKt6 by P-R5, but this in turn temporarily gives up command of a strong diagonal, which should prove troublesome.

13 B-Kt5	B-K2
14 PxP	BxP
15 P-QKt3	.....

But here White fails to gain a minute advantage. 15 Kt-K5, O-O; 16 KtxKt, KtxKt; 17 Kt-Kt3, B-Q4; 18 P-K4, BxKt; 19 QxB, Kt-Kt3; 20 B-KB4 leaves White with two powerful Bishops and a free game.

15	O-O
16 B-Kt2	Q-K2
17 R-B1	KR-Q1
18 Q-K2	B-Kt3
19 Kt-B4	B-B2
20 Kt-Q4	QR-Kt1

After 20 . . . Kt-B4 would follow 21 B-B6, BxP ch; 22 KxB, Q-B2 ch; 23 Kt-K5!, QxKt ch; 24 P-B4 and Black cannot meet the threat of RxKt followed by BxB.

21 B-B6	B-R3
22 Kt-Kt5	BxKt

23 PxB Kt-B4
24 Q-B2 Kt-Q6
25 QR-Q1

Here White prudently avoids the possibility of BxP ch followed by Kt-Kt5 ch with apparent mating threats R-R1 would not do because of 25 . . . , BxP ch; 26 KxB, Kt-Kt5 ch; 27 K-R3! Q-Kt4 (threatening . . . , Q-B4 and also Q-R4 ch followed by . . . , Q-Kt3).

25 KtxB

Now 25 . . . , BxP ch would be interesting but not quite sound. Then would follow 26 KxB, Kt-Kt5 ch; 27 K-R3 (27 K-Kt3, Q-Kt4; 28 P-B4, Q-Kt3!), QKtxP ch; 28 RxKt, KtxR ch; 29 QxKt, RxR; 30 Q-B4! and White's passed QKtP would be difficult to cope with.

26 QxKt Kt-Q4
27 R-R1

Too late! Black has a cute defense.

27 Kt-B6

28 KtxP KtxP
29 B-B3

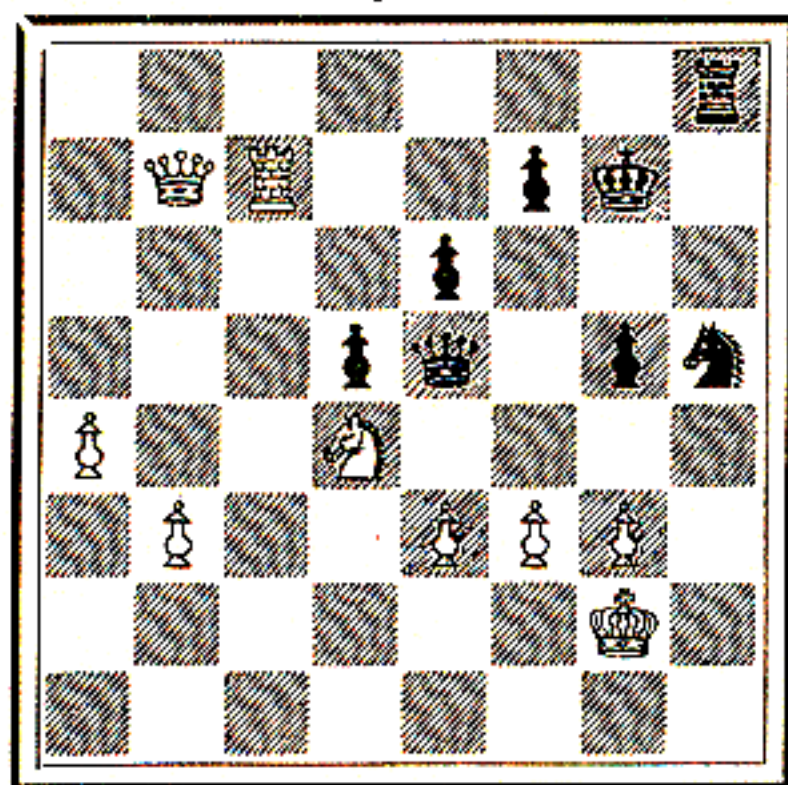
Not 29 BxKt, RxB; 30 Kt-B6, Q-Q3!
29 BxKt
30 RxB Kt-B6
31 KR-R1 P-Kt3
32 P-Kt3 Q-Q3
33 R-R7 R-Q2
34 R(R1)-R6 Q-K2
35 RxR QxR
36 Q-R1 Q-Q7
37 R-R8 RxR
38 QxR ch K-Kt2
39 Q-R6 P-K4
40 Q-B4 P-K5
41 BxP KtxB
42 QxKt Q-Q8 ch

Drawn

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Karlsbad, 1929
H. Johner



M. Vidmar

White to play and win.

White lost this game (P-KKt4?, Kt-B5 ch; PxB, QxKt; RxP ch, K-Kt1) instead of winning as follows:

1 RxBP ch!

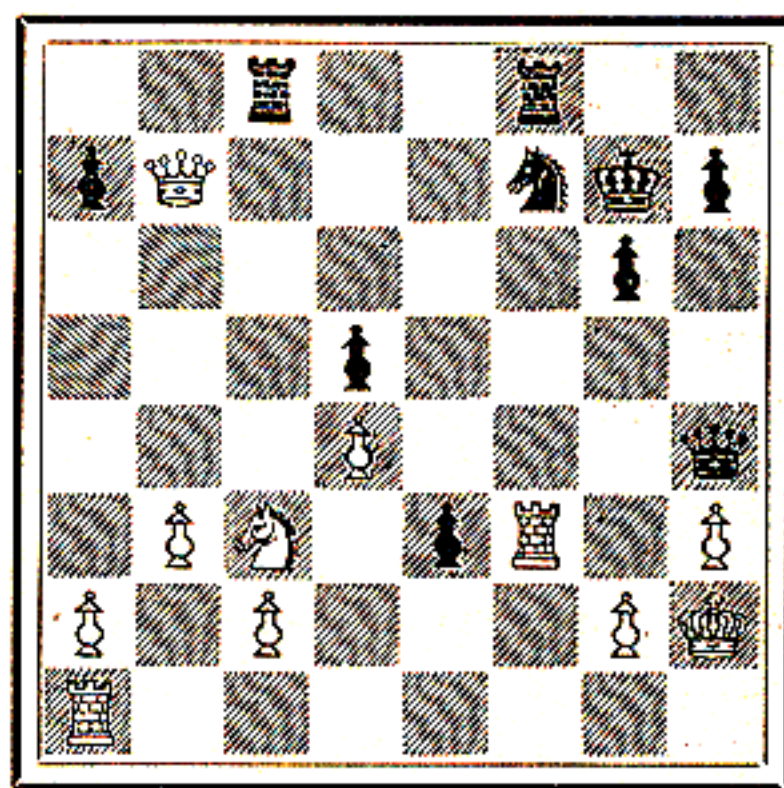
A. 1 . . . , K-Kt1; 2 R-QB7, QxP ch; 3 K-B1, Q-R6 ch; 4 K-K1, and White brings his King into safety.

B. 1 . . . K-Kt3; 2 P-KKt4, Kt-B5 ch (if Kt-Kt2 then Q-B7! or if Kt-B3 then R-Kt7 ch or if QxP then PxB ch); 3 PxB, QxKt; 4 P-B5 ch, K-R3; 5 Q-K7 and wins.

C. 1 . . . K-R3; 2 P-KKt4, Kt-Kt2 (if Kt-B5 ch White takes and follows with P-B5!) 3 Q-K7!, K-Kt3; (forced) 4 Q-B7 and wins. (Analysis by Kmoch).

If a brutal check is the only way to win, its best to be brutal!

Karlsbad, 1929
Euwe



Nimzowitsch

Black to play and win.

Nimzowitsch finished first at Karlsbad, 1929. Had he lost this game, as he should have, he probably would have finished third.

The game: 1 . . . RxKt; 2 QR-KB1, P-K7; 3 RxKt ch, RxR; 4 QxR ch, K-R3; 5 Q-B8 ch, resigns.

The missed win: 1 . . . QxQP!

A. 2 RxKt ch, RxR; 3 QxR, Q-K4 ch; 4 K-Kt1, P-K7; 5 R-K1, R-B8 ch! 6 RxR, Q-K6 ch, wins.

B. 2 QR-KB1, Q-K4 ch; 3 K-R1, R-B2; 4 RxKP, QxKt! 5 RxQ, RxQ.

A drastic example!

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellaire, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

Fairy Chess

As stated last month, Fairy Problems are of three types.

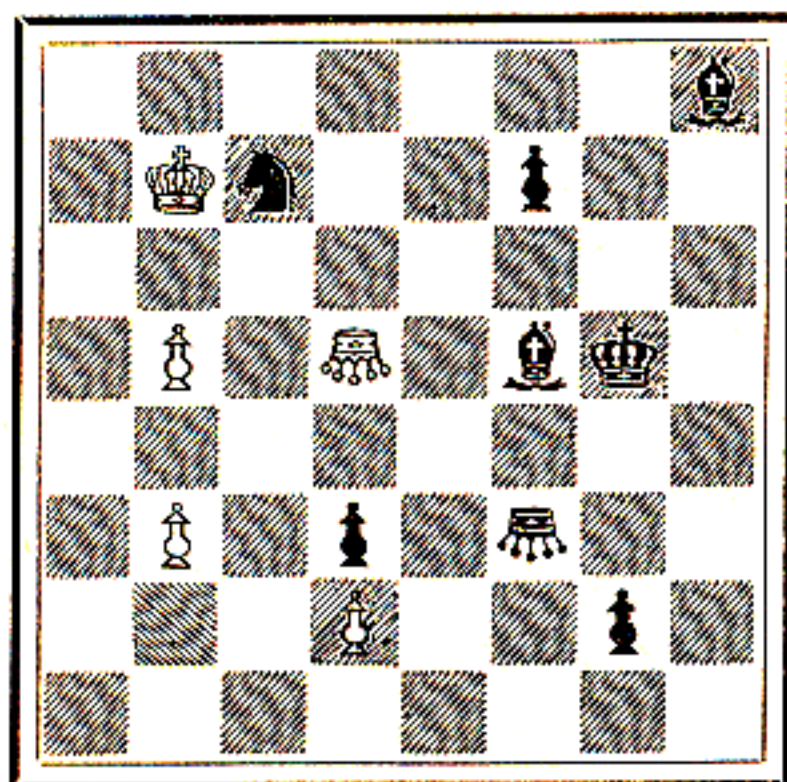
- I. New Pieces Problems.
- II. Conditionals.
- III. Combinations of both.

Reserving a proper "Introduction" for later, I shall offer for the approval or rejection of our family three examples of the Fairy type, beginning today with No. 1—a problem with a new piece—the unique and immensely popular "Grasshopper." To make our demonstration simple, yet convincing, I will attempt to show, how the grasshopper, without moving at all, just by its presence, enables us to achieve a result that is quite impossible of accomplishment with the mere orthodox chessmen. Thus it will become evident, by illustration, that this piece, once it moves for attack and defense, must contribute to problem play new angles of unheard-of effect, and amazing variations scintillating with thrills.

Now, what is a grasshopper and how does it move?

The grasshopper, the invention of which is commonly credited to Thomas R. Dawson of England, the greatest living authority on Fairy Chess, is represented by an inverted Queen on the diagram and its symbol is G. for White and g. for Black. It moves exactly like a Queen, with the one important factor to be borne in mind, that each move must end in a jump over one obstructing man, White or Black. If this final leap is not possible, the G. cannot move at all!

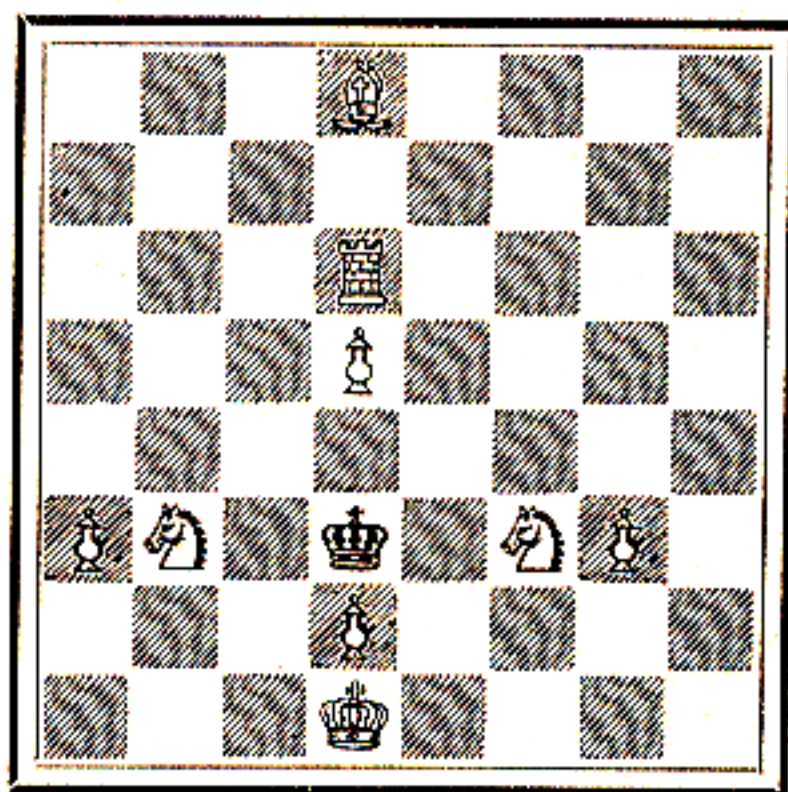
DIAGRAM A.



Let us look at diagram A to fully comprehend the move of the G., which is placed on d5. It can move to the square a8 by leaping over the White K; to a5 with a jump over the pawn on b5; to a2 over b3; to g2 over g.f3; over Bf5 to g5 where, the Black K being posted there, it checks; and finally over f7 to g8. It cannot get to d8, because there is no obstructing man on d7, nor to d2 (over d3) because a man of its own color blocks that square. As shown the Gd5 is checking the Black King, who can get out of check in four different ways:

1. Sc7 can capture the G.
2. The King can move to any square open for flight. The G. controls only the square g5, not f5 where the Black B. is placed, nor h5, behind the King.
3. The Bishop f5 can move and thereby change the "lineplay" of the G. from "over f5 to g5" to "over g5 to h5."
4. The bishop h8 can interpose on e5, changing the attack on the King (over f5) to an attack of Bf5 (over Be5). Thus it is quite clear that the G., powerful though it is, is queerly restricted in activity. Also bear in mind, that the G. must stop directly behind the man it jumped.

DIAGRAM B.



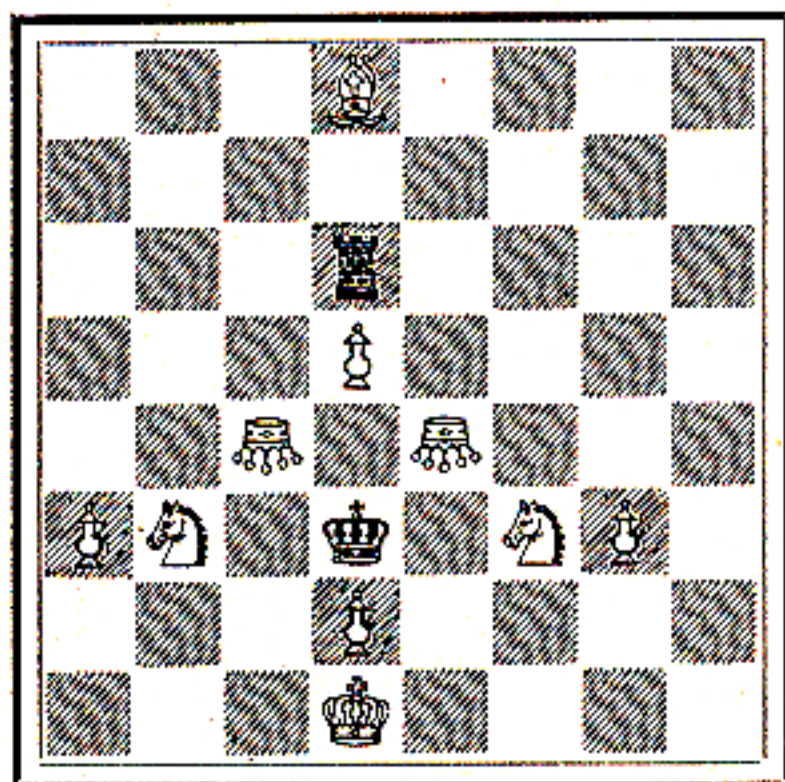
Now let us inspect diagram B. This represents a problem composed especially for this demonstration, but in a form unsolvable, because of the omission of two grasshoppers belonging in the problem.

Suppose, after the Key (Rd7! waiting) Black answers 1 . . . Kc4. White continues Sf3-d4 (not Sb3 which covers c5!). Black having no choice, returns to d3. Now White plays Bf6, to control e5 and protect Sd4, and if the King moves to e4,

there is a mate by 4. Sc5. I said "if". But how are we going to force the Black King to go to e4 when he can return again to c4? There is no possible means of controlling the move of the Black King. To shut off the C file with the Rook merely exposes the pawn d5 to attack. It would require additional, clumsy machinery to direct the King to e5 and that would, if at all feasible, ruin the problem with probable cooks, duals, and what-nots, besides rendering the mate "dirty" instead of a model. Summing up: The task cannot be done!

DIAGRAM C.

Composed for the CHESS REVIEW by
Maxwell Bukofzer, Bellaire



Mate in 4 moves

Now look at the actual problem in which the two G.s have been restored.

1. Rd6-d7, KxG.c4
2. Sf3-d4 ch(!), Kd3
3. Bf6, KxG.e4

He must capture because that G. does not allow him to return to c4! Therefore:

4. Sc5 mate.

or

1. Rd6-d7, KxG.e4
2. Sb3-d4 ch(!), Kd3
3. Bb6, KxG.c4 (must)
4. Se5 mate

Producing the echo model to the first mate.

We behold with mingled astonishment and pleasure how the two grasshoppers, without action on their part, by their mere passive presence, are instrumental in converting the hopeless mess in diagram B into a neat echo problem.

So much for today. Kindly register your reactions and state plainly whether you like the grasshopper and would like to see him in action.

Solutions

No. 139. A. N. Lebedeff (2M) Qb4.
Cooks: SxSc5 ch, Sf6 ch, Qe3, Qe6 ch.

No. 140. W. Jacobs (2M) Se8.

Best of the month. Pretty Knight work—Rothenberg. An excellent Key accompanied by good strategic play. Best 2M in this issue.—McClelland. Good cross check and self blocks.—Dr. Dobbs. Difficult self-obstructor.—Nash. As clever as Mr. Legler's 109. I vote for this as the month's best.—Emery. Good key and variety.—Hoy. A daring Key. Genuine strategy here.—Vail.

No. 141. S. J. Benjamin (2M) Bg8.

Pretty.—Rothenberg. Key merely completes the block but variety and close tries add to interest.—McClelland. East waiter.—Dr. Dobbs. This is a beauty.—Vanwinkle. Unexpected Key. Excellent waiter.—Nash. The zealous clergyman goes on a far mission.—Emery. Neat key. The mates attending the moves of the Black B. are noteworthy.—Burke. Pretty waiter of the added mate type. My selection for monthly prize.—Hoy. Plenty of variety in this lightweight.—Vail. Well constructed with a fine Key and some nice plays.—Hargreaves.

No. 142. Theo. C. Wenzl (2M) Rg4.

General lack of strategy. Very mediocre.—McClelland. Nice, but very light.—Dr. Dobbs. Neat, charming simplicity.—Emery. A very neat arrangement.—Vail.

No. 143. Dr. Gilbert Dobbs (2M) Qb5.

Thematic variation is piquant enough but there are no supporting mates. The threat is too predominant.—McClelland. The unprovided for check is unfortunate.—Dr. Dobbs. Dr. Dobbs name over a problem is a guarantee of quality.—Vanwinkle. Oh, Dr. Dobbs, my head! It throbs, to solve such mobs of thingumbobs.—Emery. Very interesting because of many very close tries.—Vail. Pins produce pretty play.—Malzberg.

No. 144. Dr. Gilbert Dobbs (2M) Qf7.

Flight square leads to solution, otherwise good, sound piece of work. Nothing pretentious but steady. Have seen far better compositions by this composer than these last two.—McClelland. Very good.—Nash. Another gem from Dr. Dobbs.—Vail. This one enjoyed most. Very artistic.—Wenzl.

No. 145. E. M. McCarthy (3M).

1. Kg5, Bg2; 2. Qe2, etc.

1. . . ., B else; 2. QxB,

1. . . ., Pg2; 2. Kh4

Inspid, no virility or even piquancy.—McClelland. A fair miniature.—Dr. Dobbs. Pleasing little setting.—Vanwinkle. The point of this one is the distracting try Qe2 ch.—Emery. A very pretty miniature with clever Q and B blocks.—Vail.

No. 146. R. Cheney (3M).

1. Sc7, Any; 2. Qg2, etc.

Not much point to this one, either.—McClelland. No second move variety and the concurrent dual is objectionable.—Dr. Dobbs. Nice little miniature.—Vanwinkle. Beautiful.—Nash. A tricky mirror in this.—Emery. Cheney's min's. are good, but this one is not up to his standard.—Vail.

No. 147. W. T. Scott (3M).

1. Kf4, Sf7; 2. Qf6 ch, etc.

1. . . ., Rf7 ch; 2. Sf6 ch, etc.

Two excellent variations. Would there were more.—McClelland. A sacrifice good and rather unexpected.—Dr. Dobbs. Fine, Mr. Scott! The Q sacrifice is beautiful.—Vanwinkle. The Q sacrifice stopped me for some time.—Vail. Too bad there is not more variety.—Szabo. Pretty strategy! Best of the month.—Malzberg.

No. 148. F. Palatz (5M).

1. Be6, Rc7; 2. Bd5, Rc5; 3. Be4, Rc4; 4. Bf3, Rf4; 5. Sg3 mate.

Best problem in two last issues.—Simonson. Clever! And the actual mate is not the threat.—Rothenberg. Have chosen this as the best problem in this issue. A fine exhibition of skill in a typically modern problem by a great master.—McClelland. Very cute! My vote goes to this on account of its originality.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece! The White B moves harmoniously and in the meantime Black ties himself up.—Nash. Pretty and unique ending strategy. I'd name this "Hare and Hound".—Emery. A clever arrangement.—Vail. Nice strategy.—Hargreaves. Pretty, forcing play.—Szabo. Very fine.—Malzberg. Highly amusing hide and seek.—Plasetzky.

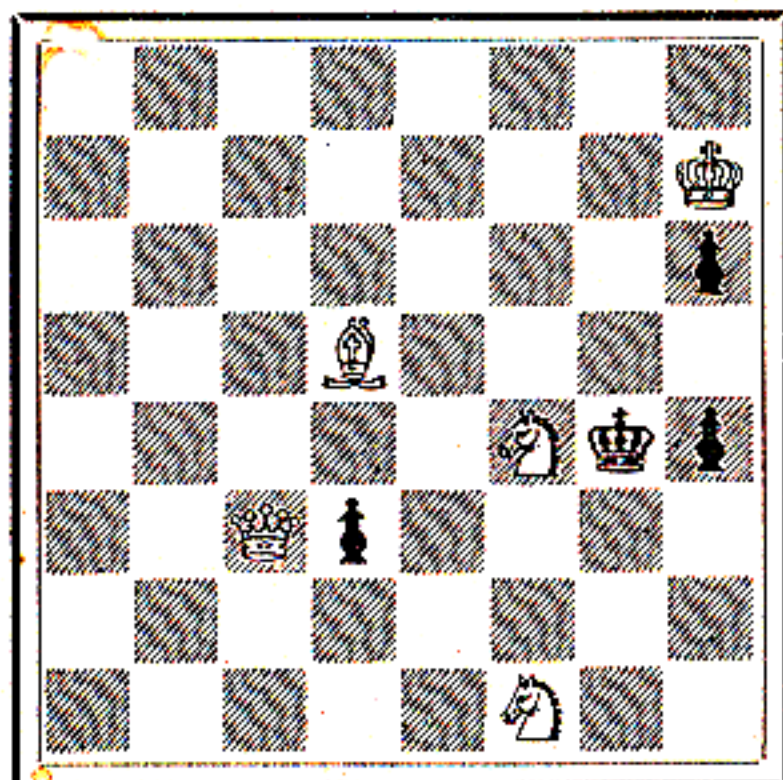
No. 163

(Original)

CARLOS JIMENO, Jr.

Guadalajara, Mexico

Dedicated to Maxwell Bukofzer



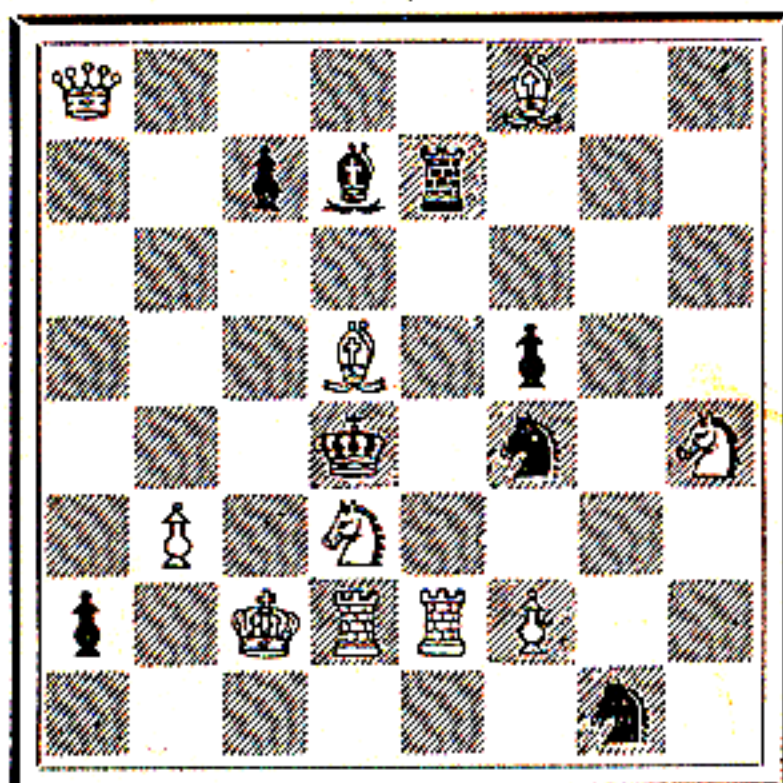
Mate in 2 moves

No. 165

(Original)

BILL BEERS

Willmar, Minn.



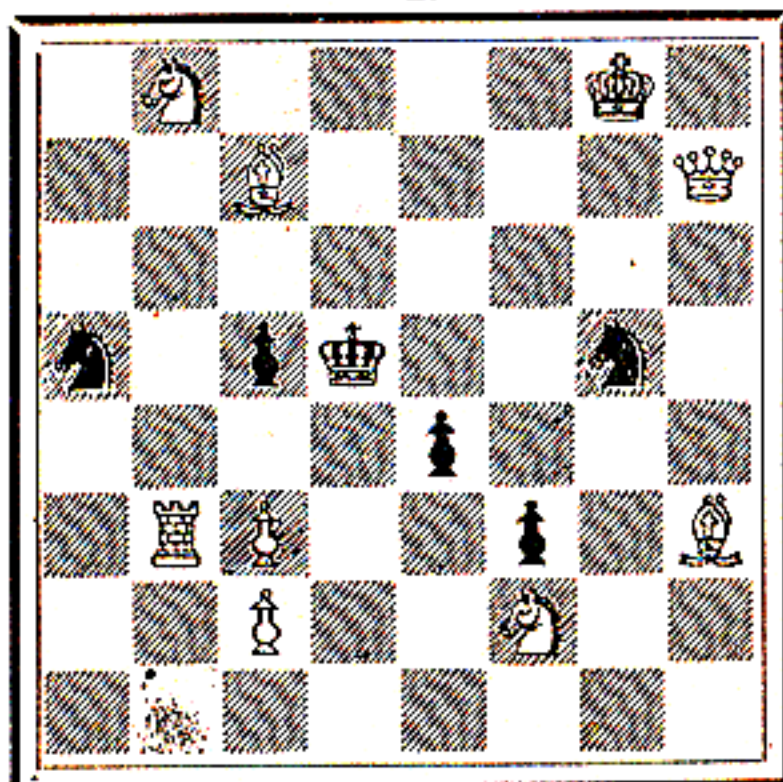
Mate in 2 moves

No. 167

(Original)

EARL F. YOUNG

Reading, Pa.



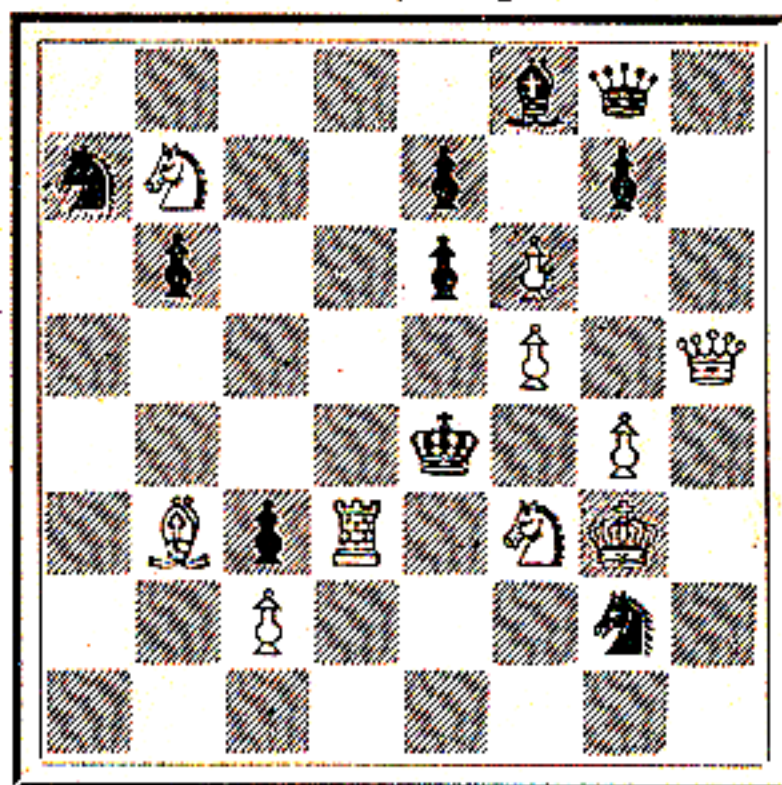
Mate in 2 moves

No. 164

(Original)

E. BOSWELL

Lancaster, England



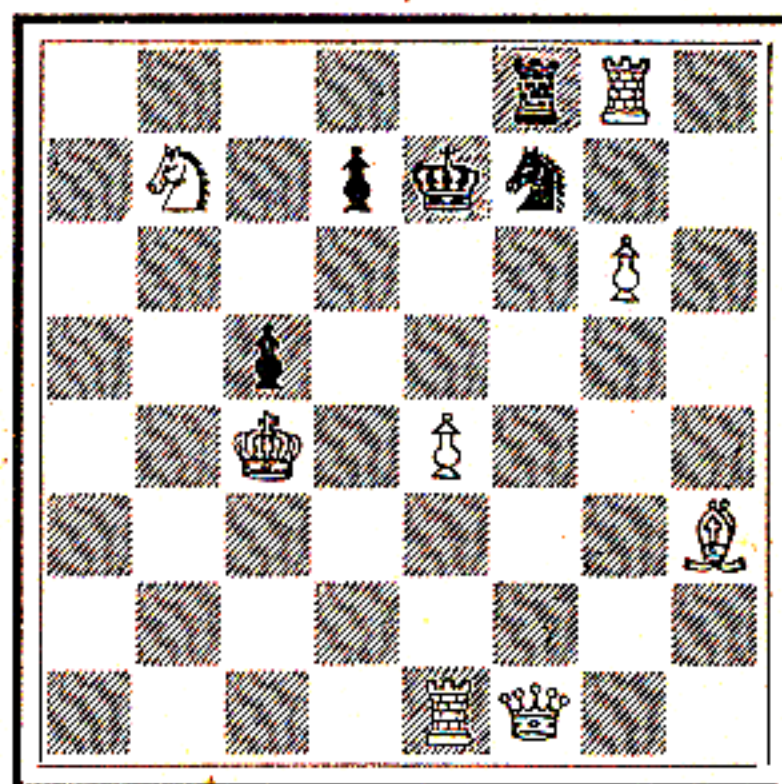
Mate in 2 moves

No. 166

(Original)

WILBUR VANWINKLE

Endicott, N. Y.



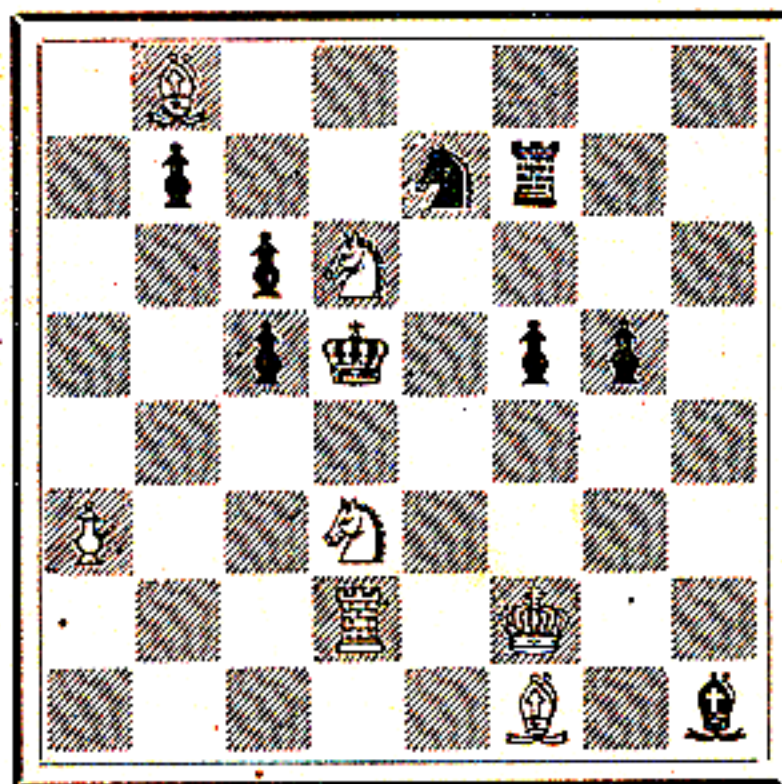
Mate in 2 moves

No. 168

(Original)

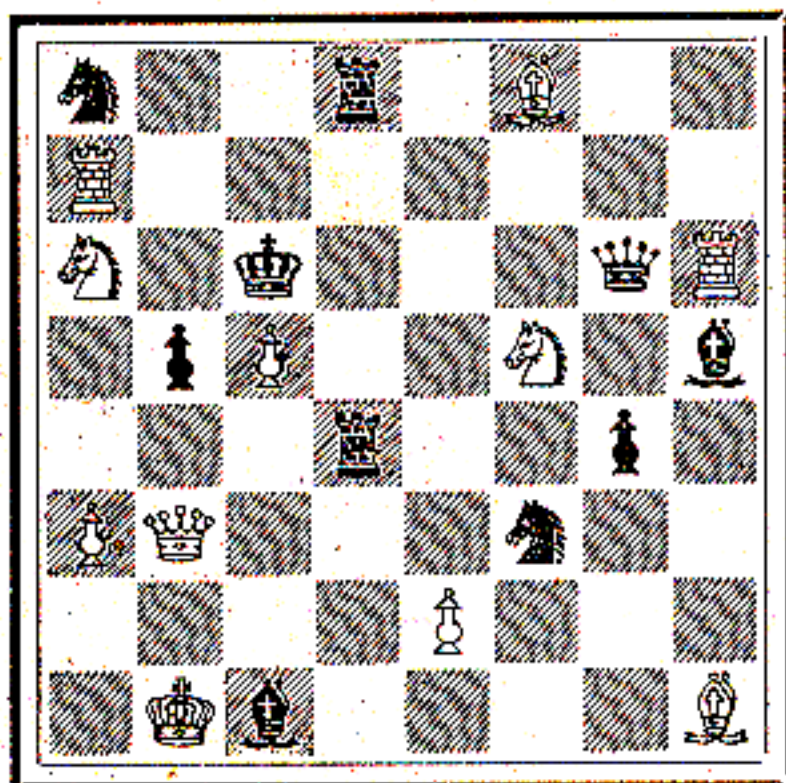
F. A. HILL

White Bear, Minn.



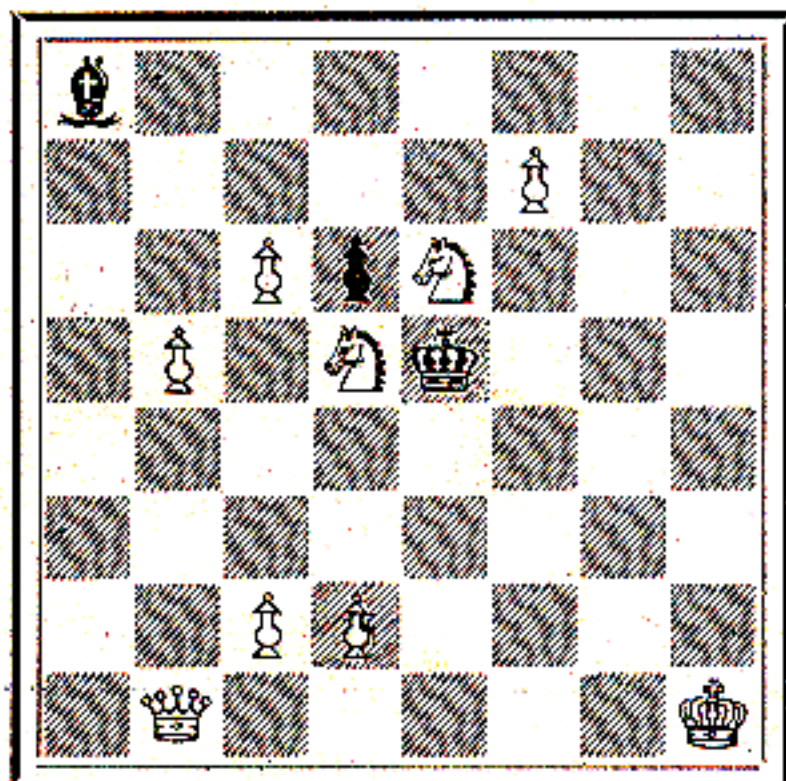
Mate in 2 moves

No. 169
(Original)
HARRY BOARDMAN
Atlanta, Ga.



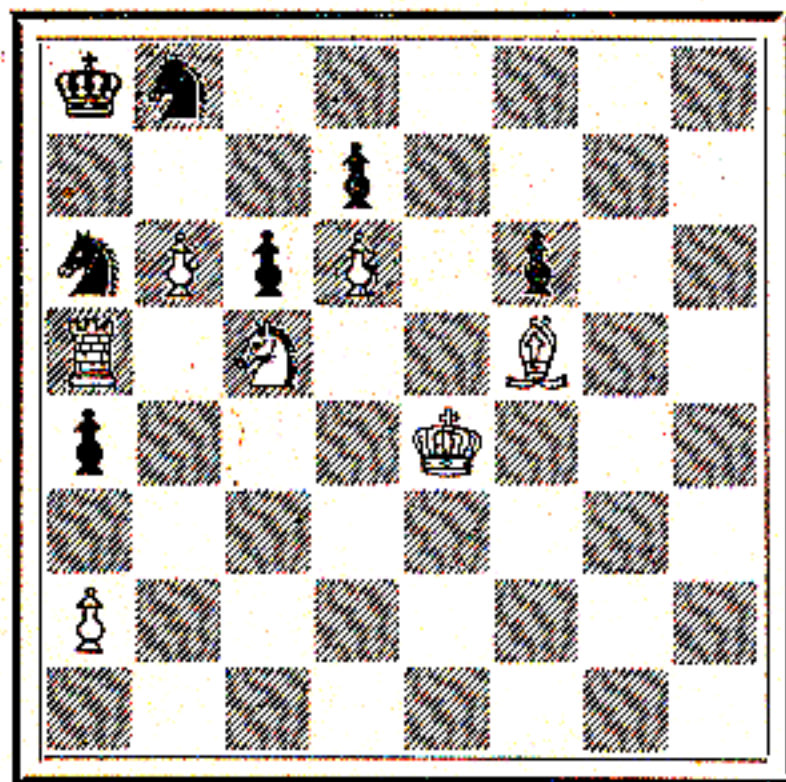
Mate in 3 moves

No. 171
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



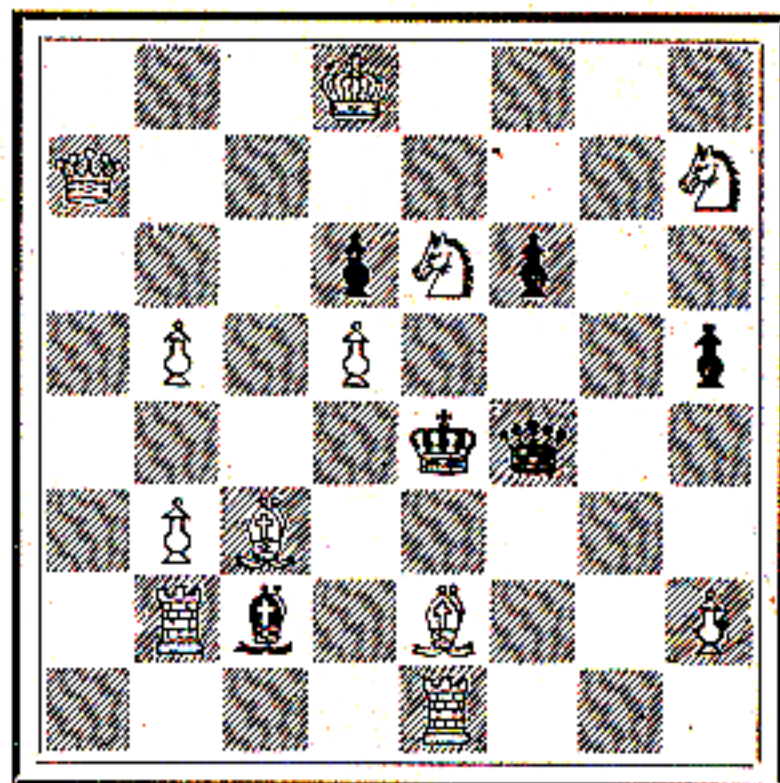
Mate in 3 moves

No. 173
(Original)
W. T. SCOTT
Denver, Colo.



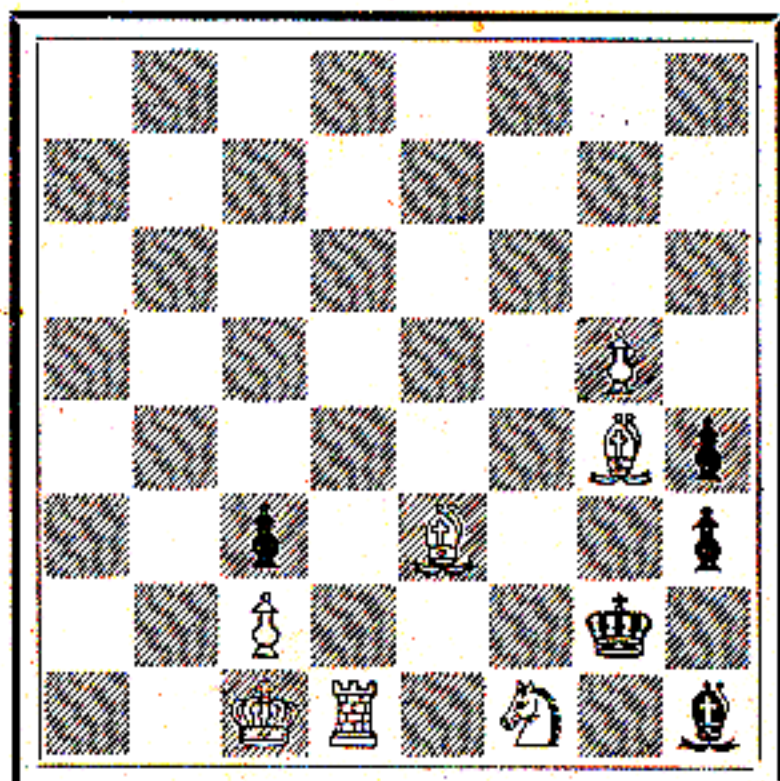
Mate in 5 moves

No. 170
(Original)
HARVEY BURKE
Algonia, Wisc.



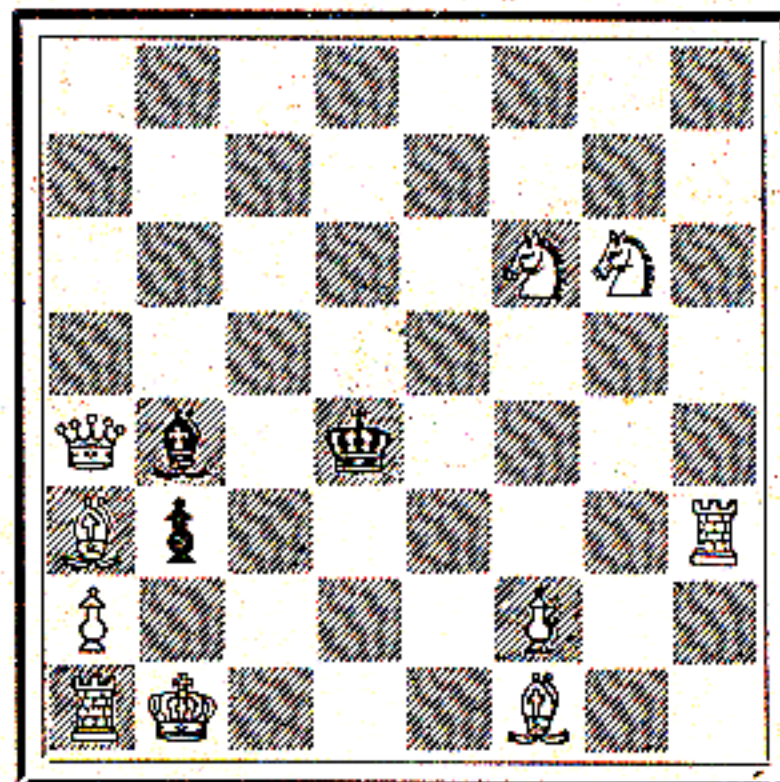
Mate in 3 moves

No. 172
(Original)
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada



Mate in 4 moves

No. 174
(Original)
G. GOELLER
Germany



Selfmate in 6 moves

No. 149. G. Goeller (6M Sui.).

1. Rh1-g1, a1=S; 2. Tempo, S mates.

1. . . ., a1=B; 2. Bb2, BxB mate.

1. . . ., a1=Q; 2. Re-f1 ch, QxR; 3. Qf2 ch, QxQ mate.

1. . . ., a1=R; 2. Re-f1 ch, RxR; 3. Qf2 ch, RxQ; 4. Sc6 ch, Kf3; 5. Se5 ch, Ke2; 6. Sf4 ch, RxS mate.

The beauty of the problem lies in the different manner of play, when R or Q is made.—Rothenberg. What there is of this problem is good, but one would expect more full length variations.—McClelland. There is still wide range of variety in Black promotions.—Emery. Pretty sui. Nice play.—Hoy. Original and astonishing.—Malzberg.

No. 150. H. Thayer (2M) c8=S.

A young problemist is almost sure to rediscover the ancient, threadbare device of a S promotion key. Don't know whether it is well to encourage this type.—McClelland. One would suspect the novice here.—Dr. Dobbs. Very good, Harold. You are young and will become a great composer.—Vanwinkle. Like a football huddle, but an auspicious start for Mr. Thayer.—Emery. Very well done.—Vail. A very good first attempt.—Szabo. Great for a 16 year old's first "offense."—Foote. Best of the month.—Ratke.

* * *

Correspondence

Dr. Berliner. Your solutions are, so far as technique is concerned, the finest of the entire family, but please do not omit important variations in 3 move problems, as you did in 147, or I must assume you failed to find them. You must not vote, my friend, but I ask it as a favor.

A. Foote and C. Riggin. Why not try those problems you don't care for? The appetite often comes while we are eating.

Tudor, Braverman, Riggin, Szabo, Bastine, Partos, Foote and others. Please digest the note at the head of the dept. anent late solutions. I can no longer credit belated solutions.

C. S. Kipping. Thanks for the "Problemist." Our monthly competition, culminating in a \$2.00 prize and the "honor diagram," is open to any one without an exception. The solvers pick the winner. However, that does not necessarily establish the most meritorious problem, because many solvers vote for the problem that appeals to them, irrespective of style or length, besides some do not solve the longer problems,

hence 2 move and 3 move positions get the best of it. How about a Kipping entry? Best wishes!

G. Goeller. Thanks for the liberal support—Nine selfmates! Will see that you receive the CR regularly. Your generous opinion of my own work is much appreciated. Sometimes I think I am better known in Europe than in my own country. Will write to you.

Dr. Niemeijer. Many thanks for the "Jubileum" Book, a beautiful testimonial to your country's chess acumen. If I can find the time I shall send you some problems. I won some of my greatest honors in Holland. Will you not gladden me with one of your excellent problems for my dept.?

G. Hotchkiss (Grace?). Your opinion that the Holmes Chess Detective Stories should appear in book form is music to my ears, but, my dear young lady, you failed to reveal the name of the philanthropist-publisher that would undertake the job. How many chess lovers would buy the book? Most of them don't even want to pay for a subscription to a chess magazine. Yes, there are enough stories to fill a volume of good size, and more are on the way.

D. McClelland. Some of your suggestions are OK and will be put in operation, but the space gained is—insignificant. There is only one way to get more space, that is: More subscribers. If every enthusiast would work to that end, I could have 3 times the space I now am allowed.

M. R. Cancio, Jr. Thanks for contribution, but, please, use a diagram stamp the next time. I do not care for lettered problems. They cause errors.

H. Burke. You (and other solvers) offered six solutions when there were but five. Wrong claims are penalized a point each.

J. S. Doran. Welcome to the family.

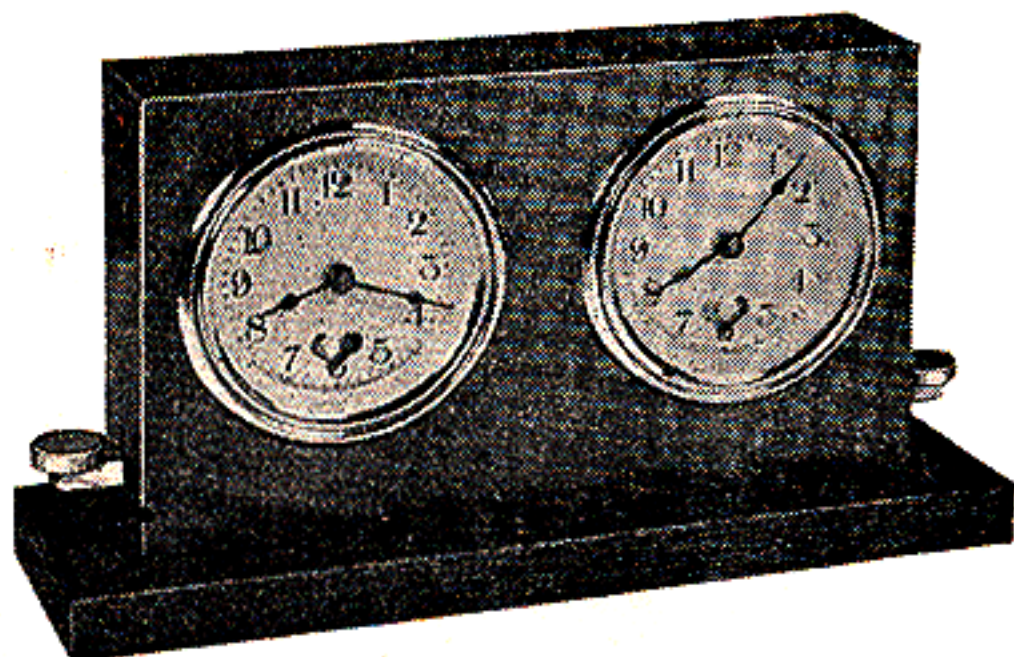
F. Vail. Delighted you have come back to the "round table." Hope you will not "houdini" again because of your eye trouble. Why not name a candidate every month for the prize?

Otto Wurzburg. Am going to run "Shinkman" in August. You are next. Don't you want to send an original for that purpose?

Robert Stein. Your problem is too weak for the CR. Besides, I do not accept notation problems and do not return anything unless a stamped, self-addressed envelope is inclosed. Don't you realize that I would have to be a millionaire to do what scores of beginners expect me to do?

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PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Previous Score	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	Total	Remarks
Braverman, S.	371	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	407	Wins Ladder Prize
Greenwald, I.	368	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	404	
McClelland, D. C. ...	357	10	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	399	
Ludlow, O. H.	359	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	397	
Nash, E. A.	316	10	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	358	
Malzberg, N.	308	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	346	
Vanwinkle, W.	308	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	346	
Piasetzky, I.	280	2	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	.	2	306	
Tanassy, L.	270	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	.	2	298	
Rothenberg, P. L. ...	247	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	285	
Riggin, C. W.	236	8	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	.	2	270	
Burke, H.	214	10	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	256	
Foote, B. A.	235	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	3	.	.	2	251	
Hargreaves, G. M. .	218	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	.	2	246	
Dobbs, Dr. G.	195	10	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	237	
Hampton, L. D.	149	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	158	
Davis, Lynn	116	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	154	
Emery, G. R.	91	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	5	6	2	122	
Tudor, W. B.	105	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	114	
Hoy, John O.	69	10	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	111	
Wenzl, T. C.	56	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	5	.	2	83	
McCarthy, E.	42	8	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	82	
Simonson, A. C.	41	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	79	
Szabo, Alex.	36	8	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	76	
Hochberg Bros.	46	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	.	.	67	
Vail, F.	0	8	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	40	
Doran, J. S.	0	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	36	
Berliner, Dr.	0	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	2	36	
Ratke, R. J.	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	.	.	2	28	

Note: Many solvers will find their names omitted because they failed to send solutions. The scores of these solvers are being kept on the book for 6 months for future resumption within that time. After 6 months the scores will be canceled.

HOW YOU VOTED

Name	Choice for April	What they have to say
Simonson	148	No statement.
Rothenberg	140	Wants an article anent "Solving from Diagrams."
McClelland	148	Wants harder and longer problems, essays, Holmes Stories, and Fairy Problems.
Dr. Dobbs	148	Thinks run of problems too easy. Sent the first fairy composition received by the Editor.
Vanwinkle	143	Only one to find and prove Cook in 133. Gives hints as to how to make the problem sound.
Nash	148	No statement
Emery	140	No statement
Tudor	?	No statement
Tanassy	?	No statement
Greenwald	147	Thinks there were no "outstanding" problems in the April issue.
Burke	141	No statement.
Hoy	141	Asks when the promised articles and fairy problems will materialize. Wants more space in dept.
Doran	146	Pronounces 146 the most difficult problem in issue.
Vail	?	Thinks the dept. pepped up considerably.
Ludlow	141	Says he likes the problems in every issue so far.
Dr. Berliner	142	Thinks April problems were a poor lot.
McCarthy	140	States that he enjoys the ladder race very much.
Davis	?	No statement.
Hargreaves	141	No statement.
Szabo	139(?)	Says 139 deserves the prize, being the "cookiest" offering.
Wenzl	144	No statement.
Riggin	144	Doesn't like Selfmates or Falties. Wants Endgames, but will take what he gets and like it. (Bravo! —Editor).
Braverman	?	No statement.
Foote	144	Wants articles advising how to compose problems.
Hochberg Bros.	140	No statement.
Ratke	150	No statement.
Malzberg	147	No statement.
Piasetzky	148	No statement.
Hampton	?	No statement.

The winner of the Honor Prize and Diagram is Franz Palatz of Hamburg, Germany. Don't forget that next month two prizes are due. Did you vote for two?

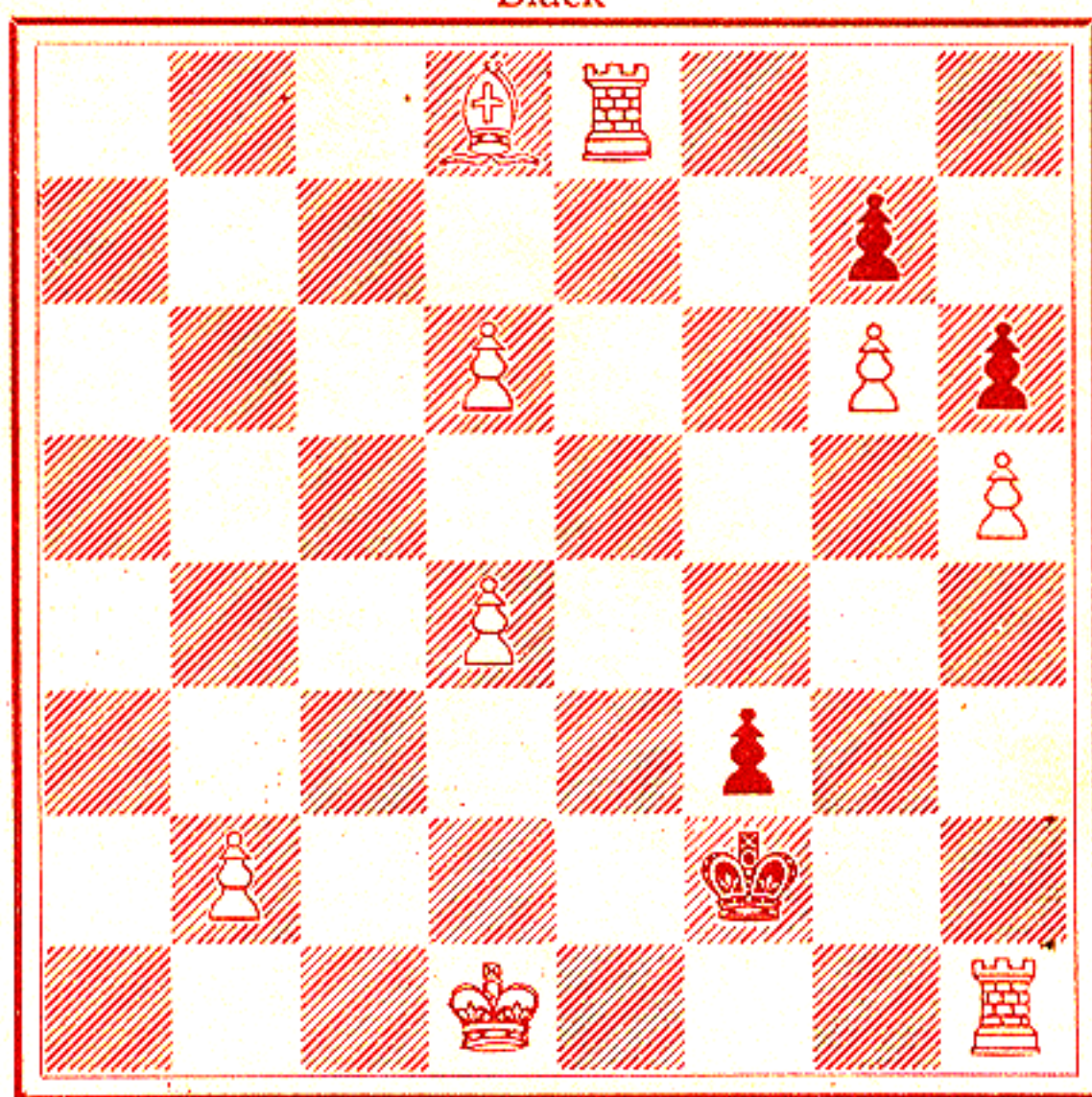
The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PROBLEM FOR MAY, 1934

BILL BEERS

Willmar, Minn.

Black



White

WHITE MATES IN FIVE MOVES.

IN THIS ISSUE

THE EDITOR'S CASTLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	S. S. COHEN
WHITE TO MOVE!	-	-	-	-	-	-	BERTRAM KADISH
MINIATURE GAMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	ARNOLD S. DENKER
THE BAYONET ATTACK	-	-	-	-	-	-	FRED REINFELD
MISTAKES OF THE MASTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	LESTER W. BRAND
WHO'S WHO IN PROBLEMDOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	MAXWELL BUKOFZER

August, 1934

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The **CHESS REVIEW**

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S. S. COHEN, *Managing Editor*

FRED REINFELD, *Associate Editor*

MAXWELL BUKOFZER, *Problem Department*

BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER

LESTER W. BRAND

BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

News Events

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

In celebration of its 125th birthday, the Zurich Chess Club is staging an international tournament in which some of the world's foremost chess talent will participate.

The 16 entries include Dr. A. Alekhine (the World Champion) and Dr. C. S. Bernstein of France, E. D. Bogolubow of Germany, Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, (who is slated to play Alekhine next year for the title), Dr. Emanuel Lasker of England, (a former World Champion), Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia, A. Nimzowitsch of Denmark, G. Stahlberg of Sweden, S. Rossetti of Italy, and H. Johner, Dr. O. Nageli, H. Mueller, H. Grob, F. Gygli, W. Henneberger, and Dr. H. Joss of Switzerland.

This is Dr. Lasker's first tournament since he took second prize at Moscow in 1925 and his vast army of admirers will watch his progress with interest.

It is too bad that the list of entries could not include A. Lilienthal, Jose R. Capablanca, Botwinnik of Russia, and I. Kashdan. What a tournament that would be!

* * *

An Orchid to Lilienthal

A. Lilienthal has been playing some splendid chess. He followed up his victory in Budapest by taking first prize at the International Chess Tournament in Barcelona. The final scores: A. Lilienthal $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$; Dr. Rey (Champion of Spain) 10-3; G. Koltanowski and Dr. Tartakower, $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$; R. Spielmann 9-4.

* * *

Chess in Russia

Two big tournaments have been held recently in Russia: one at Leningrad and the other at Moscow. Most of the best players, with the exception of Botwinnik, the champion, participated. The leading scores:

Leningrad: Alatorzew and Lissitzin each 11-4, Switsky 9-6, Kussminch $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Moscow: Rjumin 15-0, Masel and Yudewitsch each $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, Belawenetz 13-2.

* * *

Virginia State Chess Federation

A Virginia State Chess Federation has been formed, with clubs from Norfolk, Lynchburg, Richmond, Staunton, and Roanoke as members. Officers elected were: W. W. Gibbs, Staunton, Va., president; John N. Buck, Lynchburg, Va., vice-president; S. S. Jackson, Richmond, Va., treasurer; Capt. John Manning, Norfolk, Va., secretary.

* * *

Lone Star State News

The Lubbock Chess Club was recently organized as a result of a chess tournament conducted by the Avalanche-Journal newspapers. Gordon Webb was named first president, and T. R. Putnam, secretary. The club has a membership of thirty and plans to affiliate with the National Chess Federation.

Dr. R. S. Underwood won the city championship in the tournament, defeating Dr. Alan L. Strout, the runner-up. The Class B championship was won by Alfred B. Peticolas, with W. D. Crump as runner-up.

The Avalanche-Journal recently started a weekly chess column.

* * *

Washington State Championship

The third annual tournament for the Washington State Chess Championship will be held under the auspices of the Seattle Chess Club, September 14 to September 27, 1934.

Champion J. Leonard Sheets who won both previous tournaments, will defend his honors. Other competitors will be Olaf Ulvestad, who holds the Pacific Coast record for simultaneous blindfold play; C. C. Crain, Tacoma champion, and Julius Schmidt, Seattle champion.

The field will be limited to the twelve best experts.

The Editor's Castle

It has long been our belief that the average chess publication is too dull to interest the vast army of chess players. We can only ascribe this to the fact that it is written, consciously or unconsciously, for the benefit of *the chess student* rather than *the chess player*.

We are determined to keep THE CHESS REVIEW out of the category known as "average" and we ask the co-operation of our readers in accomplishing this task. We have certain definite ideas as to what a chess periodical should contain, but we are not infallible and we lay no claim to a monopoly of ideas. We extend a cordial invitation to our readers to send in their ideas as to how THE CHESS REVIEW might be improved.

* * *

The World Championship Match

The World Championship Match is over! Nothing startling happened—in fact everything went according to schedule. Dr. Alekhine retained his title by the comfortable score of 8-3 with 15 draws. The Queen's Pawn was established as a sound opening to play. Both Alekhine and Bogolubow had a fine time traveling from one German health resort to another. The prize money came in handy. After the match Dr. Alekhine again tabled his annual challenge from Capablanca, giving Dr. Euwe the right of way. On with the show!

New Jersey Gleanings

Arrangements have been concluded for a match between Wm. A. Ruth, winner of the South Jersey Chess Championship, and Harold Snowden, the North Jersey titleholder. The match will take place the latter part of August or early in September and the winner will be known as New Jersey State Champion. If this event were made an annual fixture, chess interest in New Jersey would be greatly stimulated.

The championship of Hudson County was won by A. A. Cohen, former N. Y. U. star, with a score of $6\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$. Charles E. Stewart finished second, score 6-1.

The U. S. Championship

The Marshall-Kashdan match for the United States title is still dragging. From present indications it looks as though it will continue to drag on, and on, and on.

We stand second to none in our respect and admiration for Frank Marshall, who has so long and so capably upheld the honor of American chess, and for Isaac Kashdan, whose sterling performances both at home and abroad have earned him the right to be considered the foremost challenger for the title. But over and above any individual chess player, or group of chess players, stands the great chess public. *They want action! They are entitled to it.*

Why are the duly constituted leaders of chess inactive? If financial obstacles stand in the way of a championship match—*cut the Gordian knot!* Hold a tournament for the title. The present situation is absurd. Enough time has been wasted in talking and attempting to raise a purse of \$5,000. Frankly speaking the title is not worth that much today. Some day it will be worth \$50,000. But that day will not dawn until the official leaders of chess in this country stop talking and commence *doing*.

S. S. COHEN

News From Missouri

Hyman Gordon won the St. Louis Chess Championship for the second consecutive year with a score of 8-2. W. M. Waggoner, the only one to win from Gordon, finished second, score 7-3.

* * *

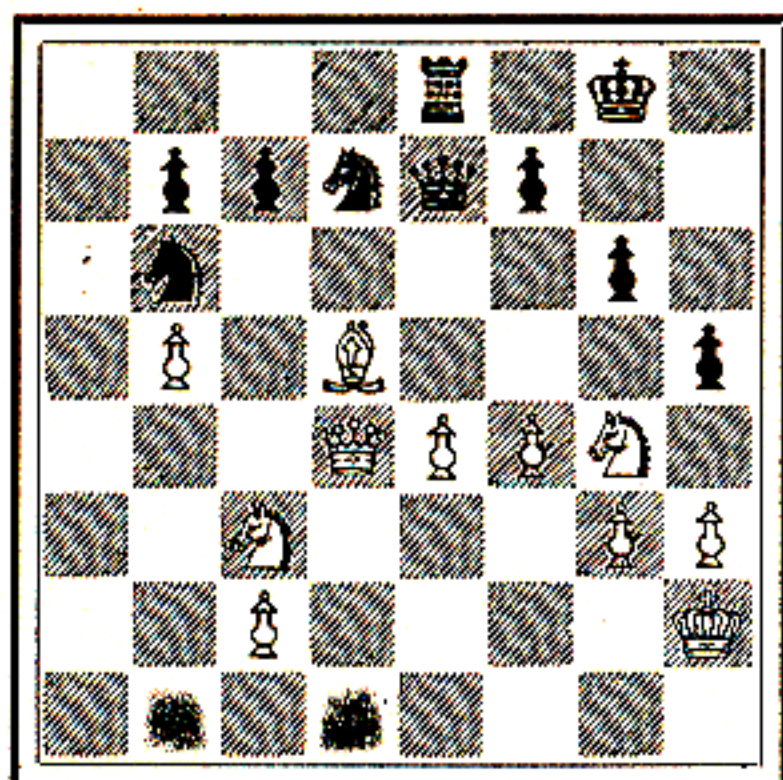
Palmer Tops Stolcenberg

The Play Off for the Michigan State Championship between Marvin Palmer and Leon Stolcenberg resulted in a win for Palmer, $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$.

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Karlsbad, 1929
Yates



Tartakower

White to play and win.

The game: 1 Kt-R6 ch, K-R2; 2 KtxP, Q-B4; 3 Kt-Kt5 ch, K-R3; 4 Kt-B7 ch, K-R2; 5 Kt-Kt5 ch. Drawn.

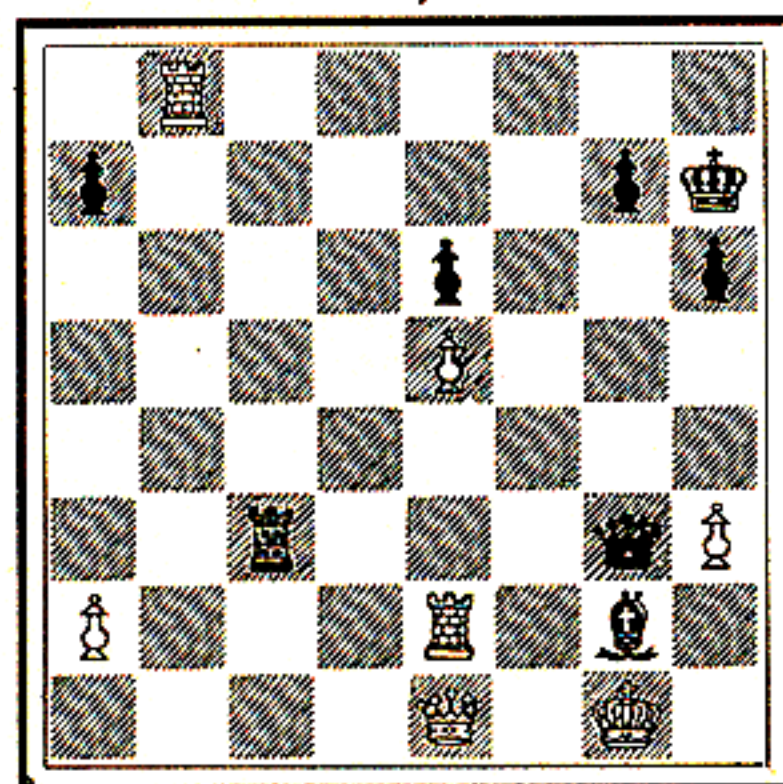
The win: 1 BxP ch!!

(Now QxB loses the Queen and KxB means mate in three; 2 Kt-R6 ch, K-K3; 3 P-B5 ch, PxP; 4 PxP mate).

A. 1 . . . K-R2; 2 BxR, QxB; 3 Kt-B6 ch, KtxKt; 4 QxKt wins.

B. 1 . . . K-B1; 2 Q-R8 ch, KxB; 3 Kt-R6 ch, K-K3; 4 P-B5 ch, PxP; 5 PxP ch, K-Q3; 6 Q-Q4 ch, Kt-Q4; 7 QxKt mate. The combination was discovered by Tartakower . . . after the game.

Bad Sliac, 1932
May



Rohacek

Black to play and win.

Black played 40 . . . QxQ? and 41 BxRP? and lost. With 41 . . . R-B7 he still would have a good game. But he completely missed.

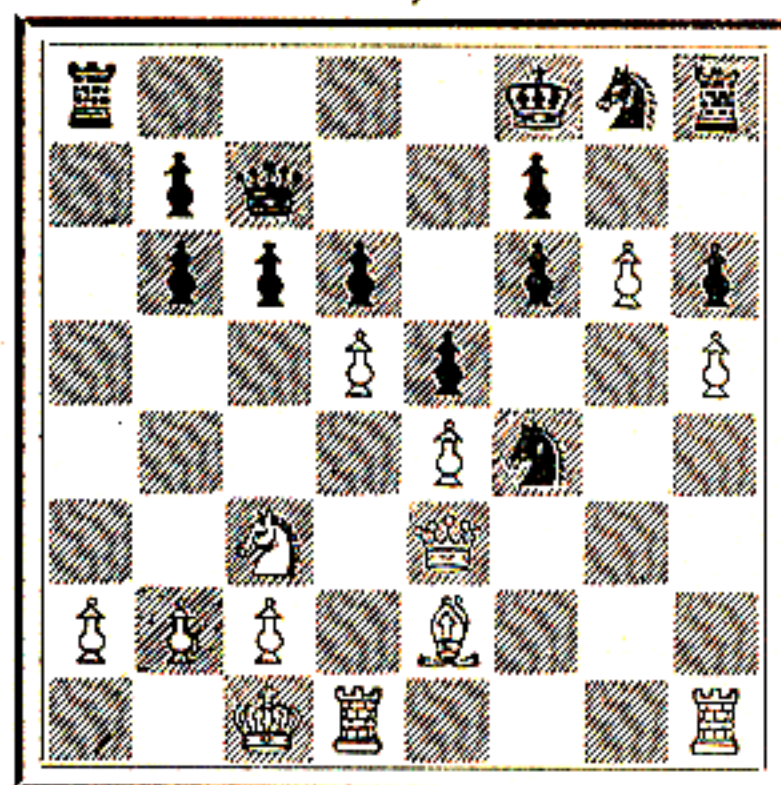
40 . . .

R-B8!

41 QxR
42 K-B1
43 KxB

B-B6 ch
BxR ch
QxKP ch!, wins.

Mannheim, 1914
Breyer



Alekhine

White to play and win.

White played PxKBP, winning eventually. An immediate win was attainable by 1. P-Kt7 ch, KxP; 2. KR-KKt1 ch, K-B1; 3. Q-Kt3, K-K2 (or Kt-K2); 4. Q-Kt7, winning the rook, while if 3 . . . K-K then 4. QxKt! One of the few instances that the present champ failed to find the quickest way to win.

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Miniature Games

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

Readers are invited to submit brilliant games of not more than 20 moves to Arnold S. Denker, care of *The Chess Review*, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y.

KING'S GAMBIT

Marshall	Leonhardt
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-KB4	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4
4 B-B4	P-Kt5
5 Kt-B3	P-Q4
6 BxP	PxKt
7 QxP	Kt-KB3
8 QxP	B-K2

8 . . . B-Kt2 here seems more logical, as it would offer greater protection to Black's castled King. But 8 . . . KtxB would invite a stinging attack by 9 KtxKt, B-Q3; 10 Kt-B6 ch.

9 O-O	O-O
10 P-QKt4	. . . .

The idea is to develop the B at Kt2 where it cooperates in the assault.

10	P-QR4
------------	-------

This and the following move are a sheer waste of time. Dallying is dangerous in such a position.

11 B-Kt2	PxP
12 Kt-K2	R-R3
13 Q-R6	K-R1
14 Kt-B4	R-Kt1

Not very pleasant, but necessary.

15 BxBP	B-B1
16 Q-R4	R-Kt5
17 Kt-K6!!	B-Kt2?

In spite of White's brilliancies 17 . . . RxQ would still save Black. The best continuation would most likely then lead to a perpetual check by 18 KtxQ, B-Kt2; 19 B-B4, P-Kt4! 20 P-K5, Kt-Kt5; 21 Kt-B7 ch.

18 BxKt	Resigns
---------	---------

Not far-sighted as the second player demonstrates by his forceful continuation.

14	QxP
15 QR-Q1	Kt(R4)-B5
16 Kt-B4	Kt-K7 ch
17 K-R1	QxKKt!
18 KtxKP	KtxKt
19 QxKt	Kt-B5!
20 R-KKt1	QxBP

Resigns.

If 21 QR-KB1, Kt-R6!! threatening QxR ch followed by Kt-B7 mate cannot be met.

GIUOCO PIANO

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3
4 O-O	B-B4
5 P-Q3	P-Q3
6 B-KKt5	B-KKt5
7 P-KR3	P-KR4
8 PxB	. . . .

Daring but imprudent. Better was the simple P-QB3.

8	PxP
9 Kt-R2	P-Kt6
10 Kt-KB3	Kt-KKt5!
11 BxQ	BxP ch
12 RxB	PxR ch
13 K-B1	R-R8 ch
14 K-K2	RxQ
15 KKt-Q2	Kt-Q5 ch
16 KxR	Kt-K6 ch
17 K-B1	Kt-K7 mate

Contributed by Ray E. Marshall, Silver Lake, New York.

RUY LOPEZ

Stanley H. Chadwick	A. G. Pearsall
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	Kt-P3
5 Q-K2	B-B4
6 P-Q3	P-Q3
7 O-O	O-O
8 B-K3	P-QKt4
9 B-Kt3	B-KKt5
10 P-B3	Kt-K2
11 BxB	PxB
12 QKt-Q2	. . . .

12 P-KR3 compelling Black to either capture the Kt at once or initiate a doubtful attack by 12 . . . B-R4; 13 P-KKt4, KtxKtP; 14 PxKt, BxP; 15 Q-K3, followed by Kt-R2 was in order.

12	Kt-R4
13 Q-K3	Kt-Kt3
14 QxP

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Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at
191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Montreal Championship

The Montreal city title rests with B. Blumin for another year. After first winning it in 1933 and successfully retaining



the laurels recently in this year's tournament, the duration of his reign as city champion is becoming a source of much heated discussion in chess centers throughout Canada. The Toronto Centennial Dominion Tournament—1934, is the next event in which the

young Montrealer hopes to add to his chess successes. In character, Blumin possesses an excessive amount of determination and is filled with an ambition to forge on and on in the arena of chess.

Toronto vs. Buffalo, 11½-9½

The location: Grimsby, Canada. The date: June 23rd, in year 1934. The scene: Ye Village Inn.—A moderately exquisite exemplification of Canadian architecture.—A de luxe summer resort; a splendid place for the brain-weary vacationist, and a lavishly spread chicken dinner for tired, worn-out hungry chess players. The curtain rises.—The customary orchestra playing was eliminated, and the non-suspecting audience had to be contented with a goodly amount of chess playing in substitution. The play goes on, and on, and on—and what actually happened was really not intended for the script at all!

To cap the event—Martin, Morrison, Belson and Gale for Toronto were respectively paired with Garfinkel, Casden, Stopinski and Lear, of Buffalo. Believe it or not, the bisons turned in a real performance—they butted and gored the Ca-

nadian sharpshooters.—Martin, Morrison and Belson fell in these skirmishes—Gale kept out of trouble and made plenty for the opposition, to eventually score one point for Toronto against three points for Buffalo in this sector of the battle. Of the 21 boards involved, Buffalo scored 7-3 from the first 10!—Like a mammoth tank, the Buffalo brigade was bowling over the Toronto front-line brickwall, until, like good little soldiers—the remainder of Toronto's contingent performed with great "gusto" the most necessary and expedient duties of mopping-up and reconstruction.

The final score of 11½-9½ is a monumental tribute to the efficiency of Toronto's second line of defense. And—the story would not be complete without a mention of the great organization work on the part of Messrs. R. G. Hunter and B. Freedman, respectively of the Toronto and Toronto Jordan Chess Clubs, also of the laborious efforts of Mr. T. Koons for his gathering of the Buffalo klan—all of which made such a carnival of chess and fun possible.—And, an orchid to H. Bork, M. Allen and I. Schochet, a detachment from the Jordon Club,—for winning their games!

It was in the year 1930 when the idea was first conceived regarding the possibility of annual competition between Buffalo and Toronto, and since that time the bisons have failed in five matches to outscore their Canadian opposition. The event last year was Toronto's narrowest escape from defeat with a tied score at 9-9, while in the four other meetings the Buffalo team went under. Nevertheless, the competition is keen—as illustrated by the accompanying table which is arranged on a percentage basis . . .

Games—	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pct.
Toronto	76	39	11	26	.59
Buffalo	76	26	11	39	.41

Montreal Championship, 1934
QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING
(Notes by B. Blumin)

B. Blumin	S. B. Wilson
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-K3	P-B4
4 B-Q3	P-Q4
5 P-B3	QKt-Q2
6 QKt-Q2	B-Q3

B-K2 for Black is generally preferred.

7 O-O

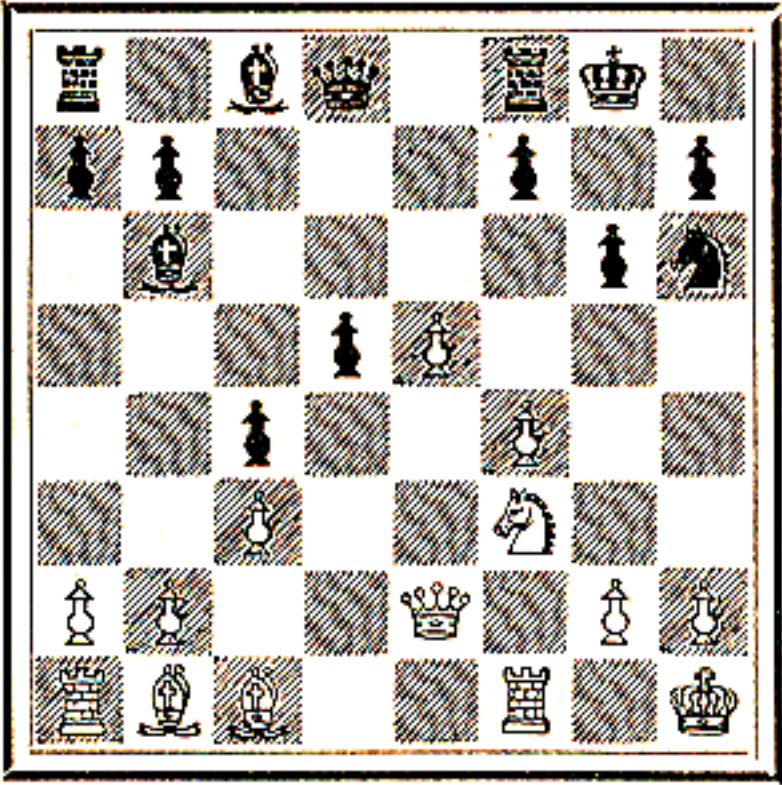
Perhaps better would be P-K4 at once.

7 P-K4
8 P-K4 O-O

. . . PxKP appears to be better for Black. White is now able to seize an aggressive opportunity.

9 PxKP	QKtxP
10 KtxKt	BxKt
11 P-B4	B-B2
12 P-K5	Kt-Kt5
13 Kt-B3	B-Kt3
14 K-R1	P-B5
15 B-Kt1	P-Kt3
16 Q-K2	Kt-R3

S. B. Wilson



B. Blumin

17 P-B5	KtxP
18 B-Kt5	Q-K1
19 B-B6	. . . .

A more speculative move which deserved consideration is 19 P-KKt4.

19	B-Q1
20 Q-Q2	. . . .

20 BxKt, BxB; 21 Q-Q2 was in order.

20	Kt-K6!?
21 R-K1	Kt-Kt5
22 BxB	QxB
23 P-KR3!	P-B4
24 PxKt	PxP
25 P-K6	BxP

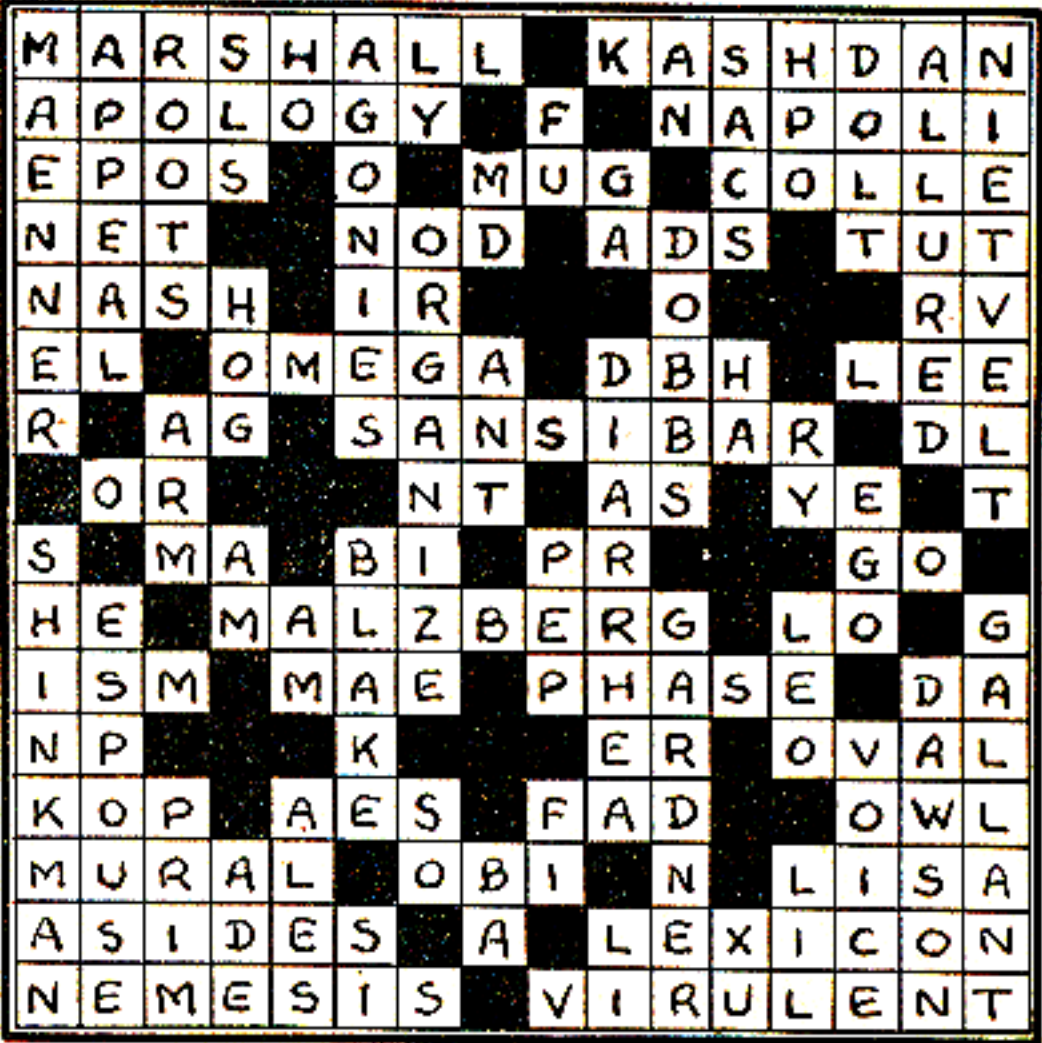
26 RxB	PxKt
27 Q-R6	R-B3
28 R-K1	PxP ch
29 KxP	Q-Kt3!
30 Q-Q2	Q-Q3
31 B-B2	R-B5
32 R-K4	QR-KB1
33 RxR	RxR
34 R-KB1	. . . .

A sealed move—and, the only move to win. White studied the position for twenty-five minutes before making this decision.

34 R-Kt5 ch

Or, R-R5 with possibilities of making a win for White more difficult—in which case the best reply seems to be 35 R-B2.

35 K-B3	P-KR4
36 K-K2	P-Q5
37 PxP	RxP
38 Q-K3	R-Kt5
39 Q-K8 ch	K-Kt2
40 R-B7 ch	K-R3
41 Q-K3 ch	R-Kt4
42 B-K4	Q-K4
43 RxP	P-R4
44 R-Kt6	K-Kt2
45 R-Kt7 ch	K-R3
46 R-Kt6	K-Kt2
47 K-Q2	Q-R7 ch
48 K-B3	Q-K4 ch
49 KxP	R-Kt5
50 R-Kt7 ch	K-B3
51 R-Kt6 ch	K-Kt2
52 K-Q3	R-Kt6
53 R-Kt7 ch	K-B3
54 R-Kt6 ch	K-Kt2
55 B-B3	Q-B4 ch
56 K-K2	Q-B7 ch
57 K-K1	Q-B2
58 R-Kt7	QxR
59 Q-K5 ch	Resigns



Solution to Crossword Puzzle in July Issue

Game Studies

Sixteenth Game of Match

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Alekhine	Bogolubow
White	Black
1 P-K4	.....

A new route to victory discovered by the daring explorer Dr. A. Alekhine after fifteen previous voyages on the well charted seas of the Queen's Pawn Game!

1	P-K4
---------	------

And the master mariner Bogolubow, no whit less courageous, also ventures forth.

2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3
5 BxKt	.....

In the regular exchange variation the play runs 4 BxKt, QPxB; 5 Kt-B3, P-B3! The alignment of Black's Pawn chain is considered correct. Here, White deliberately sacrifices a tempo to await the second player's move of ... Kt-B3, and then captures since Black has precluded the possibility of building up the proper formation. That the loss of time is of no consequence is doubtful.

5	QPxB
6 Kt-B3	B-Q3
7 P-Q3	P-B4
8 P-KR3	B-K3
9 B-K3	P-R3
10 P-QR4	.....

Biding his time with a useful move. As he cannot afford to castle because of Black's play ... Q-Q2 ... P-KKt4-5, which would be difficult to parry, he endeavors to stifle counter-play on the Queen's wing.

10	P-B5
----------	------

But this is premature. An interesting manoeuvre suggests itself in ... Kt-Q2-Kt1-B3-Q5. This realignment could be easily accomplished without fear of a dangerous counter-attack. The text permits an unbalanced Pawn position which is favorable to White as he is left with four mobile Pawns to Black's three on the King's side.

11 P-Q4	PxP
12 BxQP	.....

12 KtxP is also playable but the text is more forceful.

12	B-QKt5
13 O-O	P-B3?

13 O-O probably was the best move under the circumstances. Now there is a hole at Q3. The exchanges 13 ... BxKt; 14 BxB, KtxP; 15 BxP, R-KKt1; 16 QxQ ch, RxQ; 17 BxP, BxP; 18 KR-K1 ch would also favor White.

14 P-K5	Kt-Q4
15 Kt-K4	Kt-B5
16 B-B5!	BxB
17 QxQ ch	RxQ
18 KtxB	P-QKt3

Fine counterplay! If 18 KtxP, B-B1; 19 Kt-Kt4, P-QB4; 20 Kt-R2, B-Kt2!

19 Kt-Kt7	R-Q2
20 Kt-Q6 ch	K-K2
21 Kt-Q4	B-Q4
22 P-KKt3!	.....

An interesting Pawn sacrifice lending an added zest to the game. However the theoretical result of the offer is in doubt.

22	KtxP ch
23 K-R2	Kt-Kt4
24 P-B4	Kt-K5
25 Kt(Q6)-B5 ch	K-Q1

The desire for counterplay prompts the text move. A sounder continuation would appear to be ... K-B1.

26 KtxKtP	P-B3
27 QR-Q1!	.....

Indirectly protecting the Kt by the threat of Kt-K6 ch.

27	K-B1
----------	------

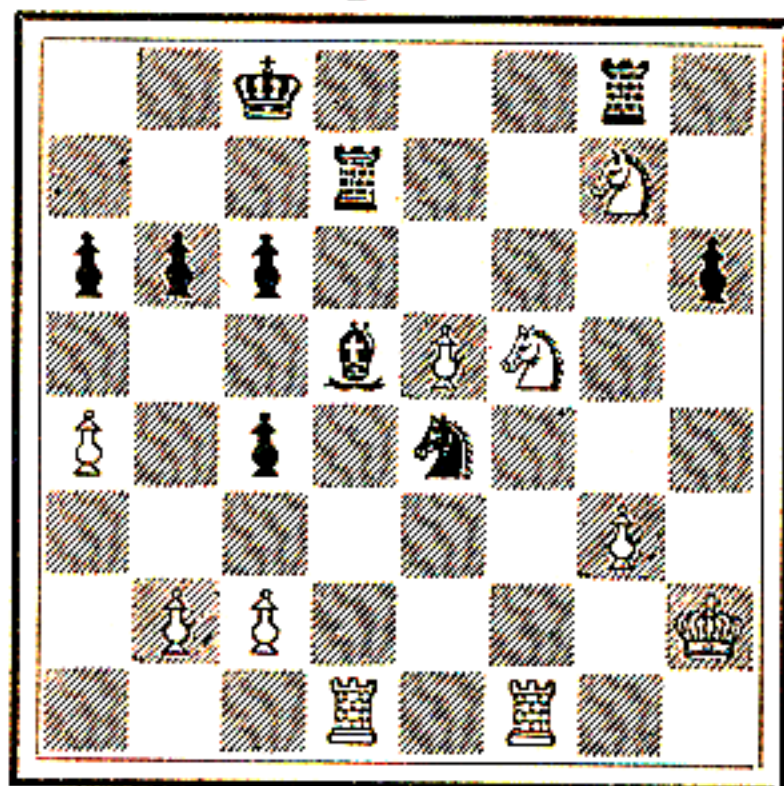
Better would have been 27 ... KtxP; (28 KxKt, RxKt ch!); 28 Kt(Kt7)-K6 ch, K-K2; (or 28 ... BxKt; 29 KtxB ch, K-K2; 30 PxP ch, KxP!).

28 Kt(Q4)-B5	PxP
--------------	-----

This untimely move permits a hasty disintegration of the position. 28 R-Kt1, and the position would still be tenable.

29 PxP	R-Kt1
--------	-------

Bogolubow



Alekhine

Position after Black's 29th move.

30 P-K6!!	QRxKt
31 KtxR	RxKt
32 RxB!	PxR
33 R-B8 ch	K-B2
34 R-B7 ch	K-Q3
35 RxR	KxP
36 R-Kt6 ch	K-K4
37 K-Kt2	P-Kt4
38 P-R5	P-Q5
39 RxQRP	P-Kt5
40 K-B3	P-B6
41 PxP	Resigns

Reuben Fine defeated I. A. Horowitz in their match by the score of 4-1 and five draws. Two of the games are given below.

Fourth Game of Match
QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED
(Notes by B. F. Winkelman)

Fine Horowitz
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 PxP

Probably the best defense to the formidable Q. G. at the present writing.

3 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
4 P-K3 P-K3
5 BxP P-B4
6 Kt-B3

I do not favor the early development of this Kt in the Q. G. accepted. 6 P-QR4 to prevent P-QKt4 has its darker aspect—permitting the later entrance of the Kt. An important game of theoretical interest on this opening is Alekhine-Flohr (Bled, 1931.).

6 P-QR3
7 O-O P-QKt4
8 B-Q3 B-Kt2
9 P-QR4 P-Kt5
10 Kt-Kt1 Kt-B3
11 PxP BxP
12 Q-K2 O-O
13 QKt-Q2 Q-K2
14 Kt-Kt3

If 14 Kt-B4, P-K4!

14 B-Q3
15 P-R5 Kt-Kt5
16 P-K4 QKt-K4
17 KtxKt KtxKt
18 B-B2 KR-B1
19 P-B4 Kt-Kt3
20 B-Q3

The threat was . . . Q-B2.

20 P-K4!
21 P-B5 Kt-B5
22 BxKt PxP
23 Kt-Q2

To parry B or Q-K4.

23 B-B4 ch
24 K-R1 B-K6
25 QR-K1 P-KKt4!
26 PxP e.p. RPxP
27 Kt-B4 RxKt!!

Forcefully played. Kt and P fully compensate for the Rook.

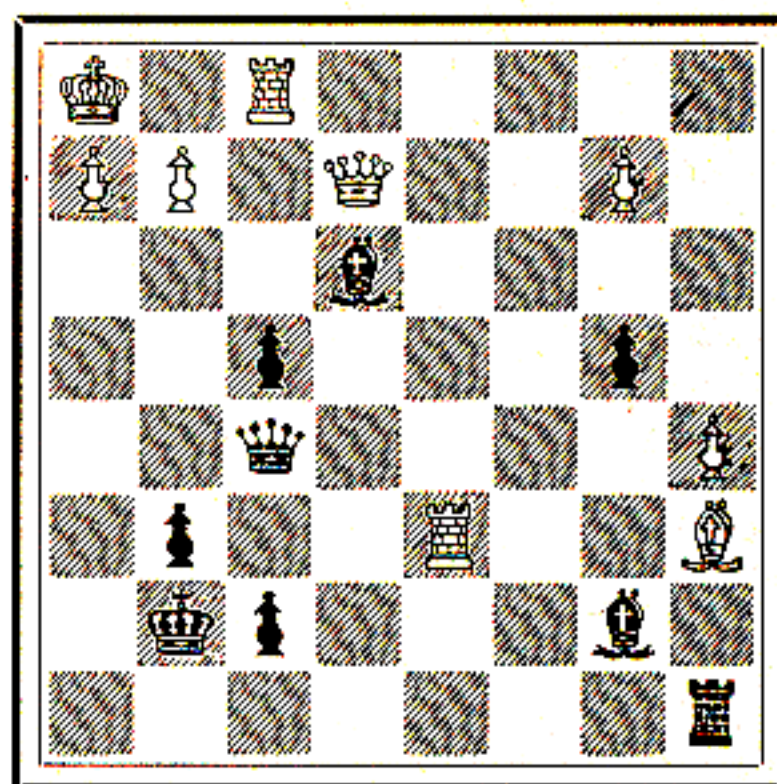
28 BxR QxP
29 R-Q1 Q-B4
30 R-Q6 K-Kt2
31 BxRP Q-R6!!
32 R-B3 BxR
33 QxB O-B4

Methinks Black loses time at this point. Q-R5!

34 P-Kt4 Q-B4?

34 . . . Q-Kt8 ch; 35 R-Q1, Q-B7; 36 B-Q3, Q-Kt6, etc.

Fine



Horowitz

Position after White's 31st move.

35 RxP ch PxR
36 QxR Q-B8 ch
37 K-Kt2 Q-B7 ch
38 K-R3 QxKtP
39 B-B4 Q-B6
40 Q-K4 Q-B3

Drawn.

Seventh Game of Match
RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by B. F. Winkelman)

Horowitz Fine
White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3
4 B-R4 P-Q3

The Steinitz Defense deferred—a difficult variation for Black in the present status of theory.

5 BxKt PxP
6 P-Q4 PxP

Or 6 . . . P-B3, revived by Dr. Alekhine. J. Levin (Black) scored a neat win against S. T. Sharp (1933). Subsequent analysis seemed to give White the advantage, but the most recent games indicate that the defense is tenable if difficult.

7 KtxP B-Q2
8 O-O Kt-B3
9 Q-B3 P-QB4

A strong variation little seen in master play; it is a favorite with Capablanca in his exhibitions. Black can equalize only by the greatest care.

10 Kt-B5 BxKt
11 PxP R-R2

A sad necessity at this early stage of the game to avoid after 11 . . . B-K2; 12 Q-B6 ch, Kt-Q2; Kt-B3, O-O; 14 Kt-Q5!

12 Kt-B3 B-K2
13 B-Kt5 O-O
14 QR-K1 R-K1
15 R-K2 P-R3
16 B-R4 Q-R1
17 Q-Q3 B-Q1
18 KR-K1 RxR
19 RxR Q-Kt2

20 P-QKt3	R-R1
21 BxKt	BxB
22 Kt-Q5	B-K4
23 P-B6	P-Kt3

Weak, but there is no resource.

24 Kt-K7 ch	K-R2
25 KtxP!!	BxP
26 Kt-K7 ch	K-Kt2
27 Q-Kt3 ch	K-R1
28 Q-B4	B-Kt2
29 QxP	Q-Kt5
30 Kt-B5	Q-B6
31 QxB ch	QxQ
32 KtxQ	KxKt
33 R-K7 ch	K-B3
34 RxP and wins.	

Black fell into an inferior variation and never had a chance after the first ten moves. "In a bad position even the grandmasters play a sorry role." White gave no quarter.

Geza Maroczy Jubilee Master Tournament

May, 1934

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by V. Pirc)

(Translated from the Wiener Schachzeitung)

V. Pirc	S. Flohr
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-KB4
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt2	B-K2
5 O-O	O-O
6 P-B4	P-Q3
7 Kt-B3	Q-K1

If instead 7 . . . Kt-B3; 8 P-Q5!

8 Q-Kt3
---------	-------

Most probably the best.

8	K-R1
9 B-B4!	QKt-Q2

After 9 . . . Kt-B3 not 10 P-Q5, Kt-Q1!, but first QR-Q1.

10 QR-K1	Kt-R4
11 B-Kt5	P-B3

A far-sighted defensive manoeuvre, anticipating White's P-K4-5.

12 P-K4	P-B5
13 BxB	QxB
14 P-K5	PxKtP

Forced because of the threat of 15 P-KKt4!

15 BPxP	P-Q4
---------	------

A closed game seems to be Black's only possible salvation.

16 PxP	KPxP
--------	------

If 16 . . . BPxP; 17 Kt-QKt5! followed by Kt-B7 or Q6.

17 Kt-KR4
-----------	-------

17 P-K6 is also worthy of note, but it would be too difficult to calculate its consequences.

17	RxR ch
18 RxR	Kt-B1
19 KtxP	.....

Elegant but unnecessary. The simple 19 Q-Q1, P-KKt3; 20 Q-Q2, B-K3; 21 Q-R6, K-Kt1; 22 B-B3 would leave White a commanding position.

19	PxKt
20 Q-KB3	B-K3
21 QxKt	Q-Kt5
22 Kt-B3	.....

22 Q-Q1 is worthy of consideration.

22	QxKtP
23 R-B2	Q-Kt3
24 R-B1	Q-Kt7
25 R-B2	Q-Kt3

Drawn.

Both players in time difficulty draw by repetition of moves. Although the force of White's attack is somewhat spent, the game might have been continued with 26 B-B1.

Before leaving for Chicago to participate in the Western Chess Association Tournament Arnold S. Denker and Donald MacMurray contested a match of five games as a preparatory "warm-up." The result was a 2½-2½ tie.

Second Game of Match

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

(Notes by Donald MacMurray)

White	Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3
2 P-Q3	.....

This move takes the game out of the beaten track. If Black answers with 2 . . . P-K4; 3 P-KB4 leads to an interesting game albeit the opening moves must be handled precisely.

2	P-Q4
3 P-K5	KKt-Q2
4 P-Q4	P-QB4
5 P-QB3	Kt-QB3
6 P-KB4	P-K3
7 Kt-B3	P-QR3

This position bears a deceptive resemblance to a French Defense position. As a matter of fact, however, there is a very significant difference, favorable to White; i. e., he has not played Kt-QB3, and so does not have to misplace his Kt at K2, as in the French, to get in P-QB3.

8 B-Q3	P-QKt4
9 O-O	Q-Kt3
10 B-K3	B-K2
11 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2
12 Q-K1	.....

White has manifestly secured a great advantage in the opening. The way in which he fritters it away is instructive.

12	PxP
13 BxP	.....

The idea of this move is to exchange the locked in B for the useful Kt. But, after the eventual P-KB5 the B would not have been locked in at all.

13	KtxB
14 KtxKt?	.....

A serious positional blunder which gives Black much more freedom than before. 14 PxKt was indicated.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 14 | B-B4 |
| 15 Kt-B3 | P-B4 |
| 16 PxP e.p. | KtxP |
| 17 K-R1 | Kt-K5 |
| 18 Q-R4? | |
| 18 BxKt, PxP; 19 Kt-Kt5 was better. | |
| 18 | BxKt |
| 19 KtxB | O-O |
| 20 B-K2 | P-Kt5 |
| 21 Q-R3?! | |

With this move White intends a highly questionable sacrifice of the exchange, which Black declines; e. g., 21 . . . P-K4; 22 PxP, Kt-B7 ch; 23 RxKt, RxR; 24 B-Q3, P-KKt3 and White probably has not enough compensation.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 21 | R-B3 |
| 22 B-Kt4 | R-K1 |
| 23 Q-K3 | R(K1)-KB1 |
| 24 R-B3 | B-B1 |
| 25 P-B4! | B-Kt2 |

25 . . . P-K4; 26 PxP, BxB; 27 PxR, BxR; leads to a good game for White.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 26 P-B5!? | |
|-----------|-----------|

Finally disentangling White's pieces.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 26 | KtxP |
| 27 KtxP | P-Q5 |
| 28 QxP | BxR |
| 29 PxP | RxKt |
| 30 BxR ch | QxB |
| 31 QxKt | RxP |
| 32 R-Q1 | P-KR3 |
| 33 Q-Q6 | QxQ |
| 34 RxQ | RxP |
| 35 RxQRP | R-B7 |
| 36 P-Kt3 | K-R2 |
| 37 R-R4 | K-Kt3 |
| 38 RxP | RxP |

Drawn.

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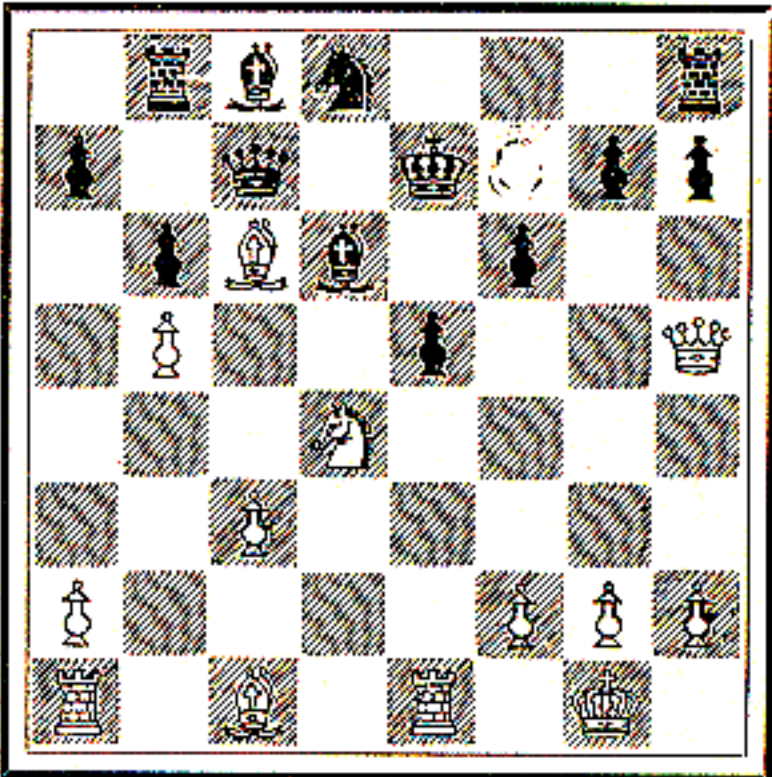
Visitors Welcome Thursday Nights

Played at Barcelona
May, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| Koltanowski | Catala |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 P-K3 | P-K3 |
| 4 B-Q3 | P-B4 |
| 5 P-B3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 6 QKt-Q2 | B-Q3 |
| 7 O-O | P-QKt3 |
| 8 P-K4 | PxKP |
| 9 KtxP | KtxKt |
| 10 BxKt | R-QKt1 |
| 11 PxP | KtxP |
| 12 B-B6 ch | K-K2 |
| 13 P-QKt4 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 14 Kt-Q4 | Q-B2 |
| 15 Q-R5 | Kt-Q1 |
| 16 P-Kt5 | P-B3 |
| 17 R-K1 | P-K4 |

Catala



Koltanowski

- | | |
|---------------|------|
| 18 RxP ch | BxR |
| 19 B-R3 ch | B-Q3 |
| 20 R-K1 ch | B-K3 |
| 21 Kt-B5 ch | K-B1 |
| 22 Q-K8 mate. | |

Played at Barcelona
May, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| Lilienthal | Sunyer |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-Kt5 |
| 5 P-K3 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 B-Q3 | PxP |
| 7 BxBP | O-O |
| 8 O-O | P-B4 |
| 9 P-QR3 | PxP |
| 10 Kt-QKt5 | B-K2 |
| 11 QKtxQP | P-QKt3 |
| 12 P-QKt4 | B-Kt2 |
| 13 B-Kr2 | Kt-B3 |
| 14 Q-K2 | KtxKt |
| 15 KtxKt | P-QR3 |

(Continued on page 135)

The Bayonet Attack

By F. REINFELD

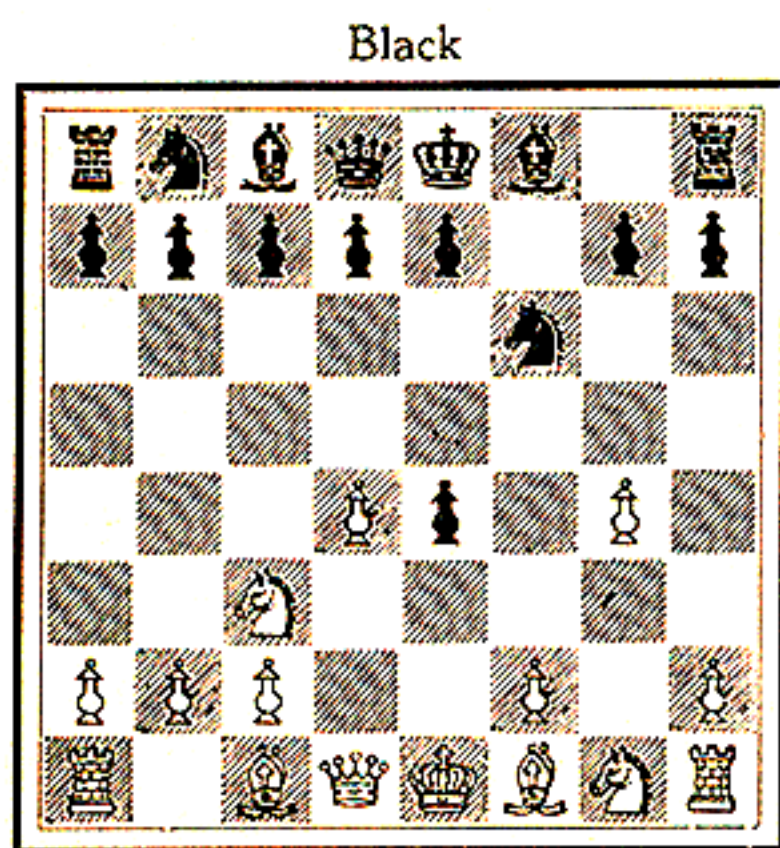
Although the Dutch Defense has been adopted in tournament play for almost a century, its underlying strategical idea ranks it with the hypermodern openings; that is to say, Black answers 1 P-Q4 with a flank advance so as to control the center without occupying it: 1 . . . P-KB4.

Strategically this plan is impeccable, but its tactical execution is often hedged in with all sorts of difficulties because of the possibility of 2 P-K4, the so-called Staunton Attack. After 2 . . . PxP; 3 Kt-QB3 White, as is well known, generally obtains a formidable attack on his opponent's weakened K side. A case in point is the following pretty game, won recently by one of the leading players of New York:

1 P-Q4, P-KB4; 2 P-K4, PxP; 3 P-KB3 (quite good; 3 Kt-QB3 is more usual), P-K3; 4 Kt-Q2, PxP; 5 KKtP, Kt-KB3; 6 B-Q3, P-B4; 7 O-O, PxP; 8 Kt-Kt5, Kt-B3? 9 KtxRP! Kt-K4; 10 RxKt! PxR; 11 Q-R5 ch, K-K2; 12 Kt-K4! B-Kt2; 13 B-KB4! Q-Kt (allowing a pretty finish, but there is no good defense; if 13 . . . KtxB; 14 B-Q6 mate!); 14 QxKt!PxQ; 15 B-Kt5 ch, B-B3; 16 BxB ch, K moves; 17 Kt-Q6 mate.

Let us now examine some of the possibilities resulting from White's playing P-KKt4, which I call the *Bayonet* attack:

I. 1 P-Q4, P-KB4; 2 P-K4, PxP; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-B3; 4 P-KKt4! (DIAGRAM) P-Q4 (better seems 4 . . . P-KR3; 5 P-Kt5, PxP; 6 BxP, P-Q4);



White
Position after White's 4th move.

5 P-Kt5, Kt-Kt (Tartakower suggests 5 . . . B-Kt5; 6 B-K2, BxB; 7 QxB, Kt-Kt as giving an easier game); 6 P-B3! PxP (or 6 . . . B-B4; 7 PxP; PxP; 8B-QB4 with a strong attack); 7 QxP, P-K3; 8B-Q3, P-KKt3; 9 KKt-K2, B-Kt2; 10 O-O, Q-K2; 11 B-KB4, P-B3; 12 Q-Kt3!, Kt-QR3; 13 B-Q6, Q-Q2; 14 Q-B4! (threatening mate in two), K-Q; 15 BxKt! PxP; 16 B-K5! K-K; 17 Kt-R4! Q-K2; 18 B-Q6, P-K4; 19 PxP, Q-K3; 20 Q-B8 ch!!, BxQ; 21 RxB ch, K-Q2; 22 Kt-B5 mate (Meerguen-Amateur, London, 1924).

II. Identical with the foregoing up to Black's twelfth move, but now White continued 13 B-K5! B-Q2 (on 13 . . . Q-Q2 Tartakower gives 14 R-B2, P-Kt3; 15 QR-KB, B-Kt2; 16 R-B7, QxR; 17 RxQ, KxR; 18 BxB, KxB; 18 Q-K5 ch, or 13 . . . P-Kt3; 14 Kt-Kt5! PxKt; 15 BxQKtP ch, K-Q; 16 BxB, QxB; 17 Q-Q6 ch); 14 B-Q6, Q-Q; 15 Q-B4! (threatening Q-B7 mate as well as Q-B8 ch and mate next move), Black resigns. (Tartakower-Mieses, Baden-Baden, 1925).

III. 1 P-Q4, P-KB4; 2 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3 (if 2 . . . P-Q4 White intended 3 P-K4!?, QPxP; 4 B-QB4 followed by P-B3 with good attacking chances. 3 . . . BPxP would of course be answered by 4 Q-R5 ch); 3 P-KKt4! KtxP (or 3 . . . PxP; 4 P-K4, P-Q3; 5 P-KR3 with attacking chances for the Pawn); 4 P-K4, P-K4; 5 KPxP! Q-R5; 6 Q-K2, Kt-QB3; 7 Kt-B3, Q-R4; 8 Kt-Q5, B-Q3 (Black has made too many "attacking" moves and the consequences will be grievous); 9 KtxP! BxKt; 10 PxP, QxBP (if 10 . . . QKtxP; 11 P-KR3 or 10 . . . Kt-Q5; 11 Q-K4); 11 B-R3! P-KR4; 12 P-KB3, Q-B2; 13 KtxP ch, K-Q; 14 KtxR, Kt-Q5; 15 PxKt! Black resigns, for if 15 . . . KtxQ; 16 B-Kt5 ch, K-K; 17 Kt-B7 ch, K-B; 18 KR-B and wins. A queer game: Black started out like a lion and ended up like a lamb! (Bogolubow-Wendel, Stockholm, 1920.)

IV. 1 P-Q4, P-KB4; 2 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 3 P-KKt4!?, P-Q4; 4 P-Kt5? (this is not good. Bogolubow recommends 4 PxP, BxP; 5 B-R3, Q-Q2; 6 BxB, QxB; 7 Q-Q3, QxQ; 8 KPxP with advantage to White), Kt-K5; 5 KtxKt, BPxKt; 6 P-KB3, B-B4; 7 B-Kt2, P-K3; 8 PxP, PxP; 9 B-K3, B-K2; 10 Q-Q2, Kt-R3! and Black has a superior game because of the wretched position of White's KB. (Spielmann-Mieses, Berlin, 1920).

These examples will serve to give the reader an insight into the fascinating possibilities resulting from the advance of White's KKtP. Black will do well to avoid the gambit attack by answering 1 P-Q4 with . . . P-K3 and if 2 Kt-KB3 or P-QB4, P-KB4.

A Century of British Chess

By PHILIP W. SERGEANT

Mr. Sergeant, known to the chess world as a player of high rank and as a keen student of chess history, has amply fulfilled the expectations aroused by the title of this new volume. This latest work by the author of "Morphy Gleanings," and able annotator of Morphy, Pillsbury, and Charousek, does not contain a single game of chess. However, it does record the fascinating story of the development of British Chess through an eventful hundred years, and in so doing with a wealth of research and scholarship and a life-time of personal contact with the notable figures of the chess world, the author has added measurably to his own stature and merits the warm thanks of the chess playing fraternity.

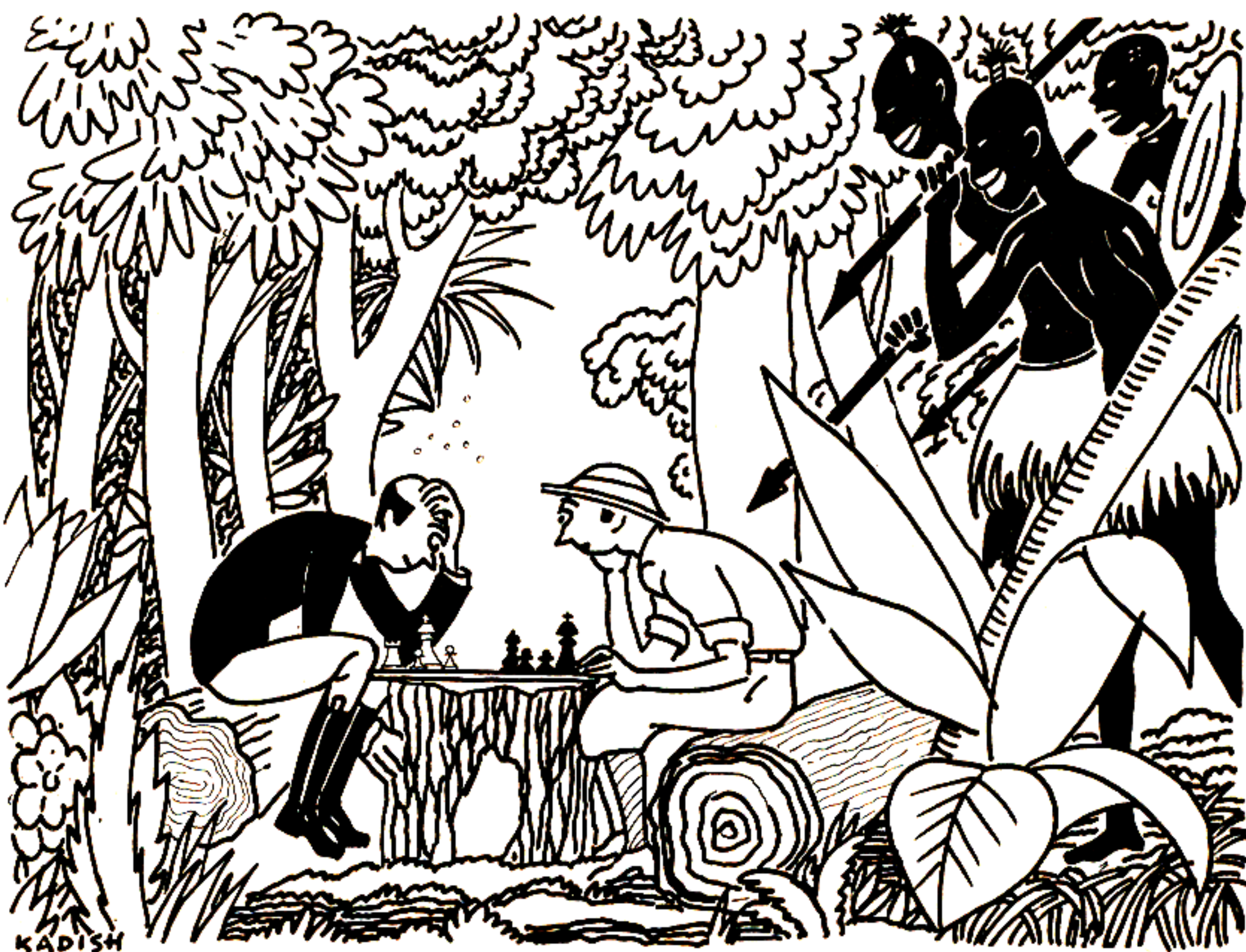
To the American public, the first part of the book will make its own appeal. The passage of time gives the author a better

perspective:—the high lights of the days of Labourdonais, of Staunton, and of Steinitz stand out, unobscured by a mass of detail—and a mellow picture of British Chess is unfolded that seems strangely reminiscent of the pages of Thackeray.

Nearly a score of illustrations—most noteworthy a blindfold seance by Philidor, the Staunton-St. Amant Match, photographs of Lowenthal, Anderssen and an early Steinitz that reveals that he too was young once definitely aid in bringing before us the great chess masters of the past—not in terms of moves on the board, but as living men. A striking portrait of Baron Kolisch, tells us better than a hundred pages why he was a great chess player and a successful business man.

To those who want to learn what chess has meant in British life, and who desire to know more about those whose games we study and admire—the work will be indispensable.

—B. F. W.



KADISH

White to Move!

End Game Studies

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

Johann Berger

Of making many books there is no end. The unceasing stream of new volumes from the printing presses has fostered the belief that a drastic curtailment of output is in order. This applies with considerable force to the field of Chess, in which the utmost zeal of the most rabid devotee cannot keep abreast of a great and growing literature.

There is, however, a great disparity in the material that may be embraced within the covers of a book. Books have been written in a month, in a week, in three or four days, and with a dictaphone or relays of stenographers have been run off between sun-up and sun-down. Their value is usually in direct proportion to the time and effort involved.

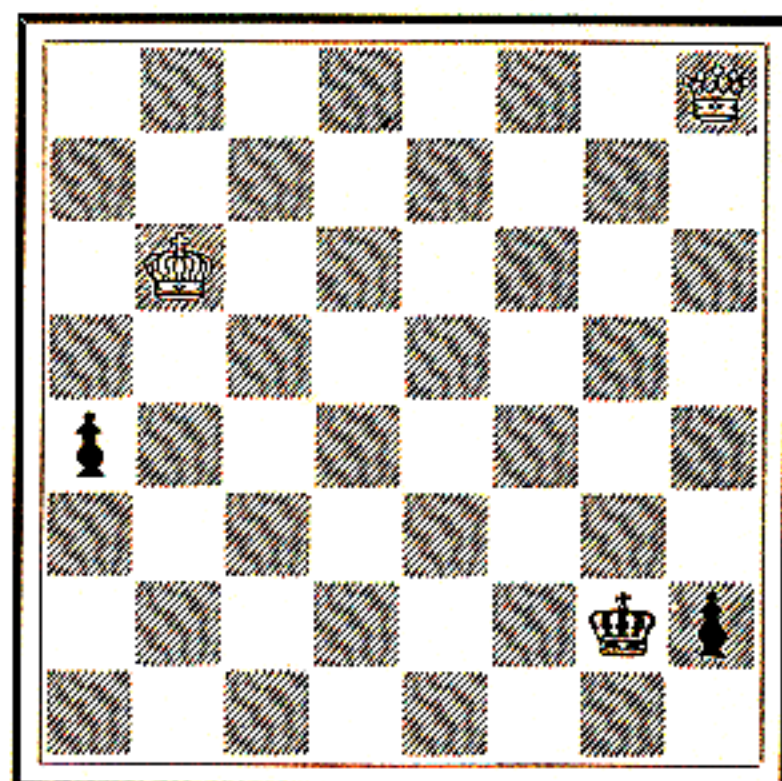
Were all authors to follow the example of Johann Berger, master, problemist, and the game's finest exponent of Endings, no restrictions would be needed! His reputation rests chiefly upon his "Problems, Studies and Games," (1862-1912) and his "Theorie and Praxis of the End-Game." The first, as is indicated by the title, represents no sudden rush into publication, and the second contains the results of some sixty years of research in the field.

Berger at 20 was a recognized chess-master. Thereafter, his great natural talent extended to every branch of the game. The exact and searching nature of his work in the end-game field may lead to the impression that his compositions are didactic, rather than spontaneous; that they represent tasks rather than original creations. Nothing can be further from the truth.

It is true that no one has surpassed Berger in his ability to exemplify a difficult theme, or in analyzing an historic problem to carry it one step beyond all his predecessors. This, however, is but one side of his striking genius for the game.

A simple study in an academic vein.

Black



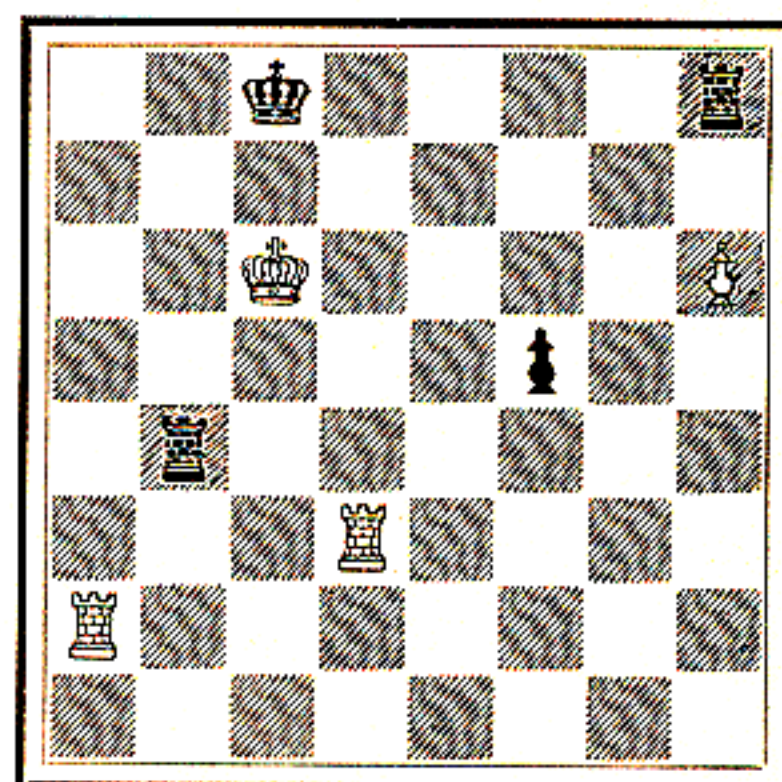
White

White to play and win.

This being a rather simple one we leave our readers to work out the solution.

An illustration of the absolute seventh.

Black



White

White to play and win.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 P-R7 | P-B5 |
| 2 R-R8 ch | R-Kt1 |
| 3 R-R7 | R-Kt8 |
| 4 R-QB3 | K-Kt1 |

If 4 . . . P-B6; 5 RxP wins because of the threat R-KKt7, etc.

5 R-KKt7

....

And now it is evident that the White King when stationed at KKt4 or KB7 is shielded from checks by the Black Pawn.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 5 | R-B1 ch |
| 6 K-Q5 | R-Kt4 ch |
| 7 K-K6 | R-Kt3 ch |
| 8 K-B5 | R-Kt4 ch |
| 9 K-Kt4 etc | |

Hence—Black might play:

5 R-K8(Q8)

To meet 6. R-Kt8 ch with 6 . . . R-K1(Q1), etc.

6 R-Kt3 ch K-R1 (forced)

7 R-Kt8 ch R-K1

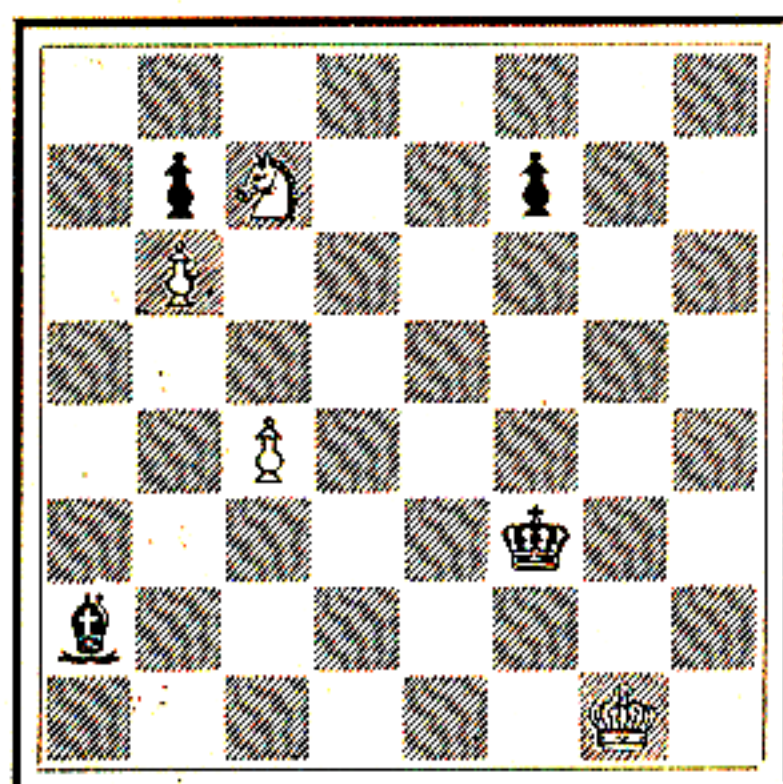
If Black had chosen the Queen file and played 7 . . . R-Q1; 8 K-B7!

8 RxR(at R) RxR

9 R-Kt7 and wins.

Above and beyond the analyst and teacher, ready to improvise a new setting for an old theme, is the great artist, capable of the highest flights of imaginative composition.

Black

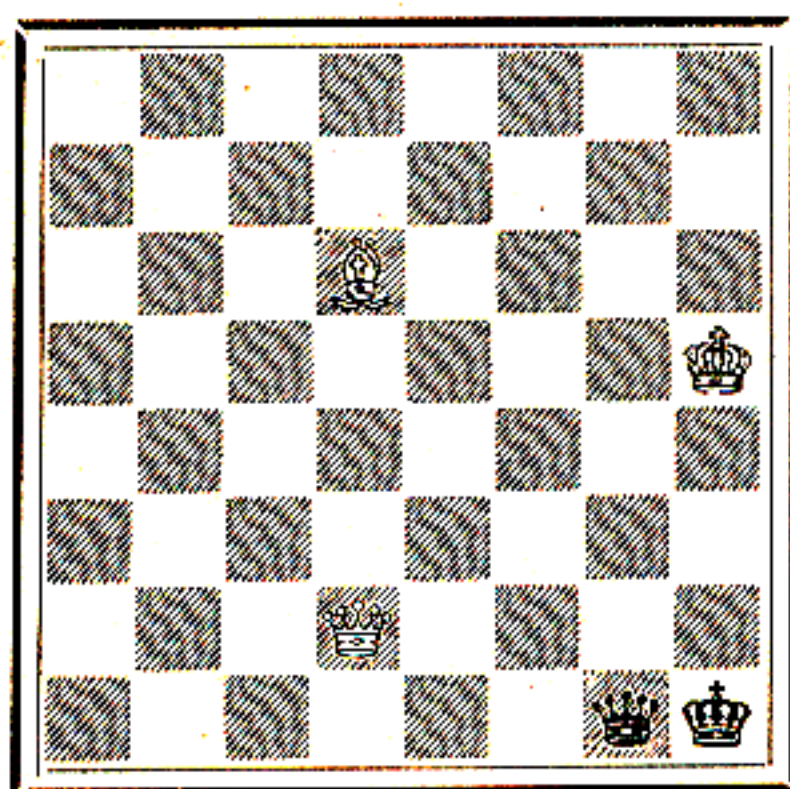


White

White to play and win.

1 P-B5	B-Kt8
2 Kt-K6!	PxKt
3 P-B6	B-K5
4 P-B7 and wins.	

Black



White

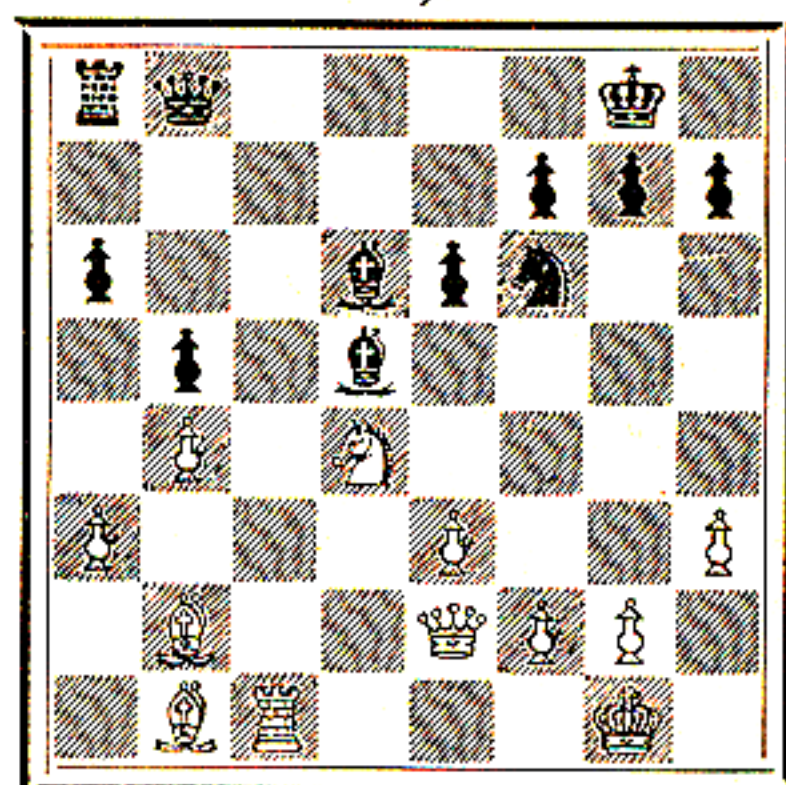
White to play and win.

1 K-R6	Q-B7!
2 Q-Q5 ch	Q-Kt7
3 Q-R5 ch	K-Kt8
4 B-B5 ch	K-B8
5 Q-Q1 mate.	

(Continued from page 131)

16 KR-Q1	Q-Kt1
17 QR-B1	P-QKt4
18 B-R2	R-B1
19 B-Kt1	RxR
20 RxR	B-Q3
21 P-R3	B-Q4

Sunyer



Lilienthal

22 Kt-B6	Q-Kt2
23 BxKt	BxKt
24 Q-Q3	PxB
25 QxB	BxP
26 Q-Kt3 ch	K-R1
27 Q-R4	P-B4
28 Q-B6 ch	K-Kt1
29 K-R2	BxP
30 Q-Kt5 ch	K-R1
31 KxB	R-KKt1
32 Q-B6 ch	R-Kt2
33 B-K4	Q-Kt1
34 R-KKt1	Resigns

Played at Barcelona

May, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Tartakower

Rey

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	P-B4
5 BPxP	KtxP
6 P-KKt3	PxP
7 KtxP	KtxKt
8 PxKt	P-K4
9 Kt-Kt5	Q-R4
10 Q-Q5	Kt-B3
11 R-QKt1	B-K3
12 Kt-Q6 ch	BxKt
13 QxKB	R-Q1
14 Q-R3	Kt-Q5!
15 Q-Kt2	B-B4
16 B-Q2	Kt-B7 ch
17 K-Q1	Kt-R6
18 Q-Kt4	Q-Q4
19 R-Kt2	QxR
Resigns.	

Played at Barcelona

May, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN

Vilardebo

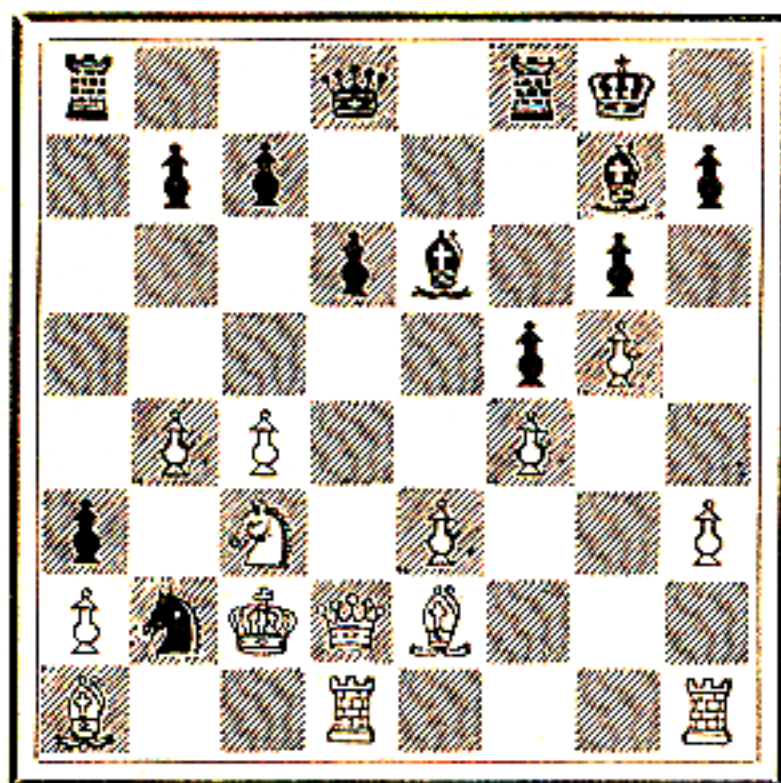
Koltanowski

White

Black

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-KKt3 |
| 3 P-K3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4 B-Q3 | P-Q3 |
| 5 P-QKt3 | O-O |
| 6 B-Kt2 | Kt-B3 |
| 7 P-B4 | P-K4 |
| 8 PxP | Kt-KKt5 |
| 9 P-KR3 | KKtxKP |
| 10 KtxKt | KtxKt |
| 11 Kt-B3 | P-QR3 |
| 12 B-K2 | B-K3 |
| 13 Q-Q2 | P-QR4 |
| 14 O-O-O | Kt-Q2 |
| 15 P-KKt4 | Kt-B4 |
| 16 P-B4 | P-R5 |
| 17 P-Kt4 | P-R6 |
| 18 B-R1 | Kt-R5 |
| 19 K-B2 | P-KB4 |
| 20 P-KKt5 | Kt-Kt7 |

Koltanowski



Vilardebo

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 21 BxKt | PxB |
| 22 KxP | P-Kt4 |
| 23 B-B3 | BxP! |
| 24 BxR | QxB |
| 25 P-R3 | P-B4! |
| 26 R-R1 | R-K1 |
| 27 KR-K1 | Q-R5 |
| 28 Q-Q1 | PxP |
| 29 QxQ | BxKt ch |

Resigns.

Played at Barcelona

May, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Spielmann

Cherta

White

Black

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-B3 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-Q3 |
| 6 B-K2 | P-KKt3 |
| 7 B-K3 | B-Kt2 |
| 8 O-O | O-O |
| 9 Kt-Kt3 | Kt-K4 |
| 10 P-KR3 | B-Q2 |
| 11 P-B4 | Kt-B3 |
| 12 Q-K1 | R-B1 |
| 13 R-Q1 | Kt-QR4 |
| 14 Q-B2 | KtxKt |
| 15 RPxKt | RxKt! |
| 16 PxR | KtxP |
| 17 Q-K1 | KBxP |

Drawn.

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BOOK REVIEW

In our last issue we gave a short review of "Amenities and Background of Chess-Play" by William E. and Edward J. Napier. This booklet has made such a profound impression upon us, however, that we feel it deserving of greater space.

We believe that every chess player should possess a copy as it contains 100 sparkling gems of chess-play culled from match and tournament play over a period of many years. Some of the games are well known to most of us—many of them will be met with for the first time—but new or old, the pleasure derived from them is so genuine, and so great, that one feels instinctively like sharing it with one's friends.

A work of art (and this surely is such) speaks for itself more forcefully than any critic's praise. We have selected two games to give our readers a taste of Napiers' "crispettes." If these samples whet your appetite, 50c will bring you 98 additional games equally worthy.

—S. S. C.

BLACKBURNE'S EQUITY

Blackburne used to say that he claimed equity in the immortality of this game for having compelled Zukertort's desperate brilliancy!

No. 7 ENGLISH

Zukertort White	Blackburne Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3
2 P-K3	Kt-KB3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
4 B-K2	B-Kt2
5 O-O	P-Q4
6 P-Q4	B-Q3
7 Kt-B3	O-O
8 P-QKt3	QKt-Q2
9 B-Kt2	Q-K2
10 Kt-QKt5	Kt-K5
11 KtxB	PxKt
12 Kt-Q2	QKt-B3
13 P-B3	KtxKt
14 QxKt	PxP
15 BxP	P-Q4

16 B-Q3	KR-B1
17 QR-K1	R-B2
18 P-K4	QR-QB1
19 P-K5	Kt-K1
20 P-B4	P-Kt3 (A)
21 R-K3!	P-B4
22 PxP e.p.	KtxP?
23 P-B5!	Kt-K5
24 BxKt	PxB
25 PxKtP	R-B7
26 PxP ch	K-R1
27 P-Q5 ch	P-K4
28 Q-Kt4!!	R(B)-B4
29 R-B8 ch	KxP
30 QxP ch	K-Kt2
31 BxP ch	KxR
32 B-Kt7 ch	K-Kt1
33 QxQ	Resigns

(A) P-B4 at once promises more: but it is fortunate that some routine device did not cheat posterity of this gorgeous finish. If at 28 the Queen is accepted, mate ensues in seven. If possible, the 29th is a prettier thing than the 28th; and the crisp 32nd, a tail-feather to match the other plumage.

No. 29

"QUICKLY TO BE BRIEF!"

Among the finest examples of a lightning-quick sense of chess is this beautiful game which came to pass at ten second time-limit!

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Won by Oscar Tenner

1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4
5 PxP	Kt-QR4
6 P-K3	P-KR3
7 Kt-KB3	P-KB5
8 Q-K2	KtxB
9 PxKt	B-QB4
10 KKt-Q2	O-O
11 O-O	B-KKt5
12 Q-K1	Q-Q2
13 Kt-Kt3	B-B6
14 B-B4	Q-Kt5
15 B-Kt3	Kt-R4
16 KtxB	Kt-B5
17 KtxKP	Q-R6
Resigns.	

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

Owing to the change in the publishing time of the C. R. the August number is going to press during the middle of July, rendering thereby the issuing of the ladder (for problems 151-162) impossible, because the closing date for the solutions of these problems was set to July 27th. The ladder, with its solutions and comments, is therefore transferred to the next number. This is a blessing in disguise as it allows us space for several overdue articles.

As we have two Honor Problems in this number but only one can receive the Honor Diagram in the September issue, I am giving one prize and Honor Diagram award, now, in the August issue, despite the fact that only a portion of the votes are accorded. However, the 5 mover by Bill Beers has received already so many votes that its selection by the solvers *cannot* be doubted, while the choice of the second Honor Problem is still undetermined.

Congratulations, Bill Beers!

The solving family will be pleased to learn that the space for the Problem Department of the C. R. has been increased sufficiently to permit the publishing of at least ONE, and perhaps two articles every month hereafter. Kindly express your wishes again as to the fare your appetite desires. As always I shall be glad to respect the requests of the majority.

There are still a good many readers that fail to vote. Why not make the selection of the prize problem more definite by regularly adding your personal vote?

Several correspondents are very bitter about the strict manner in which I adhere to the Closing Date for solutions. To these gentlemen I say that the overwhelming majority not only approve of my attempt to introduce system into a loose method, but that I am constantly encouraged by that majority NOT to yield to the tardy. Thus I would ask you, please, not to ask for extra time which I cannot grant (except to foreign solvers). The time allowed for solving a dozen problems is ample, even for beginners.

The list of votes will no longer be published, granting us half a page for better material. Since I have given opportunity to everyone to observe *how* I select the prize problem, I believe you will trust your Editor to continue without your inspection.

Incidentally, the Problem Department will now be able to accept occasional articles written by the patrons of the Department. The conditions are:

1. Write on one side of the paper only, in ink, legibly and clearly.

2. The Editor is to decide on their suitability and his decision is final.

3. No article submitted should exceed two printed pages in length.

4. Postage must be enclosed for the return of all contributions.

5. Neither the C. R. nor the Problem Department accepts, *under any conditions*, responsibility for contributions. You send them at your own risk, and if they are lost you have no redress. Keep a copy.

6. Do not send articles foreign to the PROBLEM DEPARTMENT, e. g., matter dealing with games.

Closing date for solutions to Problems 163-174 inclusive is August 31, 1934.

Appraising Chess Problems

II.

The first article under this caption was responsible for quite an influx of letters. That the majority of these sustained my viewpoint was gratifying to me, but that some, with an astounding interest for details, asked questions, pleased me even more. Of course, a few objected to any contemplated changes, without stating why. Well, that is all right too. Some of us never accept anything new, not even a new twenty dollar bill.

One of the correspondents, a man (or a woman?) who evidently does his own thinking, broached an interesting point. Says he: "I fully agree with your opinions regarding the irrational dependency of the chess problem on board rules; still, I am curious to learn if there is a positive, I might say, an ideological reason why a rook or bishop may be employed in a problem, despite the fact that such piece is ruled immovable in the game."

I believe we have at least two such reasons.

According to the general run of the world, that which is not forbidden is allowed. While there are plenty of books recording the laws of the game of chess, there exists, to my knowledge, nary a one that regulates the problem. Even if there

should be one, it is unknown and, hence, unaccepted by the great problem experts. All we have at present is a conventional modus, based on the unfortunate fact that the game anteceded the problem and therefore imposes on the latter its laws. As a "problem law" is nowhere in force, this modus is in the nature of an *unwritten* law, which for all its sentimental appeal to some folks, possesses absolutely no legal standing. Hence, I repeat, what is not forbidden is allowed.

A second reason can quickly be established by ocular demonstration.

To play a game you are compelled to use 32 chess pieces; to arrange them in a definite, prescribed manner on the board; to secure a partner; to alternate with him when you move; to respect numerous rules that guide the continuity of your play right to the very finale. In serious encounters even your time is restricted.

Now focus your attention on the problemist who intends to compose a problem, say a 7 piece miniature, and who does not yet even know what pieces he shall require.

Must he place all of the 32 pieces on the board? Call for a partner and let him decide alternately what to use? Is there a time limit to the composer's activity other than what he sets himself? Can over-the-board play by two people produce a sound and sensible problem that expresses one composer's idea?

Instead the problem expert selects the pieces he requires; he changes them constantly until his idea is illustrated; he places them where he wants them; he decides arbitrarily how many moves shall lead to the mate; he shifts the entire position if that be helpful.

Now all of these actions, though strictly against game rules, go unchallenged; but let him dare to employ a bishop that the very same game rules declare to be immovable, and the "public" rises as one man in horror and anguish and decrees the only fit penalty for the impudent law-breaker: Throw him and his makeshift to the lions!

Suppose you committed a sociable little murder or two. The world knows you are guilty, yet, unless the *Commonwealth* can prove you guilty, you go scot-free. However, should you rashly attempt to employ Castling or En Passant features in a problem, without *you proving* its (to you) worthless game legality, you and your miserable fizzle of a problem are condemned to Hades.—Nice logic, is it not?

That ought to do for an ideological reason, methinks.

And now let me return to the subject proper, the right way to appraise a problem. In sub-

mitting "my system" I wish to announce that I harbor not the slightest wish to offer it as a ukase, law, rule, tenet, code or obligation of any sort. I merely relate my personal method. Should you like it, help yourself to any portion thereof. On the other hand, if it does not meet with your approval, ignore it and reject it. You know the U. S. A. is still a free country even if rugged individualism is being detoured to make the high roads safe for the forgotten man.

I have always regarded the task of judging the work of other men as both formidable and responsible. I never forget that some of the authors, whose efforts I am chosen to classify, are probably my superiors in craftsmanship, ability, and intellectual acumen, if not in experience. Therefore, I repeat, I consider the judging of Tourney contributions an important and responsible job.

How did I arrive at my system? By careful study of all the essential features of a problem; by comparison of the methods used by other judges with my own conceptions; by employing the measure of "problem sense" that I collected laboriously during many years of tutelage by great teachers.

I search in a chess problem for five essential qualities. These are, in the order of their merit:

1. Problem Idea (Theme).
2. Construction.
3. Beauty.
4. Strategy.
5. Originality.

Each one of these "Essentials" I decide in the manner indicated at the bottom of this page.

Of course, some of these "requirements" overlap; some are of greater importance than others; some may be absent or, on the contrary, dominate the problem. But by means of the addition of a little problem sense and guided by honesty and experience, I found this system to work excellently, especially with the aid of a point scale based on each quality.

As I stated above, I offer my system for what it may be worth to you. I have been successful with it. If some of you care to adopt it, I prognosticate success for you, even while I grant that you may be quite as successful a judge with any other system you select or compile for yourself.

Just one final warning. Do not indulge in two weaknesses. Don't overestimate the type of problems that appeal to your personal taste. Don't adhere too rigidly to any system, but temper the outcome with a dose of problem sense.

Your reactions to this article will be of interest to me.

1. Theme	2. Construction	3. Beauty	4. Strategy	5. Originality
a. Idea	a. Economy	a. Purity	a. Intricacy	a. Imagination
b. Task (if any)	b. Efficiency of pieces	b. Artistry	b. Brilliancy	b. Novelty of manipulations
c. Variety	c. Defensive strength	c. Symmetry	c. Stage work	c. Oddity of mates
d. Difficulty	d. Use of pawns	d. Airiness	d. Spectacular mates	d. Deception of appearance
e. Threat (if any)	e. Technique	e. Neatness	e. Snap	e. Atmosphere
f. Key		f. Unity	f. Cooperation of pieces	
g. Duals		g. Echo Play	g. Pins	
h. Tries		h. Model mates	h. Crosschecks	

Who's Who in Problemdom

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

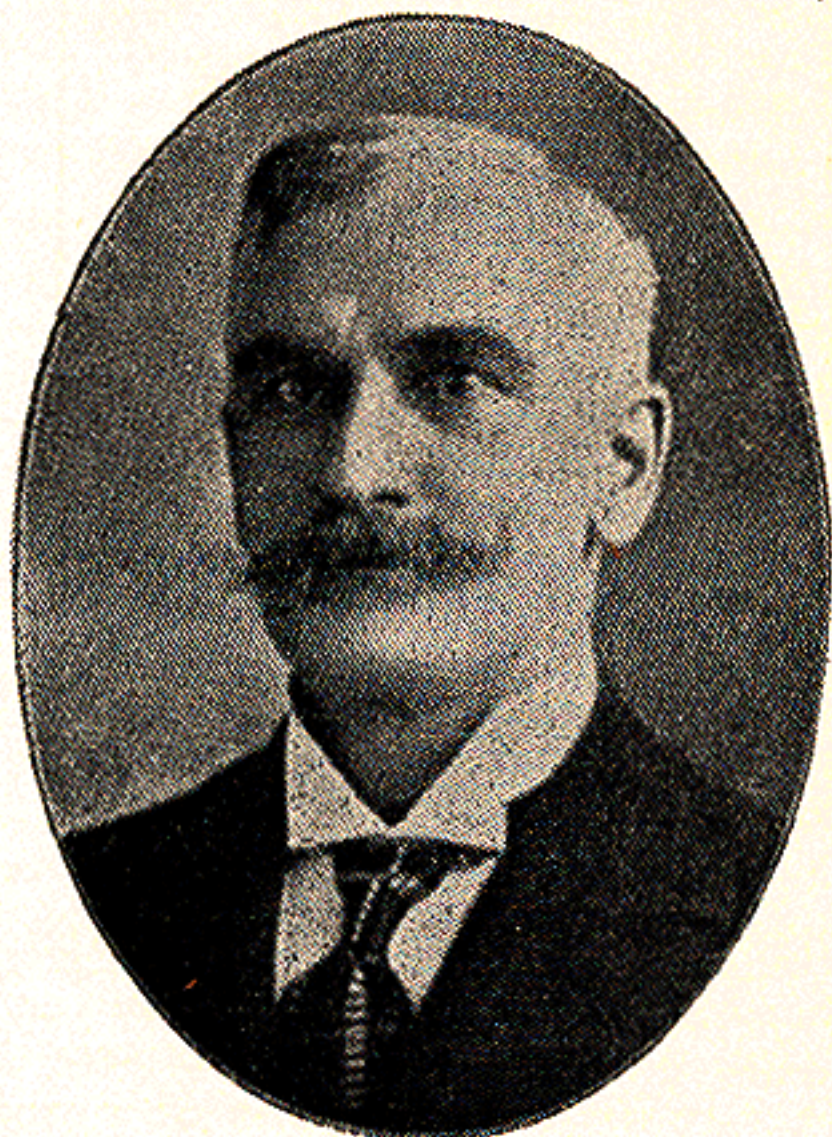
William Shinkman

Shinkman was born on December 25, 1847, in Reichenberg, a town in what then was known as Bohemia, a component part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. At the age of seven he was brought to the U. S. A. by his folks, who settled in Grand Rapids, Mich. Shinkman is thus virtually an American composer. His problem composing activity covers 60 years, though it is true that he composed but little during the last 6 or 8 years of his life. Suffering from a painful ailment he died last year at the fine old age of 86.

There are two important Shinkman problem collections before the public. One, issued by Max Weiss in 1903, in Germany, comprises 240 diagrams. The other, more pretentious and comprehensive, was published in this country in 1929 by the one and only Alain Campbell White who distributed it as one of his annual "red coated" Christmas gifts. Under the caption "The Golden Argosy," it presents about 600 of Shinkman's best creations. The total number of published Shinkman problems approaches the staggering figure of 4,000.

Shinkman was and will forever be known by the honor title "The Wizard of Grand Rapids" and no monicker ever revealed a greater truth. I do not possess an accurate record of the number of prizes, rewards, ecomiums and honorable mentions Shinkman was accorded but I can authentically state that the grand total would fill many pages. I truly doubt that any other composer ever attained so many successes in so many countries.

It is always a precarious and thankless undertaking to select from a galaxy of stars a particular one with the outspoken claim that it shines brighter than the rest. Opposition, however unsupported by fact, is certain to manifest itself, if for no other than the so-called "patriotic" reasons. Mindful of these consequences, though I am, I yet do not hesitate to pronounce Shinkman the foremost composer of chess problems that ever lived. In my opinion shared by countless others, he surpassed



WM. A. SHINKMAN
1847 - 1933

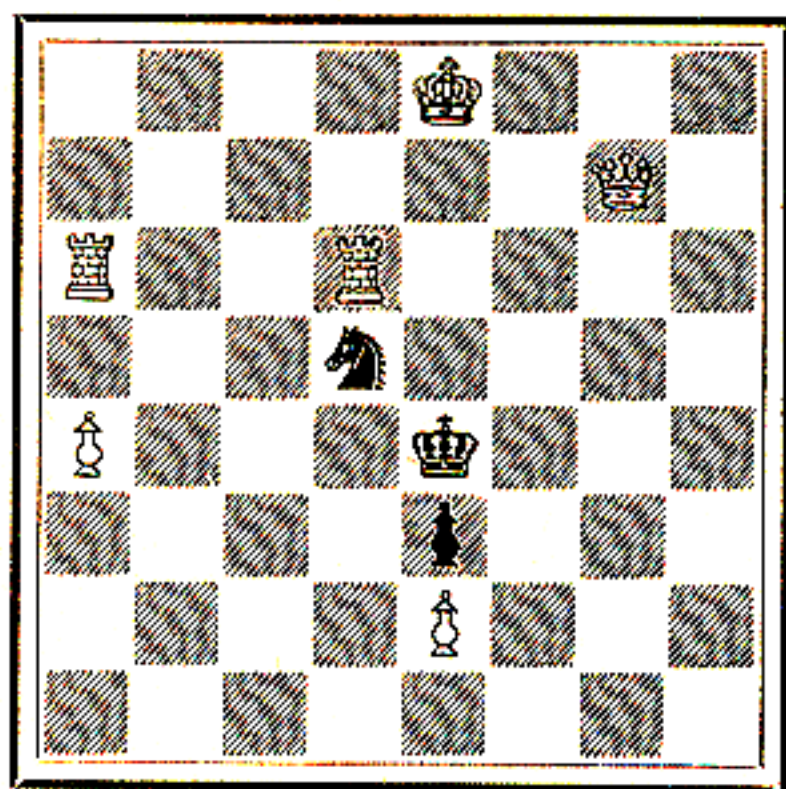
Loyd, Cook (my own beloved teacher!), Carpenter, Pauly, and Dobrusky, to name but a few of the best known experts.

Here is how I substantiate this claim.

Select specimens of the finest work produced by, say, a score of the "admittedly greatest" problem composers, past or present. Analyze, examine these achievements with scrupulous care, so as not to miss any praiseworthy feature; then, (*sine ira et studio*), compare them with the corresponding creations of Shinkman. No matter *what* the type, form, style or manner of these problems may be; no matter what *your* individual inclinations are, in the Shinkman treasure trove you will find the counterpart of every specimen you selected from the above score of masters, not merely of equal merit and glory, but, quite frequently, of still superior texture and fabric.

The strategy of Loyd? The wealth of ideas of Cook? Carpenter's daintiness? The beauty charm of Murray Marble? Havel's scintillating models? Dr. Dobb's world famous echo play? The depth and loftiness of Otto Wurzburg's masterpieces? The intricacy and variety of

WILLIAM A. SHINKMAN
Grand Rapids
Tiffin Tribune—1905
Black



White
Mate in 3 moves.
Ra5

Wolfgang Pauly? The incomparable genius in fairy garb of Dawson? The mathematical terseness of Kipping?—Stop and peer into the collections of problems conjured into reality by the Titan Shinkman and, lo! is there any single one of the outstanding features just paraded before you absent?

Shinkman's versatility, his universality, is so overwhelming, so overpowering that the very thought of argument is obliterated. And yet, what master of the problem art succeeded to a greater degree in impregnating his work with the indelible stamp of his individualistic personality than the Wizard of Grand Rapids? I believe I am concentrating the opinions of the chess world when I express my own opinion in just three words: *Shinkman's Problems Speak!*

That is the reason why I accord to Shinkman the imperial purple and why I call him "The Beethoven of the Problem Art."

The Wizard is gone! The mortal clay has returned to the glebes of Mother Earth. But the immortal Shinkman soul lives forever and anon. For so long as the very term "chess problem" will be uttered by human lips, so long as the bosom of mankind will thrill in response to beauty and charm, that long, like a reverberating, thousand-fold echo, like an undying melody of intoxicating sweetness, the name of William Shinkman will resound

through the boundless realms of Caissaland.

Nor am I satisfied to merely eulogize. A greater purpose animates these humble paragraphs, an almost sacred aim. I hope with all my heart that these lines may, in a measure, be instrumental in kindling love and veneration in the souls of the adolescent composers of chess problems for the illustrious Grandmaster who did so much to elevate chess puzzles to the rank of art creations. To engrave the picture of the Wizard of Grand Rapids in the hearts of the "problem masters of tomorrow," what nobler tribute is there to William Shinkman? What firmer and more lasting monument to Problemism is there that we can erect in his honor!

Problemists of the world, doff your hats in respect and admiration—for William Shinkman.

Correspondence

Bill Beers—Please, please, Bill! You inundate me with problems. I cannot print only your work. Some problems you sent for the third time. If you submit these problems to other chess editors also they will be no good to me. Keep tabs on what you contributed to The C. R. and send no more for a while.

L. Tanassy—I regret that I cannot credit late solutions any longer except for foreign solvers. The time allowed for a dozen problems is ample. Goose-eggs are entered in the ladder ONLY for wrong solutions. Points are subtracted one each for wrong claims of cooks.

W. Vanwinkle—Thanks for your lovely letter. I need men like you. Shake, my friend, you are a prince.

G. Mott-Smith—I am afraid I shall have to return your batch of fairies. Not only are they much too lengthy and difficult for our family, but you are not adhering to the laws laid down by the International Federation of Problemists, since you adopt your own "conventions." That would create chaos. I shall be glad to accept the other fairy problems you mentioned, provided they conform to the existing rules.

R. Prytz, Copenhagen—I did not receive any problems bearing your name. Will be delighted to accept a duplicate.

O. A. Holt—Thank you for your generous letter and the Aarhus problem. Your own creation (a peach!) I shall return soon with my opinion outlined in detail. Please have a little patience, I am flooded with correspondence.

Dr. G. Dobbs—Your request is altogether reasonable, old pal, but I have been compelled to act as I did because I had a dearth of good 2 movers. Will now select more carefully. Letter follows.

G. Hotchkiss—So it's "Garcy" and not "Grace." I stand corrected with an apologizing beaver in hand. Your request will be granted—later.

G. Emery—I appreciate your friendly letter. You are becoming quite a solver and your criticisms are hitting the nail on the head.

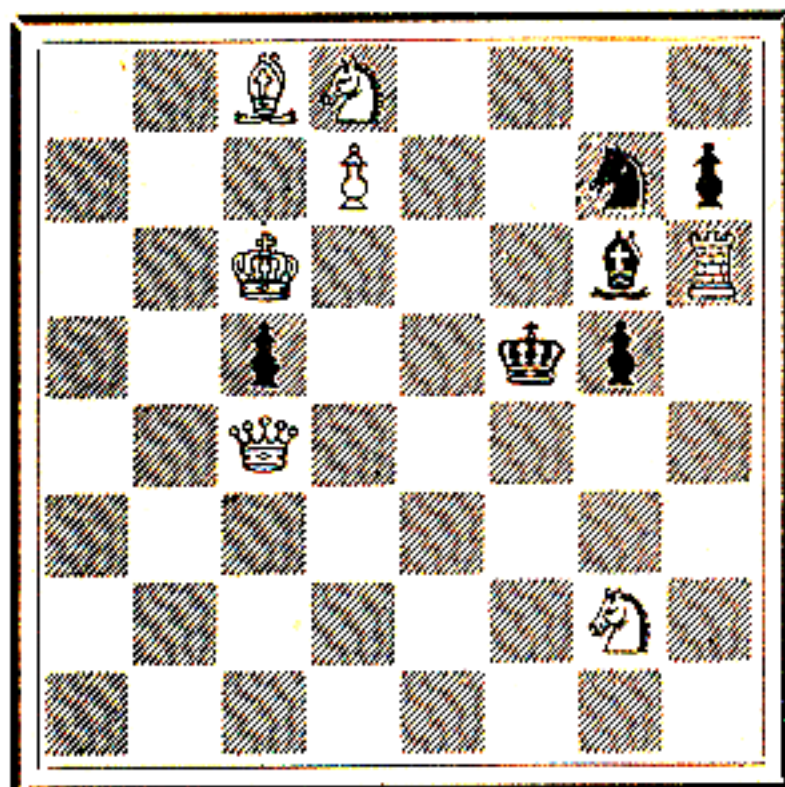
Wm. Patz—Welcome to the family. There is plenty of room for men like you.

R. Cheney—Thanks for the "minnie." Dacapo! Bis!

George F. Berry—You send me, as July 6, solutions to problems which have been published so long ago that I have already destroyed those records. Be reasonable, my friend. What would happen to the C. R. were I to allow such conditions?

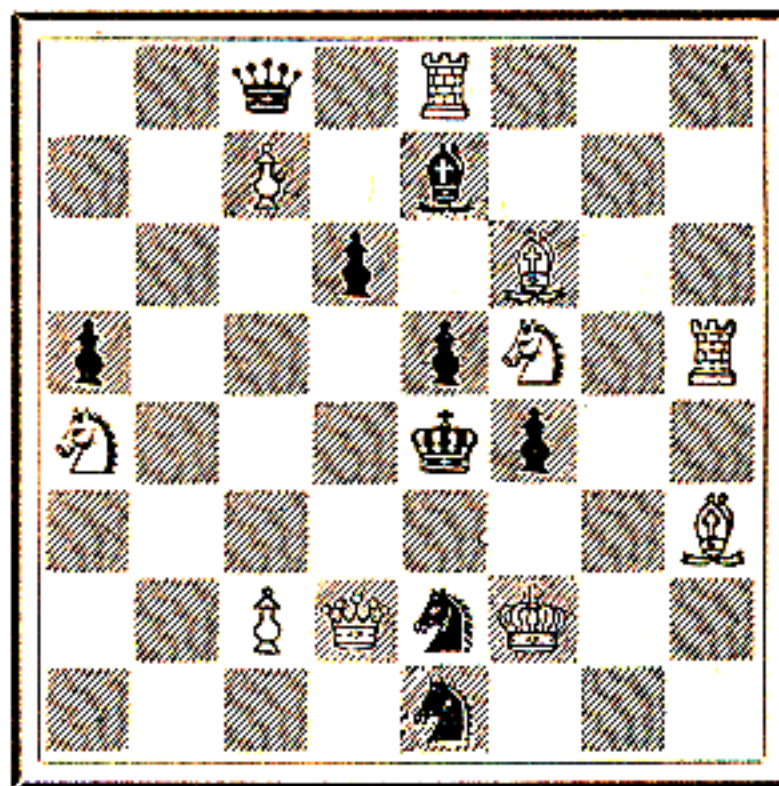
A. J. Bastine—You are 88 years old and still solve excellently! That causes me to call out: Banzai! I am tickled to have you in the family. I am "a bit strict" about running the Dept.? Of course. Don't you like it? It keeps things running smoothly.

No. 175
(Original)
HAROLD THAYER
Portland, Ore.



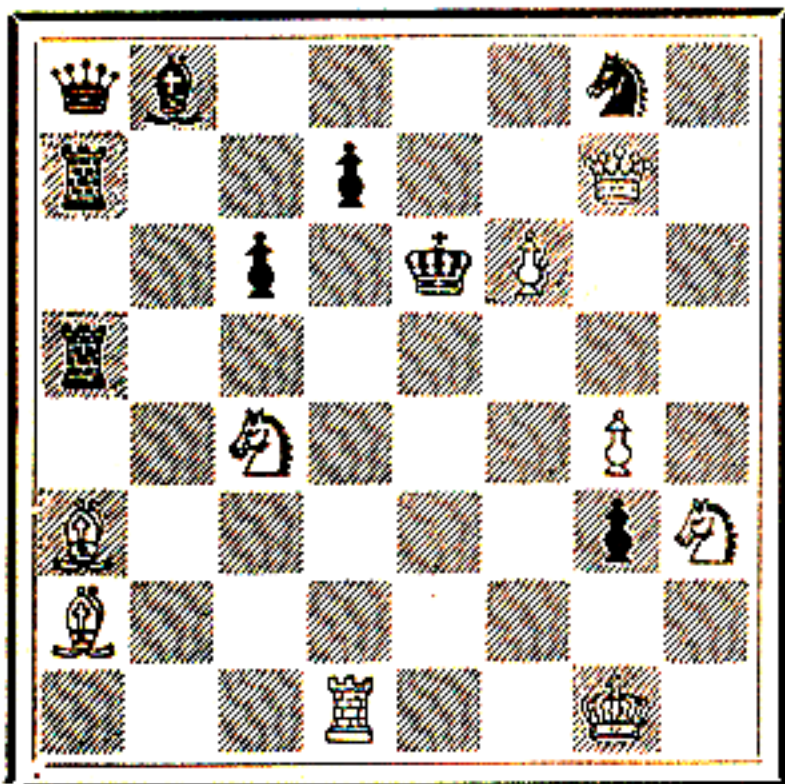
Mate in 2 moves.

No. 176
(Original)
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



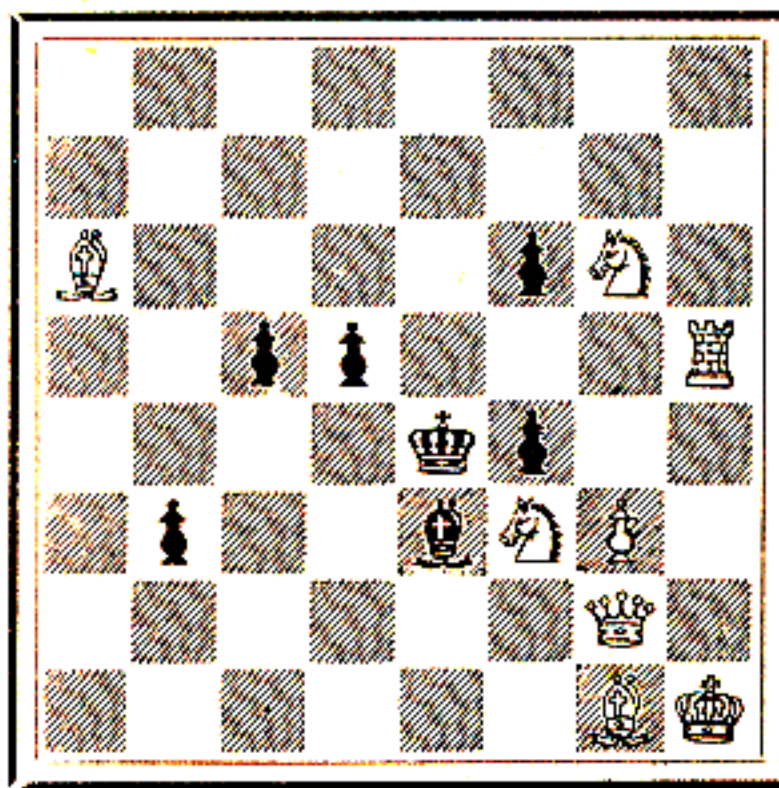
Mate in 2 moves.

No. 177
(Original)
D. C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



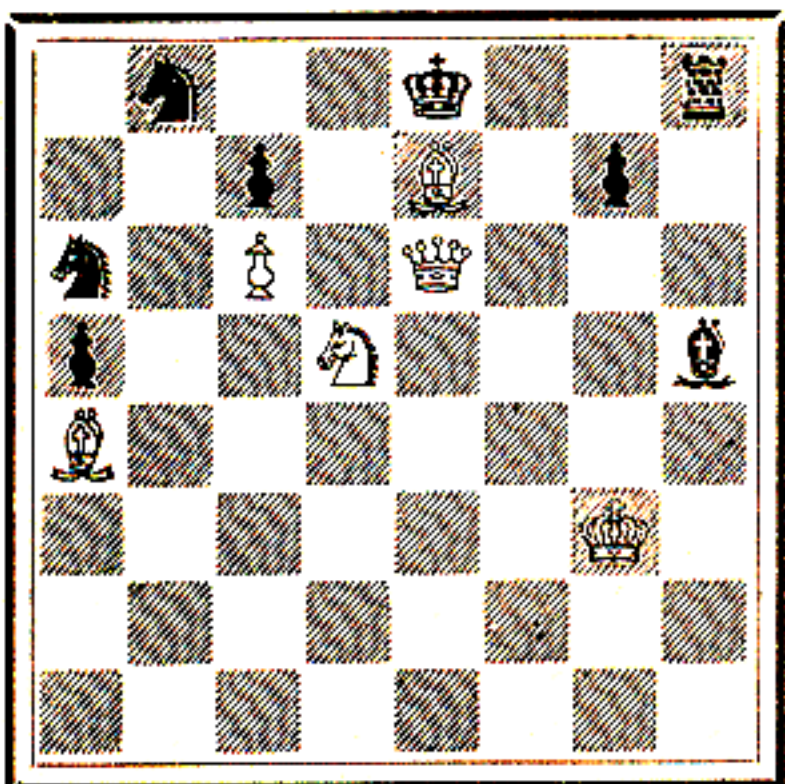
Mate in 2 moves.

No. 178
(Original)
G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



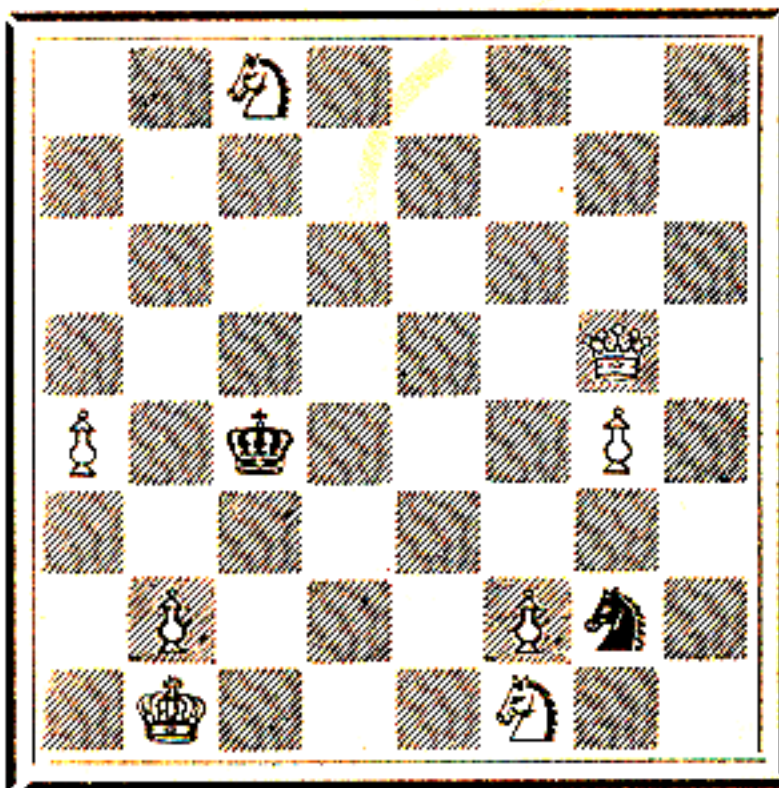
Mate in 2 moves.

No. 179
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



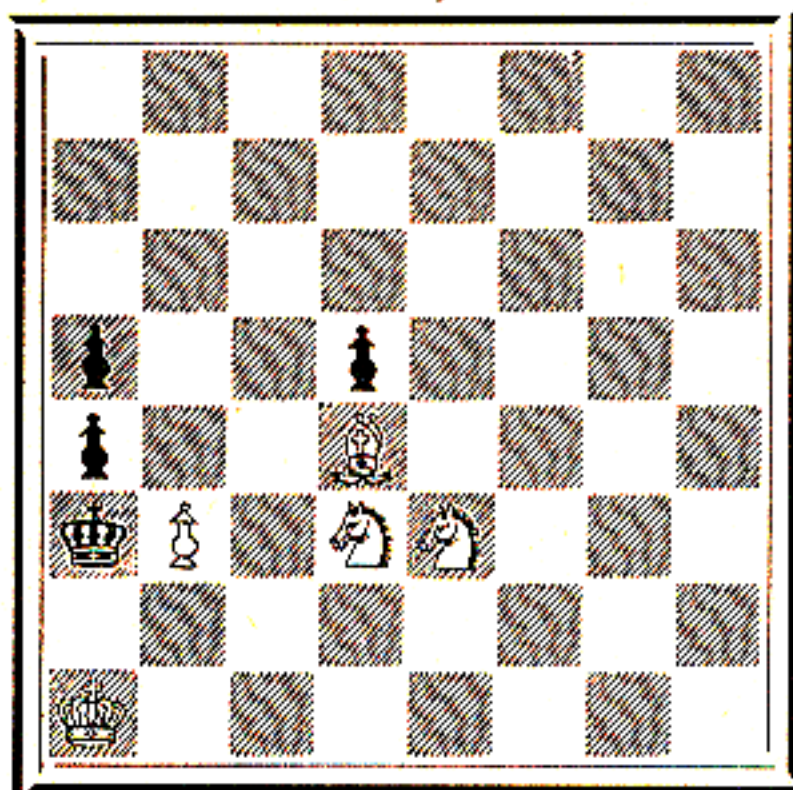
Mate in 2 moves.

No. 180
(Original)
THEODORE C. WENZL
Irvington, N. J.



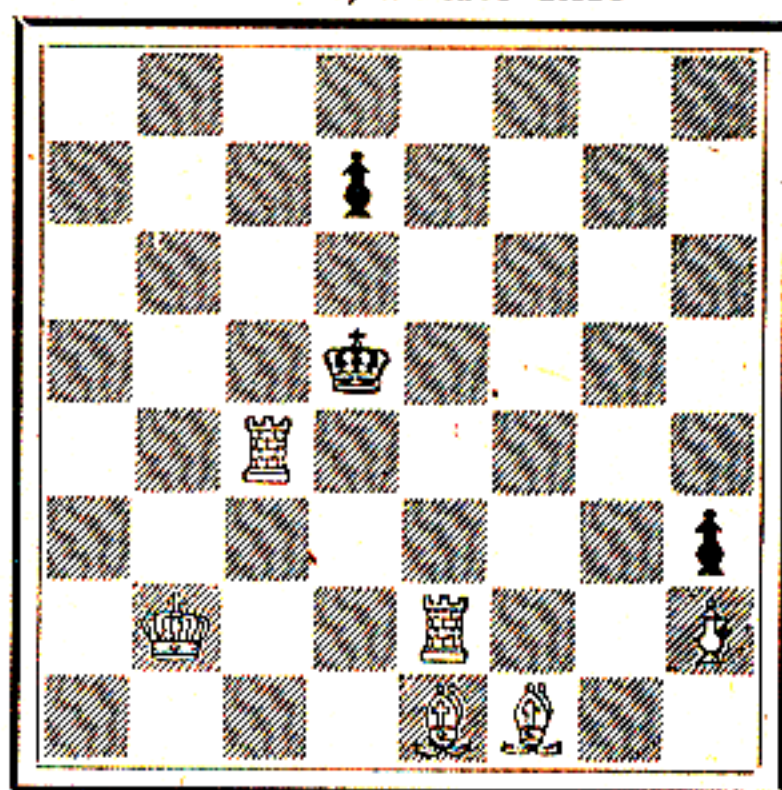
Mate in 3 moves.

No. 181
(Original)
MAURICE LEYSENS
Cleveland, Ohio



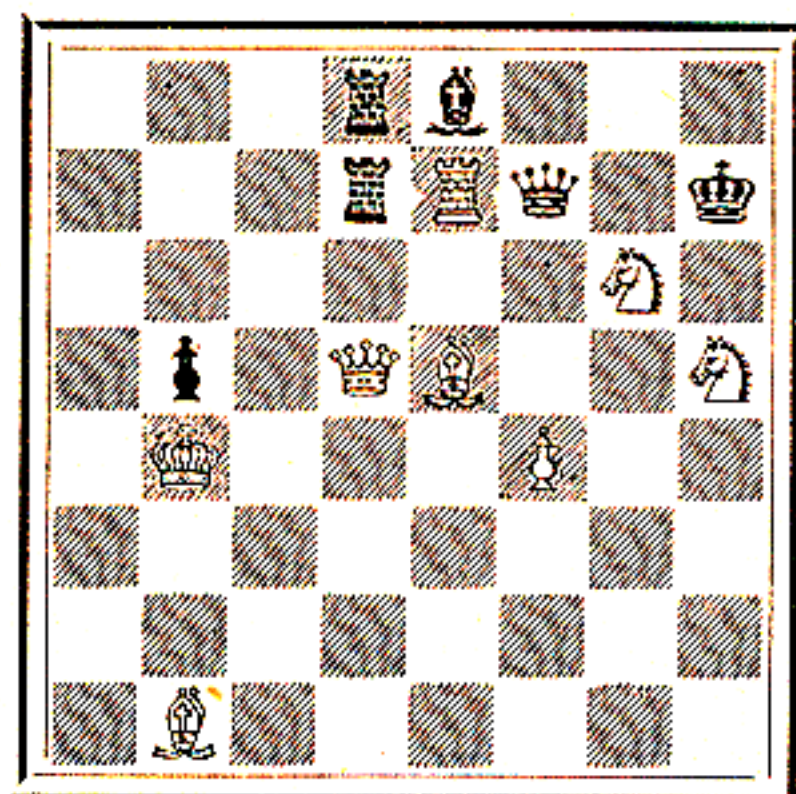
Mate in 3 moves.

No. 182
(Original)
M. R. CANCIO, Jr.
Santurce, Puerto Rico



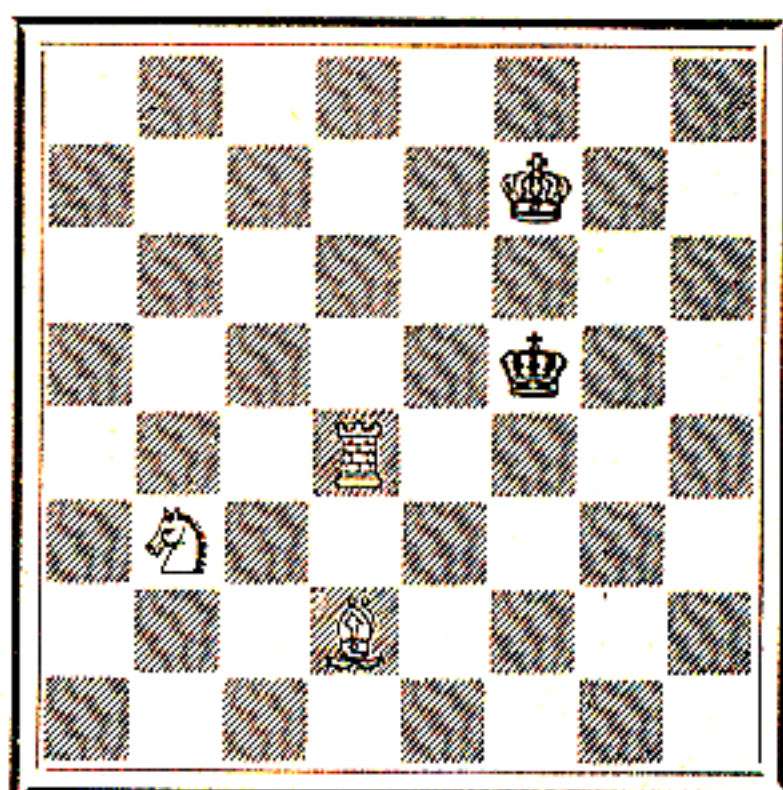
Mate in 3 moves.

No. 183
(Original)
O. H. LUDLOW



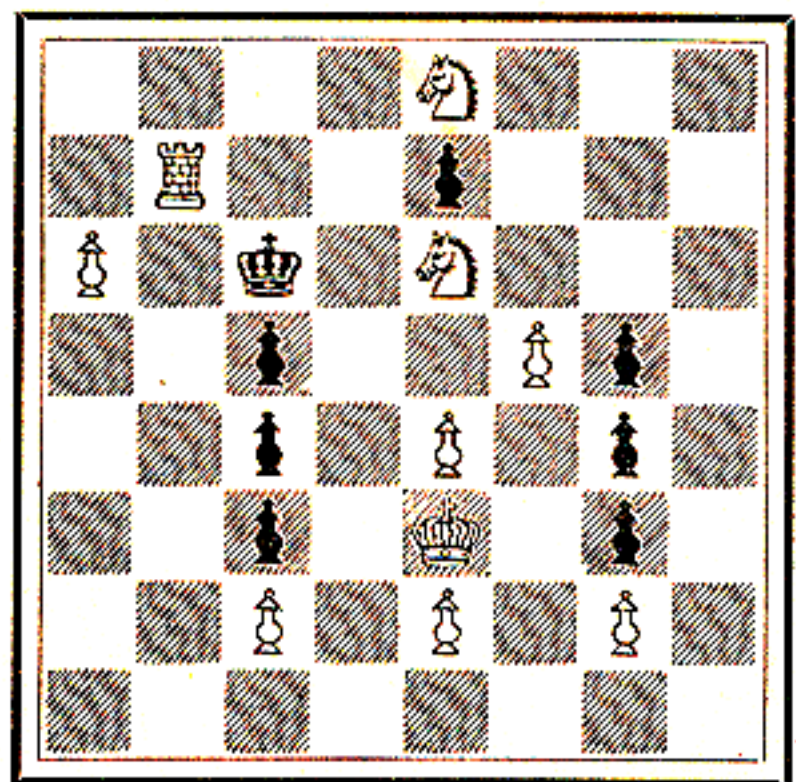
Mate in 3 moves.

No. 184
(Original)
CARLOS JIMENO, Jr.
Mexico



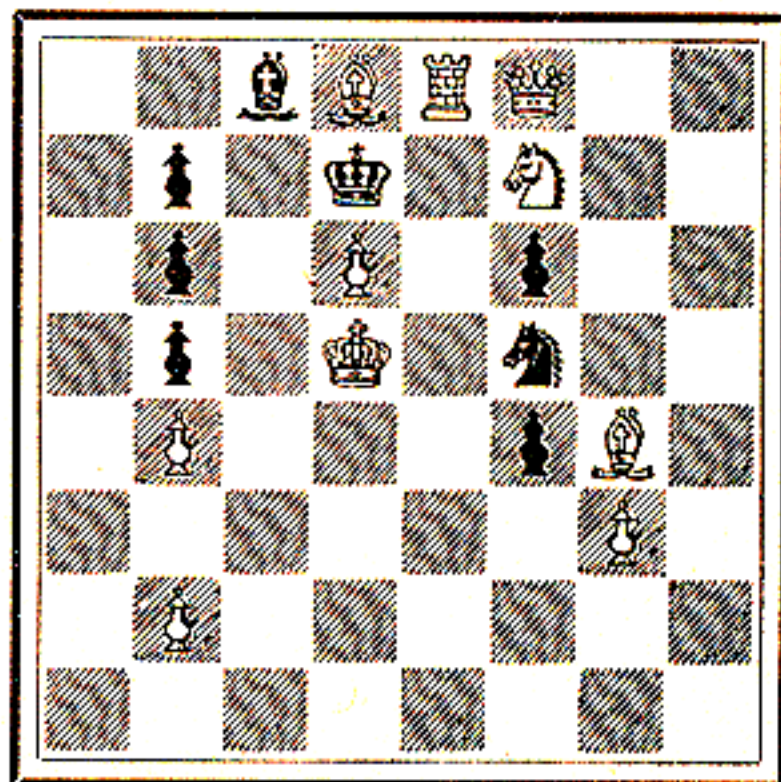
Mate in 4 moves.

No. 185
(Original)
EUGENE McCARTHY
Rochester, N. Y.



Selfmate in 4 moves.

No. 186
(Original)
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.



Selfmate in 4 moves.
How many solutions?

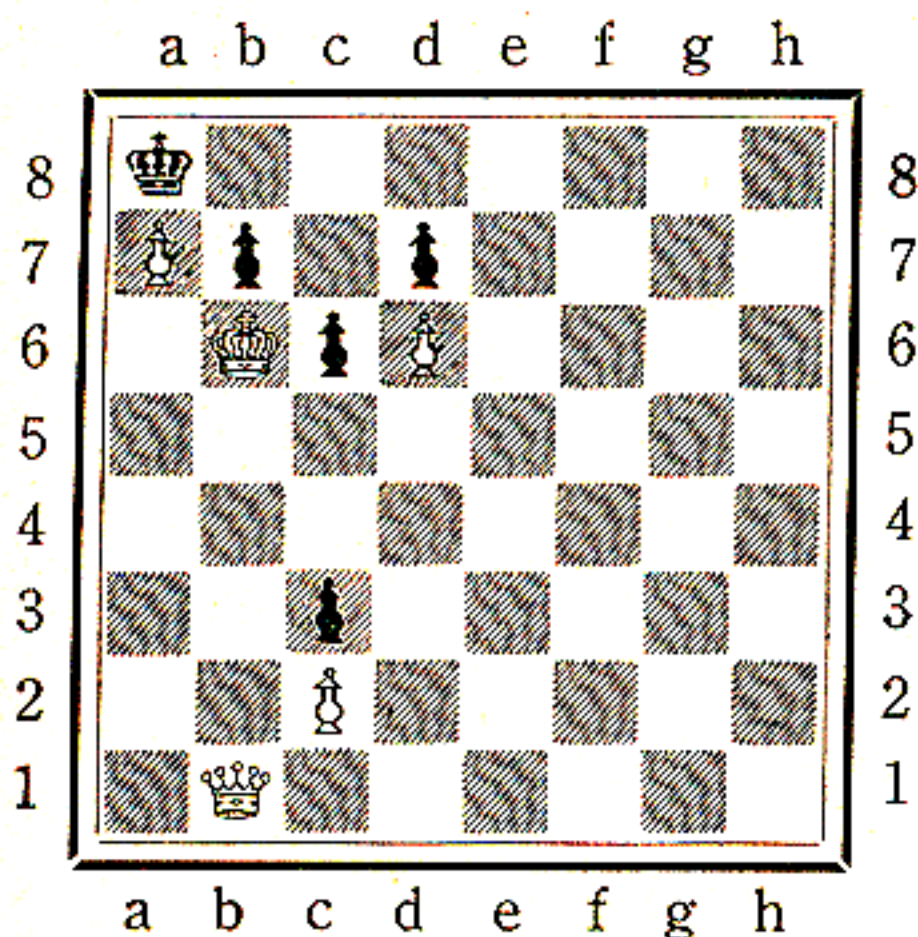
Solutions to These Problems Must Be Received by September 4, 1934

Fairy Chess

II.

Today the second problem in our "Get acquainted with Fairy Chess" demonstration is offered, a specimen of Group II, the fascinating "Conditionals." This group is so tremendously large and manifold and, comprising a thousand and one divergent types, is so confusing to the uninitiated mind that, mindful of the fact that I am dealing with numerous beginners, I thought it proper to begin with a very simple illustration. Thus I chose a specimen of the so-called "Demotion" problem. In this type, like in any other, fairy pieces might be used, but I present today only orthodox men. Every piece moves in its accustomed manner. The sole condition that differentiates our problem from the regular kind is: Every piece (except Kings and Pawns) is, as soon as it has completed a move, demoted to the next lower rank, the Queen becoming a rook, the rook a bishop, the bishop a knight, the knight a pawn.

Composed for the C. R. by
MAXWELL BUKOFZER



Demotion mate in 4 moves.

In our problem, composed especially to suit beginners, we notice that there is only one piece, a white queen, present. But as the problem is a 4 mover it is evident that, on the fourth or mating move, the erstwhile queen will be only a pawn. Therefore we must look for a spot on the diagram where a pawn can administer mate. Obviously b7 is the only spot on which to mate the immovable black king.

We know that the mating must be done at b7, but *how* is it accomplished?

We see that Black has but one movable pawn that can make two successive strides. However,

in a 4 mover Black must move three times. To afford Black the opportunity for a third move the pawn c3 must disappear, which points directly to the key move. Therefore the *modus operandi* is:

1. Qb3=R, c5
2. Rxc3=B, c4
3. Ba5=S, c3
4. Sxb7=P mate.

Too simple? Nay, my friends, this *type* problem is not so easy. The sample shows merely that I deliberately eliminated difficulty in order to allow you to familiarize yourselves with the idea of Demoting. You will, later on, run across plenty of problems that will make you "sweat," when you have King's flights to contend with and when both sides have pieces that move and demote with each move.

This problem should teach you just one thing you must *never* forget or omit. Replace every demoted piece *at once* with the newly made piece, or else you will become utterly confused and discover scores of non-existing cooks and duals.

Please report to me what you think of the "Demoter."

In the next issue we shall inspect a representative of Group III, which is a Conditional *with* Fairy Pieces.

For those who missed the first problem I wish to announce that these demonstration problems are not "essential" for the beginners. They are merely introductions. When, subsequently, the same type problem is presented, sufficient explanation will accompany each problem to afford the beginner a chance to fully understand what he is to do in order to solve correctly.

I would like to append a few words of personal sentiment. Already I have received two letters of protest. This I expected, of course. No mortal man ever existed that could please everybody. So far as I am concerned I shall not ever attempt that impossible task. But I wish to impress on all prospective critics this sound maxim. If you do not approve and state your reasons constructively I shall do all in my power to show you *Why* I do pioneer work for Fairy Chess in America. However, if you merely censure from lack of understanding or in the unreasonable manner employed by a close relation of the horse, let me tell you right here that such arguments of sickly sentimentality prove absolutely nothing save your own lack of broadmindedness. Therefore I have resolved, a priori, not to reply to any abuse and vituperation. Save yourself the trouble of writing it. I repeat, sensible criticism, however adverse, is welcome, so long as it is sincere and clothed in decent language.

I trust this plain statement will indicate where I stand and serve to keep the atmosphere clean and wholesome.

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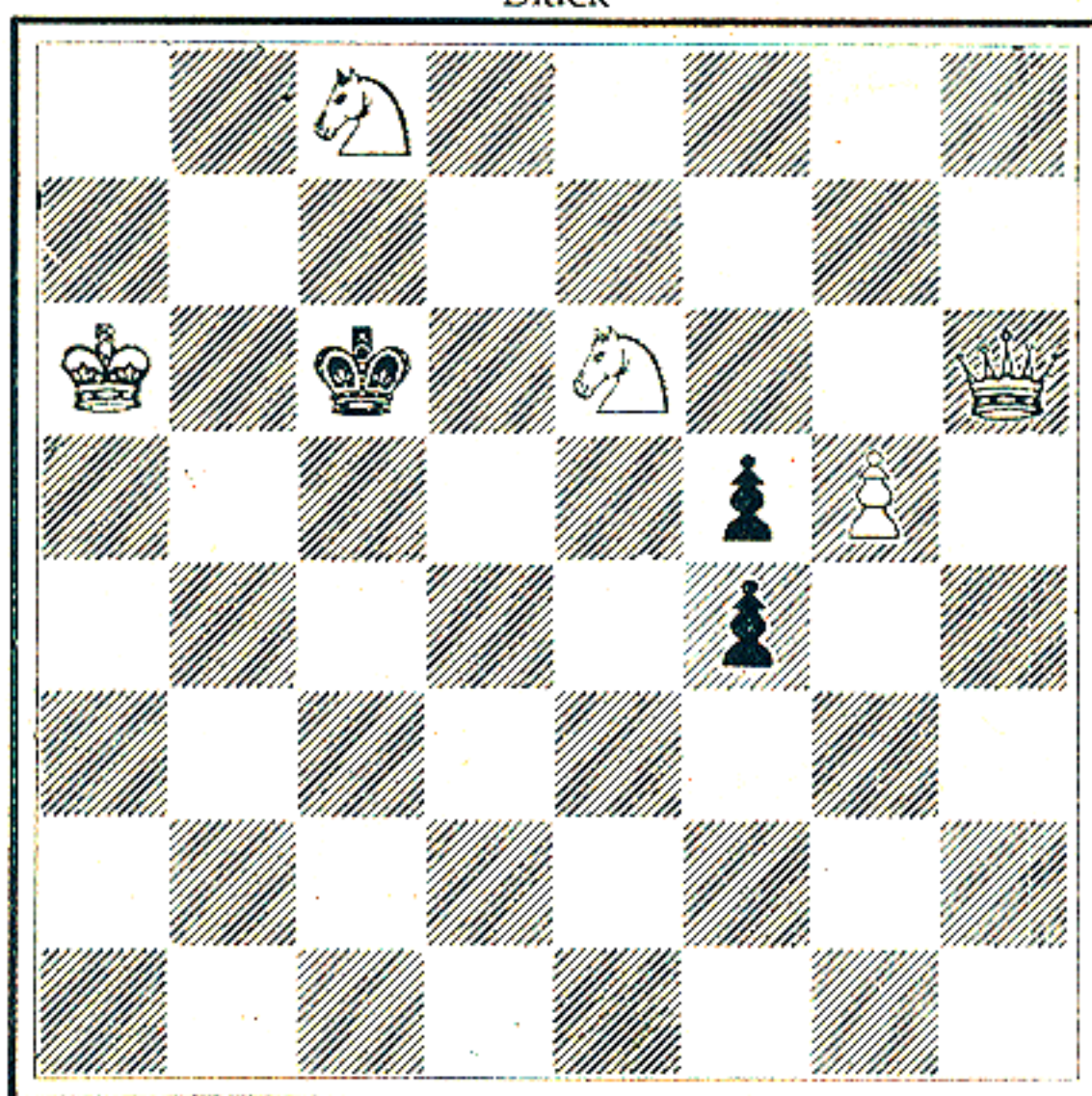
The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PROBLEM FOR JULY, 1934

WILBUR VANWINKLE

Endicott, N. Y.

Black



White

WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

IN THIS ISSUE

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THE LESSON THAT FAILED	-	-	-	-	-	-	MAXWELL BUKOFZER

September, 1934

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S. S. COHEN, *Managing Editor*

FRED REINFELD, *Associate Editor*

BARNIE F. WINKELMAN, *Associate Editor*

MAXWELL BUKOFZER, *Problem Editor*

BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

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The Editor's Castle

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The programs will be interesting to the tyro as well as the expert. After you have heard the first broadcast write us about your reactions. We welcome constructive criticism. Address: Chess Chatter, Station WHN, B'way and 45th St., New York City.

* * *

A Gallery of Grandmasters

Beginning with the October issue of THE CHESS REVIEW we intend to run a series of sketches of the grandmasters past and present. These sketches, because of their length, will be split up into installments running, in some instances, to as many as three issues. We therefore advise our readers to preserve their copies of THE CHESS REVIEW in order to maintain the continuity of the sketch. They will find it well worth while doing so as the sketches are "corkers"!

Help Make Chess Grow

We invite our readers to do *their* share to help make chess the most popular indoor game in this country.

What can you do?

Just this. Don't be selfish. You enjoy playing chess or you would not spend a moment's time at the game. Let someone else share your enjoyment.

TEACH ONE FRIEND THE GAME THIS YEAR.

Get the idea?

Act upon this suggestion and watch chess interest spread.

* * *

To Rank or Not to Rank?

That is indeed a question. Elsewhere we record the ranking of the leading Philadelphia players. We extend our sympathy to the ranking committee. Having toyed with the idea of a National Ranking List, we know that it took a lot of "intestinal fortitude" to put the final ranking down in black and white. Such a listing is bound to cause a good deal of debate -- some of it acrimonious. Nevertheless we think a good job was done in this instance and we suggest that other communities do likewise and forward the OFFICIAL rankings to us for publication.

* * *

To Our Readers

We want to make The Chess Review available *in your community* to those chess enthusiasts not in a position to spend the cost of a full years subscription in advance. To accomplish this we solicit your cooperation. Send in the names and addresses of *centrally located* news companies or book stores in your community.

News Events

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

The results of the International Masters Tournament at Zurich, Switzerland ran true to form. Dr. Alekhine, the World Champion, although losing one game to Dr. Euwe, (the accepted challenger for next year's title match), came out on top with a score of 13-2. Close on his heels came Dr. Euwe and Salo Flohr, tied for second and third prizes at 12-3. The young Czecho-Slovak star was the only player to go through the tournament without losing a game! Fourth and fifth places went to E. D. Bogolubow and Dr. Emanuel Lasker respectively. This was quite a respectable showing for Dr. Lasker in his first attempt to re-enter the chess arena after a lapse of nine years.

The final standing:

Player—	Won	Lost	Player—	Won	Lost
Alekhine ..	13	2	Johner	7½	7½
Euwe	12	3	Henneberger	5½	9½
Flohr	12	3	Gygli	5	10
Bogolubow	11½	3½	Rosselli	4½	10½
Lasker ...	10	5	Grob	4	11
Bernstein .	9	6	Mueller	4	11
Nimzowitsch	9	6	Naegeli	3	12
Stahlberg .	8	7	Joss	2	13

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Western Chess Association Championship

The 35th Annual Tournament of the Western Chess Association is now a thing of the past. But the results will not be forgotten so soon! Fine and Reshevsky lived up to expectations and divided the first and second prizes between them. But Kashdan's poor showing was a stunning surprise. Perhaps he will stage a comeback at Syracuse—we wish him success.

The Tournament was one of the most successful ever run. A good deal of the credit must go to Malcolm Sims of Toronto, Canada who acted as Tournament Director and Referee—all his decisions being final. At the conclusion of the Tournament Samuel W. Addleman and Harry E. Heick entertained all the players and officials with a banquet at the Covenant Club, Chicago. The toastmaster was Chas. H. Leech, President of the Illinois State Chess Association, and the prizes were distributed by Lewis J. Isaacs at the conclusion of the banquet.

The leading scores:

Final Masters Tournament — Samuel Reshevsky and Reuben Fine 7½-1½; Arthur W. Dake 6½-2½; A. S. Denker 5½-3½.

Consolation Masters — H a n a u e r (N. Y.) 7-2; Hahlbohm (Chicago) 6-3; Jensen (Ind.) 6-3; Rundell (Kan.) 6-3.

Class A—S. Osher (Ill.) 6½-1½; H. Lew (Mo.) 5½-1½; R. Ilsley (Pitts.) 4½-2½.

The Western Chess Association announced the election of new officers as follows:

G. S. Barnes, Minneapolis, Minn., President.

Chas. H. Leech, Oak Park, Ill., Vice-President.

O. A. Holt, Minneapolis, Minn., Secretary-Treasurer.

Southeastern Chess Ass'n. Meeting

The 13th Annual Session of the Southeastern Chess Association was held in Albany, Georgia from July 9 to 13th, 1934. A good time was enjoyed by all the participants and after the final mate was recorded the results were announced. We give the leading scores:

Class A—Nestor Hernandez 10-1, P. J. Walker 9-2, Perry Hewitt 8-3.

Class B—A triple tie between Luther Williams, John T. Gregg, and Louis R. Lang with scores of 6-4.

Officers of the Association for 1934 were unanimously re-elected. They are:

Chas. S. Roberts, Jacksonville, Fla., President.

W. N. Woodbury, Birmingham, Ala., Vice-President.

Arthur S. Harris, Savannah, Ga., Secretary-Treasurer.

The following cities competed for the honor of staging the 1935 Session: Atlanta, Ga.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Savannah, Ga.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; and Columbus, Ga. On the second ballot Knoxville, Tenn. received a majority of votes and was duly elected to be the 1935 host.

. . .

New Jersey State Championship

The New Jersey Chess League informs us that at a meeting held Friday, August 10 it was decided to hold a tournament among players from Northern New Jersey to establish the champion of that section for 1934. This northern Champion will later play Mr. Wm. A. Ruth, title holder of the South Jersey Chess Association for the New Jersey State Championship of 1934. **THIS CORRECTS ALL PREVIOUS ERRONEOUS AND UNAUTHORIZED NEWS ITEMS.**

The Northern Title Tournament will be held at the rooms of the Newark Rice Chess Club, 186 William Street, Newark, N. J. and will start at 9:30 A.M. on Sun-

day, September 16th. The entry fee is 1.00 and all bona-fide residents of New Jersey are eligible. The only prize given will be a certificate to the winner.

* * *

Official Philadelphia Ranking

The 20 leading Philadelphia players have been ranked by a committee of the Philadelphia Chess Association. We give the first ten:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. W. A. Ruth | 6. B. F. Winkelman |
| 2. J. Levin | 7. R. Bailey |
| 3. D. Weiner | 8. S. T. Sharp |
| 4. S. Drasin | 9. H. Morris |
| 5. A. Regen | 10. S. Mlotkowski |

. . .

Reshevsky vs. Kashdan

Plans are in progress for a match of twenty games between these two top-notch American players. An attempt will be made to raise a purse of \$1,000.00 and we feel that the match should produce some very interesting chess.

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Miniature Games

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

Readers are invited to submit brilliant games of not more than 20 moves to Arnold S. Denker, care of *The Chess Review*, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y.

Played at Gambit Chess Rooms

London, England, 1932.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

M. Demby Jacques Cohen

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-QB4

2 Kt-KB3

P-K3

3 P-Q4

PxP

4 KtxP

P-QR3

5 B-K2

Q-B2

6 O-O

Kt-KB3

7 Kt-QB3

P-Q4

A bit premature. The usual formation for Black is built up with . . . P-Q3; . . . P-QKt4; . . . B-Kt2; . . . QKt-Q2-B4.

8 R-K1

.

The simpler 8 PxP isolating the QP was the theoretical reply, but White prefers complications.

8

PxP

Now White is rewarded. Had Black recaptured with the Kt however, he might have been able to retain the pawn. In any event he would obtain a good game.

9 B-KKt5

Kt-Q4

9 . . . B-K2 or 9 . . . QKt-Q2 was better. The text disregards the principle of not moving the same piece twice in the opening.

10 KtxP

Kt-Q2

Permitting a pretty finish.

11 KtxP!

PxKt

12 B-R5 ch

P-Kt3

13 QxKt!!

PxQ

14 Kt-Q6 mate.

Newark Rice C. C. Championship

July 1934.

ENGLISH OPENING

D. Meisel C. Parmelee

White

Black

1 P-QB4

P-QB4

2 Kt-KB3

Kt-QB3

3 Kt-B3

P-KKt3

4 P-KKt3

B-Kt2

5 B-Kt2

P-K3

6 O-O

P-Q4

7 PxP

PxP

8 P-Q4

PxP

9 QKt-Kt5

Q-Kt3

To hold the pawn at the expense of an attack.

10 Kt-Q6 ch

K-K2

10 . . . K-B1 was safer but still precarious.

11 KtxB ch

RxKt

12 P-K3

PxP

13 BxP

P-Q5

14 B-B4

P-B3

An exit for the King.

15 R-K1 ch

.

The beginning of the fireworks!

15

K-B2

16 Q-K2

KKt-K2

17 Q-K6 ch

K-B1

18 B-Q6

R-K1

19 Kt-Kt5!

Resigns

The threat was 20 B-Q5!

FRENCH DEFENSE

M. Euwe

G. Maroczy

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-K3

2 P-Q4

P-Q4

3 Kt-QB3

Kt-KB3

4 B-Kt5

B-K2

5 P-K5

KKt-Q2

6 P-KR4

.

The most forceful move. Black cannot accept the sacrifice of a pawn because of an overwhelming King side attack. In a masters' tournament at Mannheim, 1914, Alekhine played against Fahrni after 6 . . . BxB; 7 PxP, QxP; 8 Kt-R3, Q-K2; 9 Kt-B4, Kt-B1; 10 Q-Kt4, P-KB4; 11 PxP e.p., PxP; 12 O-O-O, P-B3; 13 R-K1, K-Q1; 14 R-R5!, etc.

6

O-O

This move should lose for Black. In a game Bogolubow-Spielmann, Vienna, 1922, it was refuted by 7 B-Q3, P-QB4; 8 Kt-R3, R-K1; 9 Kt-QKt5.

Alekhine considered 6 . . . P-KB3 Black's best. Teichmann recommends 6 . . . P-KR3.

7 B-Q3

P-QB4

8 Q-R5

P-KKt3

9 Q-R6

R-K1

10 Kt-B3

QKt-B3

10 . . . B-B1 was better!

11 P-R5

Kt-B1

12 BxB

QxB

13 KKt-Kt5

BPxP

14 KtxRP

KtxP

If 14 . . . KtxKt, then 15 PxP wins.

15 PxP

Kt(B)xP

16 BxKt

KtxB

17 P-KKt4

PxKt

18 O-O-O

Resigns

There is nothing to be done against the threat of P-Kt5 followed by Kt-B6ch.

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

*Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at
191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.*

The Dominion Chess Congress 1934

Play in the Canadian Chess Championship Tournament is scheduled to be in effect from August 25th to September 8th. Arrangements were finally completed to stage the event in the Automotive Building at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, and great credit is due the specially appointed committee for its untiring efforts in completing all necessary preparations. Undoubtedly, it is to be the greatest fete in the annals of Canadian chess—which has gradually, but surely, improved with the march of time.

As a means of elaborating the initiation of Toronto's first Centennial Chess Congress—it is planned to have three separate tournaments in conjunction; these to accommodate players of the various intermediate strengths, with which a tourney for boys is associated. Prospective entries for the Canadian title include—R. E. Martin, titleholder; J. H. Belson, Toronto champion; B. Blumin, Montreal champion; A. Mogle, Winnipeg and Manitoba champion; S. E. Gale, J. S. Morrison, and M. Fox, former Dominion champions; L. Richard, ex-champion of Montreal; and other Canadian expert players.

For the delegates, and as part of the program, the City Council Chamber proposed a civic reception. R. G. Hunter, Treasurer of the Toronto Chess Club, was elected President of the Honorary Committee, which also includes the Rev. Canon Plumtre; J. Warren, Reeve of East York; L. A. S. Dack; Alderman F. Hamilton; C. Q. Ellis and S. D. Ballard.

Will Martin Be Guillotined?

The eyes of the chess world are now focused on picturesque Toronto—with its National Exhibition and centennial celebrations, the waving of flags and blowing of trumpets—and, in the midst of all, the great struggle for Canada's supreme chess sovereignty. Players from various parts of the Dominion, in one massed congregation, will declare their solemn allegiance with respect to the day of coronation and recognition to the King—the King of Canadian chessdom (or is it dome?). Somebody must be crowned. Several members of the congress seem to be of the opinion that it is high time now for the present monarch to abdicate the throne. Seemingly it appears that there must always be a few so-termed disgruntled radicals who are never satisfied with any form of government—and so the world will always have its troubles whether it be chess, politics, or what have we?

Of course, there could not be enough confusion without the usual juggling act, when it came to the part of selecting which month in the year would be most suitable for a choice of a number of days from one week to run into another so as to conveniently accommodate the participating combatants—and which also would not conflict with Mr. Freedman's holidays to necessitate the cancellation of his fishing trip, and Malcolm Sim's golfing expedition, etc. So now the time for commencement of the big event is reported as being August 25, the play is to continue from that time to September 8—whether this is official, or just another guess, will depend perhaps upon whether it is raining or not, on the 25th of August!

Miscellaneous News

Scores of the recent Montreal Championship Tourney have been received. The leaders: Blumin, 12½-1½; Davis 11½-2½; Gaudet, 11-3; Harvey and Lid-sky, 9½-4½; Saunders, 8½-5½; Keller-Wolff, 7½-6½.

The "Laurels of Canada Aspirants," a contingent from Montreal—with other invaders from the North and West of Canada—will press into the thick of a monster battle for Canadian chess monarchy shortly after the scheduled distribution of this publication, and—believe it or not, the Montrealers have come fresh from a special training tournament staged last month in their home town as a means of whipping them into condition. Will Maurice Fox pick up the crown which is proclaimed as being a mere loan to Toronto?

Peterborough prescribes as its latest stimulant for chess activity, a ladder tournament; and of those participating in this ancient form of chess treatment, it is reported that H. B. Cowan recovered nicely after a five-game tussle against Rev. E. R. James, emerging from second position to displace his amiable opponent from the coveted top rung. G. Snowden and A. Mitchell, in fourth and third positions respectively, were beaten by H. Morris coming from the fifth rung, although in his attempted climb for the second peg Mr. Morris was pushed back by Rev. James. E. Mitchell gained two rungs from sixth place by defeating Snowden and A. Mitchell to settle himself comfortably in fourth place. It is predicted that Snowden, a former city champion, will brush all obstacles from the ladder just as soon as he catches his breath!

In Winnipeg—E. G. Baldwinson is creating quite an interest in the study and solving of chess problems. A special team-of-five solving match is now under way with Saskatchewan and Manitoba in opposition. Problems for this contest are being specially published by the Regina Leader and the Winnipeg Tribune.

Toronto—during the past month—was in quite a turmoil of chess confab and action. The big clash for supreme Canadian honors seemed to be approaching with all the velocity of a great and ferocious tornado, with prospective competitors running amuckoffering one another a Knight,

or a Rook, and in some instances a Queen odds! All this as a means of special training. Practice matches and spite matches flared up here and there—in Toronto the chess fever is bad, they just virtually tear at each other's throat!

Buffalo-Toronto Match

June, 1934

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by B. Garfinkel)

White	Black
R. E. Martin	B. Garfinkel
Champion of Canada	Champion of Buffalo
Toronto	Buffalo
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 PxP	PxP
5 B-Q3	Kt-K2
6 Kt-K2	B-KB4
7 O-O	O-O
8 B-KB4	P-QB3
9 BxB	KtxB
10 Q-Q3	Kt-K2
11 KR-K1	Kt-Kt3
12 B-Kt3	Kt-Q2
13 Kt-B4	Kt-B3
14 KtxKt	RPxKt
15 R-K2	R-K1
16 QR-K1	Q-Q2
17 P-QR3	BxKt
18 QxB	RxR
19 RxR	Kt-K5
20 Q-K3	KtxB
21 RPxKt	K-B1
22 Q-QB3	R-K1?
23 Q-B5 ch	K-Kt1
24 RxR ch	QxR
25 QxRP	Q-K8 ch
26 K-R2	QxP
27 QxP	....

The position had been evenly balanced until Black's error on the 22nd move gave White a passed pawn.

37	P-Kt5!
28 Q-Kt4	Q-B8
29 Q-B3	QxQ?
30 PxQ	....

The exchange of queens gives White a winning end game.

30	K-B1
31 K-Kt1	K-K2
32 K-B2	K-Q3
33 K-K3	K-B2
34 K-Q3	K-Kt3
35 K-B2	K-R4
36 K-Kt3	P-Kt4
37 P-B4?	....

Failing to play 37 P-Kt4 is an important oversight on White's part.

37	P-Kt5!
38 PxP	PxP
Resigns.	

Game Studies

Western Chess Association Championship
July 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by S. S. Cohen)

A. S. Denker	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-B3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	PxP

Black's idea as borne out by his following move is to avoid the usual difficulty experienced in developing the QB. It does not recommend itself because it leaves the Q side weak and permits White to gain time later by P-K4!

5 P-QR4	B-B4
6 P-K3	Kt-R3
7 BxP	QKt-Kt5
8 O-O	P-K3
9 Q-K2	QKt-Q4

This system of development for the Black pieces in the QP game is not original. It has been played often in the past, and probably will crop up frequently in the future. Nevertheless, it is not good. On the surface, Black appears to have attained a greater mobility than usual but it has involved too many Kt moves. White by his next few moves takes advantage of his gain in time to secure a dominating position in the center.

10 Kt-K5	B-Q3
11 P-B3!	KtxKt
12 PxKt	Q-B2
13 P-K4	B-Kt3
14 B-B4	Kt-Q2
15 KtxB	RPxKt
16 P-K5	B-K2
17 P-R5	O-O
18 P-Kt4	.....

The beginning of a well calculated King side assault. With the center under control, White takes advantage of Black's weakness on the open KR file and the diagonal of the White KB.

18	KR-O1
19 B-K3	Kt-B1
20 P-B4	P-QB4
21 P-B5	PxQP
22 PxQP	QR-B1
23 QR-B1	Q-Q2
24 PxKP	PxP

Not 24 . . . KtxP; 25 P-Q5 followed by 26 P-Q6! But Black is in a bad fix because now in addition to the weaknesses enumerated in the preceding note he has added another: the open KB file.

25 Q-B3	B-R6
26 R-QB2	B-Kt5
27 P-Kt5!	.....

Well played. The square KKt4 must be cleared to permit the Q to function along the diagonal KR3-QB8. White being engaged in carrying on a direct attack against his opponent's King can disregard Black's Q side activities.

27	BxP
28 Q-R3	RxB

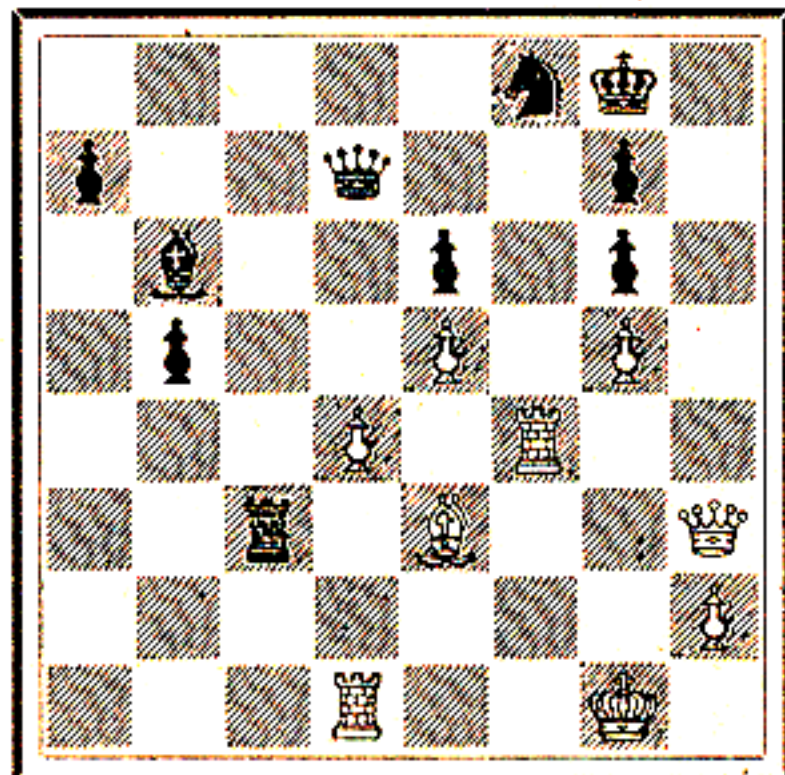
Forced. RxKtch was threatened. White is beginning to reap the fruits of his labor.

29 RxR	P-Kt4
30 QR-B1	R-B1
31 QR-Q1	B-Kt3

If Black's King position was less exposed, he might cause trouble with his passed Q side pawns.

32 R-B4	R-B6
---------	------

I. Kashdan



A. S. Denker

This permits White to bring off a combination to conclude the game. But there was no hope for Black. White threatened QR-B1 to be followed by R-R4, etc.

33 RxKt ch!	KxR
34 Q-R8 ch	K-K2
35 R-KB1	Q-K1
36 QxP ch	K-Q1
37 R-B8	RxB
38 Q-B6 ch	K-Q2
39 RxQ	KxR
40 QxKP ch	K-Q1
41 Q-Q6 ch	K-B1
42 P-K6	Resigns

White played the game with force and precision.

ZURICH JUBILEE TOURNAMENT

July 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

M. Euwe	Dr. Lasker
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	P-B3
6 Kt-B3	B-K2
7 Q-B2	O-O
8 P-QR3	R-K1
9 R-B1	PxP

First 9 . . . P-QR3, anticipating 10 B-Q3 with 10 . . . PxP followed by . . . P-QKt4 and . . . P-QB4 with a virtual gain in tempo might have been considered here. But in this line White might choose to simplify with 10 PxP and then try to exploit the weakness of the black squares on Black's Q side. The text clarifies the play in the center.

10 BxP	Kt-Q4
11 BxB	QxB
12 Kt-K4	KKt-B3
13 Kt-Kt3	P-B4
14 O-O	PxP
15 KtxP	Kt-Kt3
16 B-R2	R-Kt1

16 . . . B-Q2 was good enough. If then 17 Q-B7, QR-Kt1 followed by . . . KR-B1 driving the Q. The text appears to be over precautionary.

17 P-K4	R-Q1
18 KR-Q1	B-Q2
19 P-K5	Kt-K1
20 B-Kt1	P-Kt3
21 Q-K4	B-R5

A typical Lasker manoeuvre—apparently losing time, but actually creating a marked weakness in his opponent's position.

22 P-Kt3	B-Q2
23 P-QR4	Kt-Q4
24 B-Q3	QR-B1
25 B-B4	B-B3
26 KtxB	PxKt

26 . . . RxKt was also playable, but after 27 BxKt there would be little left to play for.

27 R-Q3
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The idea was to bring the rook into the fray on the king side, but this was achieved at the expense of sacrificing the queen's file. Instead 27 R-K1, protecting the KP, releasing the Q, and in turn permitting the later entrance of the White Kt at K4 was indicated.

27	Kt-Kt5
28 R-KB3	R-B2
29 P-R4	QR-Q2
30 P-R5	Q-Kt4
31 R-K1	R-Q5
32 PxP	. . . .

Pretty play but unfortunately not very forceful. After 32 . . . RxQ; 33 PxBP ch, K-B1; 34 PxKt(Q) ch, KxQ; 35 KtxR, Q-Kt3; (35 . . . QxP; 36 Kt-B6 ch!) 36 Kt-Q6 ch, K-K2 (best); 37 R-B7 ch!!

32	RPxP
33 Q-K2	R-Q7
34 Q-B1	QxP

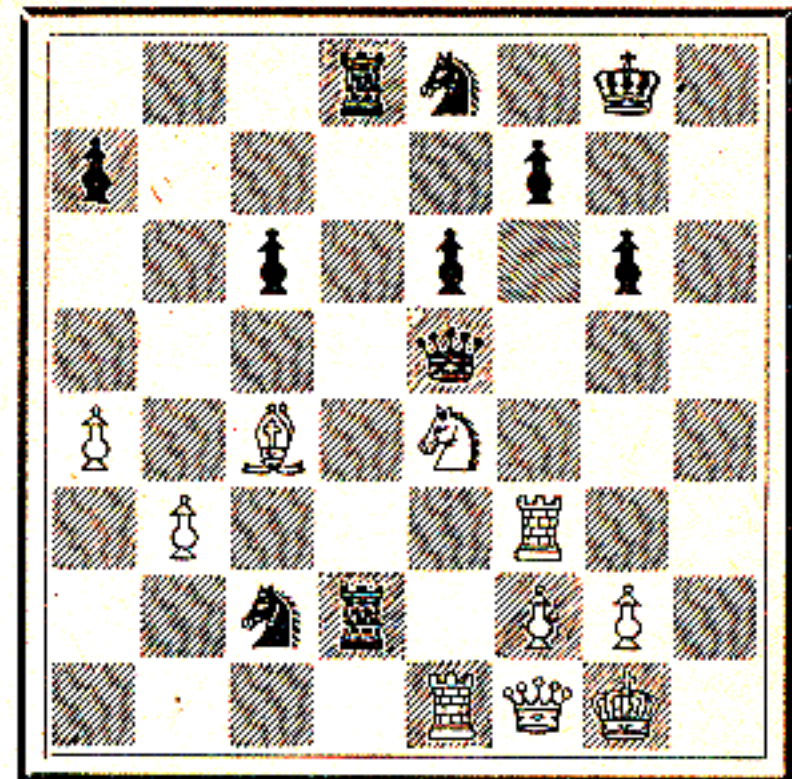
After this White quickly succumbs. 34 Q-K3 forcing the exchange of queens would still leave a tenable position.

34	Kt-B7
35 Kt-K4	QxP

Turn about is fair play—Black now offers the queen.

36 Kt-B6 ch	QxKt
37 RxQ	KtxR
38 R-B1	Kt-K5
39 B-K2	Kt-Q5
40 B-B3	KtxBP
41 Q-B4	Kt-Q6

Lasker



Euwe

Position after Black's 35th move.

42 R-B1	Kt-K4
43 Q-Kt4	Kt(K4)xB ch
44 PxKt	Kt-K7 ch
45 K-R2	Kt-B5 ch
46 K-R1	. . . .

If 46 K-Kt3, P-Kt4!

46	R(Q7)-Q5
47 Q-K7	K-Kt2
48 Q-B7	R(Q1)-Q4
49 R-K1	R-KKt4
50 QxBP	R-Q1

Resigns

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

July 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by S. S. Cohen)

M. Euwe	A. Alekhine
White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	P-QR3

This move in the Queen's Gambit Declined seems without point. Since it is not a developing move, White by exchanging pawns immediately proves it to be a loss of time. Although played by the World Champion, he has himself stated that it is not the best.

4 PxP	PxP
5 B-B4	Kt-KB3
6 P-K3	B-Q3
7 BxB	QxB
8 B-Q3	Kt-B3
9 KKt-K2	. . . .

A good move. The idea is to hold the threat of planting the Kt at KB5 over Black's head. Also it impedes the development of Black's QB by destroying the efficacy of . . . B-Kt5.

9	O-O
10 P-QR3	. . . .

White wishes to take command of the open QB file with Q-B2 and R-QB1. The text prevents the Q from being annoyed by a Black Kt at QKt5 and also prepares for P-QKt4!

10	Kt-K2
11 Q-B2	P-QKt3

Black is confronted with one of the major difficulties experienced by the second player in the Queen's Gambit—the development of the QB. He elects to fianchetto it but in doing so renders the QBP "backward." The manner in which White eventually wins this pawn is a pleasure to behold.

12 P-QKt4	B-Kt2
13 O-O	KR-K1
14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
15 KR-B1	Kt-R5

The object of this move is shrouded in mystery. Black may have had vague hopes of eventually opening the major diagonal of his QB but just how he was going to accomplish this is perhaps better left for a clairvoyant. Its only redeeming feature is that it holds the square KB4.

16 QKt-K2	P-B3
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This move compromises the QBP irrevocably. Also it locks in the QB. Better would seem to be . . . R-K2.

17 QR-Kt1	R-K2
18 P-R4	. . . .

The first part of White's strategy is to establish a "hole" at QB5.

18	QR-K1
19 P-R5	P-QKt4
20 Kt-B4	R-B2
21 Q-B5	Q-Q2

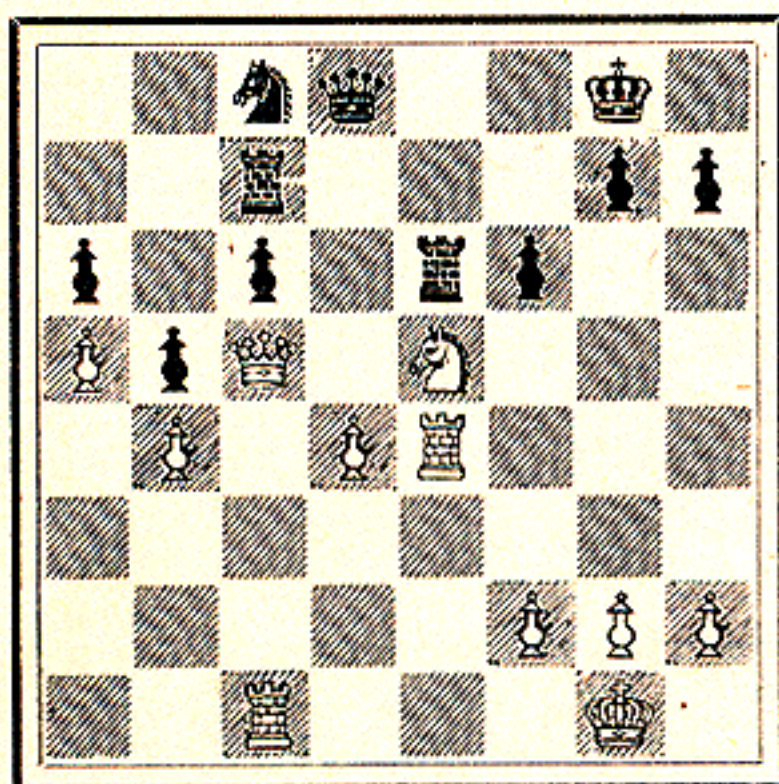
Black does not care to exchange as the ending is unfavorable for him.

22 R-K1	Kt-Kt3
23 B-B5	Q-Q1
24 Kt-Q3	B-B1
25 QR-B1	Kt-K2
26 BxB	KtxB

Black's intention is to place his QKt at QB4 and obstruct White's attack upon the weak QBP.

27 Kt-K5	R-K3
28 P-K4!	KtxP
29 KtxKt	PxKt
30 RxP	P-B3

Alekhine



Euwe

31 Kt-B7!!
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One of the few times in recent years that Dr. Alekhine has been caught napping. One can hardly blame him for not anticipating White's elegant reply and we would not be surprised to learn that it literally knocked the worthy doctor off his chair! It wins the QBP by force.

31	Q-K1
------------	------

If 31 . . . KxKt; 32 Q-R5 ch, K-K2; 33 RxR ch, KxR; 34 R-K1 ch, K-Q3; 35 Q-B5 ch, K-Q2; 36 Q-B5 ch, K-Q3; 37 Q-K6 mate.

32 RxR	QxR
33 Kt-Q8	Q-K5
34 KtxP	. . . .

At last! The beginning of the end.

34	P-R3
35 P-Q5	Q-Q6
36 P-R3	Q-Q7
37 P-Kt3	K-R1
38 K-Kt2	Q-Q6
39 R-K1	. . . .

Taking command of an important open file.

39	K-R2
40 R-K3	Q-Q7
41 R-K8	Q-Q6
42 Q-Q4	Q-B5

Endeavoring to secure a passed pawn, which would give him a little counterplay.

43 Q-K4 ch	QxQ
44 RxQ	K-Kt1
45 Kt-Kt8	. . . .

Another pawn falls by the wayside.

45	K-B2
46 KtxP	R-Q2
47 R-Q4	Kt-K2
48 P-Q6	Kt-B4
49 R-Q5	KtxQP
50 Kt-B5	R-Q1
51 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt2
52 P-R6!!	. . . .

The perfect finish to a well played game. Of course Black cannot accept the Grecian gift. 52 . . . RxR; 53 PxKt, R-Q1 (forced); 54 Kt-Q6 ch, followed by Kt-B8 and the pawn must queen.

52	K-K3
53 RxR	Resigns

Syracuse Masters' Tournament
August 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by A. W. Dake)

A. W. Dake	E. Tholfen
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	B-K2
6 Kt-B3	O-O
7 R-B1	P-B3
8 P-QR3	P-QR3
9 Q-B2	P-KR3
10 B-R4	R-K1
11 P-R3	. . . .

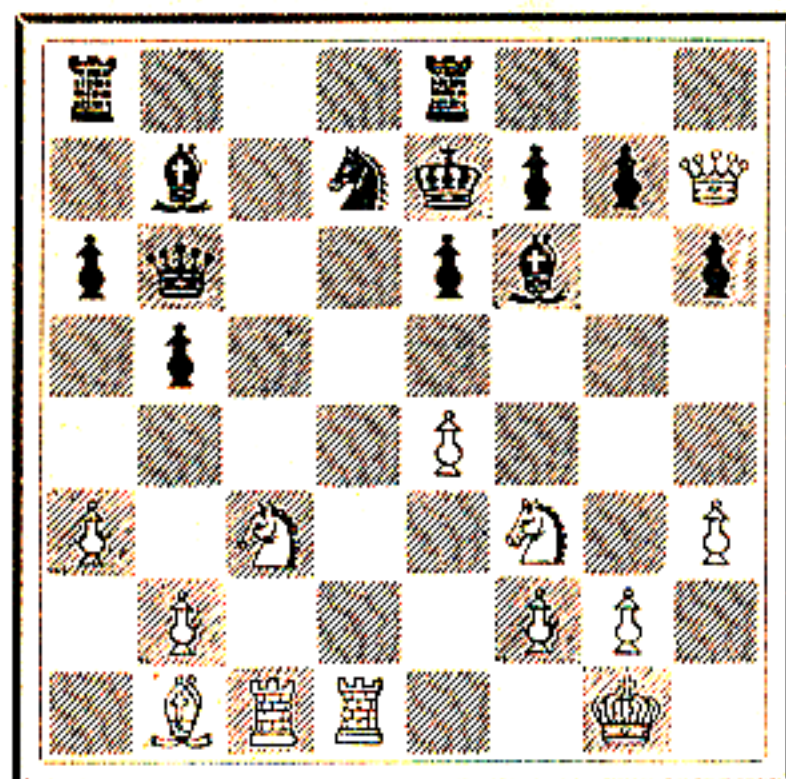
A possibility pointed out by Dr. Alekhine. If 11 B-Q3 Black plays 11 . . . PxP and White loses a move. Whether the text is advantageous for White remains to be seen.

11	PxP
12 BxP	P-QKt4
13 B-R2	P-B4
14 PxP	KtxP
15 O-O	Q-Kt3

15 . . . B-Kt2 immediately gives Black better chances for equalizing the position. The move played goes into complications, in which White always seems to come out ahead.

16 B-Kt1	B-Kt2
17 BxKt	BxB
18 Q-R7 ch	K-B1
19 P-K4	Kt-Q2
20 KR-Q1	K-K2

E. Tholfsen



A. W. Dake

20 . . . QR-Q1 is slightly preferable. With the text move threatening to win the Q, Black burns his bridges behind him.

21 RxKt ch	KxR
22 P-K5	B-Q1
23 QxKtP	R-K2

If 23 . . . BxKt; 24 QxBP ch followed by 25 QxB.

24 R-Q1 ch	K-B1
25 B-K4	P-B4

This move loses outright. 25 . . . R-R2 would have held out longer for Black.

26 PxP e.p.!	Resigns
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If 26 . . . RxQ; 27 PxR and the pawn cannot be stopped from queening.

Syracuse Masters' Tournament

August 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by A. S. Denker)

A. S. Denker	R. Fine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-QB3
2 P-QB4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	P-K3
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2
6 B-Q3	PxP
7 BxP	P-QKt4
8 B-Q3	P-QR3
9 O-O	P-B4
10 P-QR4	PxQP

10 . . . P-Kt5 at once was indicated.

11 KtxQP
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Somewhat of a surprise move. Usual is 11 PxP.

11 . . .	P-Kt5
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No better was 11 . . . Kt-B4. If then 12 PxP, KtxB; 13 QxKt, P-K4; 14 Kt-K4, PxKt; 15 KtxKt

ch, PxKt (forced, otherwise Q-K4 ch!); 16 PxQP and White has a strong attack as well as two pawns for his piece.

12 Q-B3!	R-QKt1
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If 12 . . . PxKt; 13 QxR, Kt-B4; 14 B-B4! Or 12 . . . PxKt; 13 QxR, Q-B2; 14 BxQRP, Kt-Kt3; 15 B-Kt5 ch!

13 Kt-B6	Q-B2
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If 13 . . . B-Kt2; 14 Kt-K4! (not 14 KtxQ, BxQ; 15 PxP, PxKt; 16 Kt-B6, PxP!), BxKt; 15 KtxKt ch, PxKt; 16 QxB!

14 KtxR	Kt-K4
15 Q-R8!	KtxB

If 15 . . . B-Kt2?; 16 KtxP ch!

16 KtxP	Q-Kt2
17 Kt-Kt5!!	QxQ
18 Kt(R6)-B7 ch	K-Q2
19 KtxQ	K-B3
20 Kt-R7 ch	. . . .

Not the best. 20 R-Q1 would have ended the game more rapidly. Now the game presents a few technical difficulties.

20	K-Kt2
21 KtxB	KxKt(B1)
22 Kt-Kt6 ch	K-Kt2
23 Kt-B4	B-K2
24 Kt-R5 ch	K-Kt3
25 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K5
26 P-B3	Kt(K5)-B4
27 KtxKt	BxKt
28 B-Q2	R-Q1
29 P-QKt3	Kt-Kt7
30 R-B2	Kt-Q6

If 30 . . . RxB; 31 RxR, BxP ch; 32 R-B2, Kt-Q6; 33 R-R2, and White wins the ending.

31 R-K2	Kt-B5
32 K-B1	KtxR
33 KxKt	K-B3
34 R-QB1	K-Q3
35 R-B4	R-QKt1
36 K-Q3	P-K4
37 P-K4	P-Kt3
38 B-K3	BxB
39 KxB	P-B4
40 K-K2	P-B5
41 K-Q2	P-Kt4
42 P-R3	P-R4
43 K-K2	K-Q2
44 R-B5	K-Q3
45 R-Q5 ch	K-K3
46 R-Kt5	R-QB1
47 RxP	R-B7 ch
48 K-B1	R-R7
49 R-Kt6 ch	K-B2
50 K-Kt1	R-R8 ch
51 K-R2	R-R7
52 R-KR6	R-Kt7
53 RxP	K-Kt3
54 R-R8	RxP
55 P-R5	R-R6
56 R-R8	K-B2
57 P-R6	K-Kt2
58 P-R7	R-R8
59 P-R4	Resigns

Vanity and Chess

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

"Chess is a matter of vanity . . ."

Dr. Alexander Alekhine.
(From a reported interview.)

To those of us who, like Reti, view the Royal Game as an escape from the petty annoyances of daily life, it comes as a shock to learn that even in the heroic stress of over-the-board combat, all is vanity.

Illusory, it seems, is the thesis of Dr. Lasker,—grandmaster of chess and philosopher of struggle,—that in the clash of match and tournament, the false and the unsound are unmasked, and truth and honesty duly rewarded. All about us, he avers, are blustering nonentities, insolent mediocrities, who have crowded out of politics and business, able and worthy, but more modest men. Hence the consolation of the chess board, the last stronghold of the Spartan virtues.

Such is the burden of much that has been written about chess,—the game of the unappreciated, the forgotten man. In other fields books are written, issues debated, important posts occupied, by those who, if the truth were known,—chessically speaking, rate the odds of a rook.

With all this in mind it is disconcerting to learn that chess too, awards its laurels on the basis of vanity. Which requires a bit of explanation, if not of apology.

Let us admit that in chess as in all things, confidence, belief in one's star, is a necessary and valuable asset. But such assurance is distinct from egotism—the brazen effrontery of the jostling *arriviste*,—the man on the make. Rigorous preparation, native talent, imaginative genius, are pre-requisite to participation in the national or international arena.

Withal the *amour propre* that makes victory possible in the battle of each man against the world, cannot be nourished chessically by delusions of grandeur. It must be supported by performance. Was it not Capablanca who wrote: "Only continued success in international competition can give the chess master self-confidence and serenity as he faces his opponent."

Yet in another sense vanity is a necessary ingredient in the peculiar *melange* of qualities that constitute a grandmaster. To recall a few classic lines:

"Then let me make so bold as to request the recipe of fortune: How much man, how much of lion and how much of fox, how much of jackass and how much of hog, it takes to make the rich *ragout* success?"

(Rinaldo)

We have learned that too much of fox or hog militates strongly against the chess master—these qualities, do not in chess,—as in life,—form the bulk and body of the stew.

Even in chess,—as in all art—it may well be urged that only one of inordinate vanity can devote a life time of effort to a game which requires forgetfulness of all else, and in which the chief allure must remain the thrill of personal triumph. But let us be grateful that in chess such is the restricted role of vanity, and that in a broad sense, the more robust qualities form the background of the master.

Strangely vanity does play its part. When two great experts meet for ultimate decision, it may determine the choice of opening . . . How else explain the recurrence of both antagonists at Buenos Aires to the same variations?

And as the game proceeds and various alternatives present themselves—the glamorous combination or the more conservative positional manoeuvre—the daring innovation or the tried and accepted path—is not every tense moment a challenge to the pride of the master?

Or having embarked upon our course, shall we now retreat and confess our judgment at fault? Again we must make a critical choice—shall strategy yield to tactics, or in the light of detached appraisal must we confess our advantage illusory and be content with a draw?

On the mountain top of chess, where the dogmas of all the schools vibrate in essential harmony, it is this quality of judicial evaluation that most signally earmarks the champion.

All this, no doubt Dr. Alekhine had in mind, when he emphasized the importance of vanity in match or tournament. But let him not be misunderstood. For in no

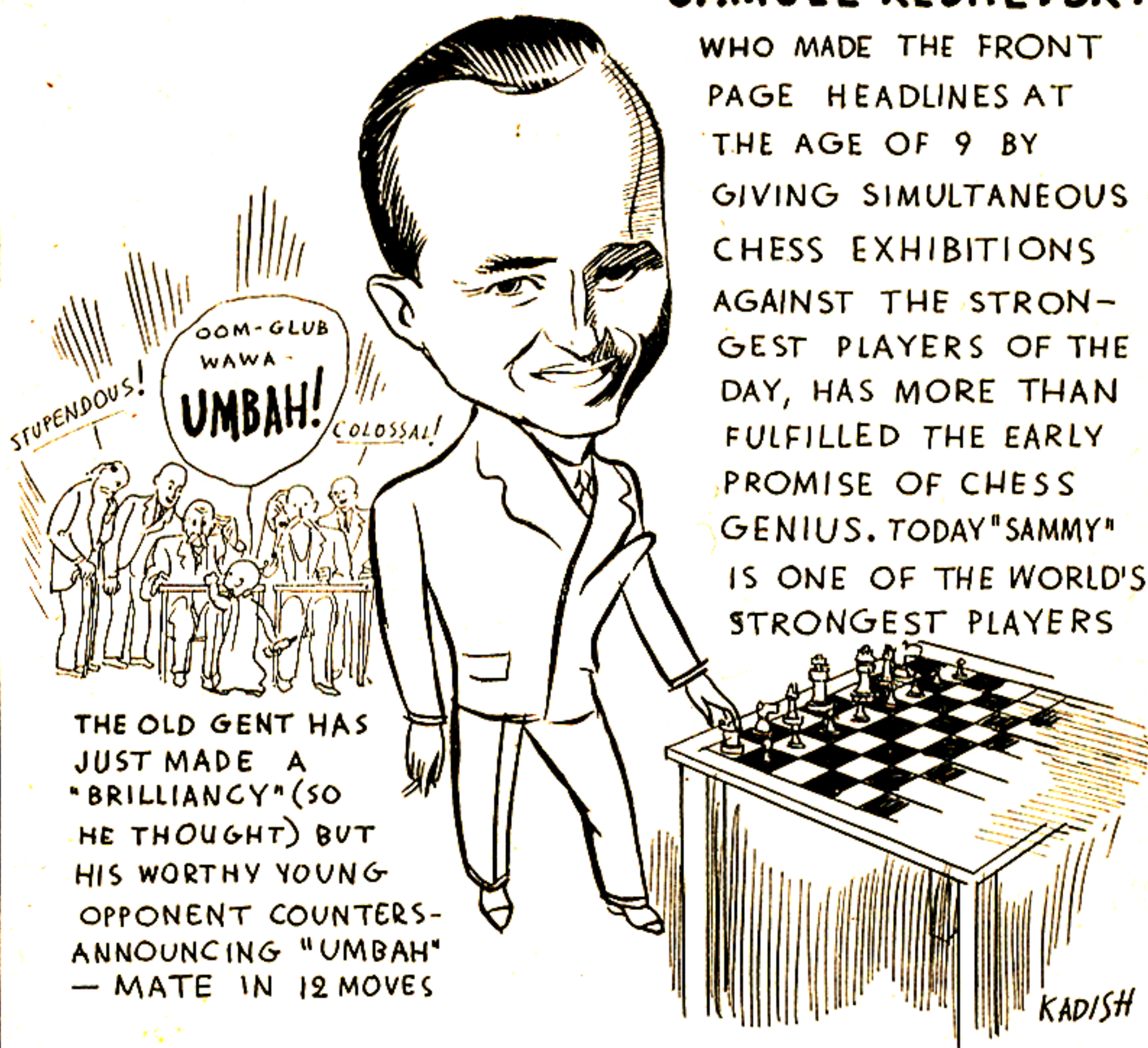
field is blind conceit more speedily punished, and mere front of so little value.

Well may Alekhine be pardoned the apparent exaggeration of his quotation. For he above and beyond any of our champions builded his own success solidly upon a foundation of native ability, hard work and sheer love of the game—and least of all, upon vanity.

THE CHILD WONDER GROWS UP!

SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

WHO MADE THE FRONT PAGE HEADLINES AT THE AGE OF 9 BY GIVING SIMULTANEOUS CHESS EXHIBITIONS AGAINST THE STRONGEST PLAYERS OF THE DAY, HAS MORE THAN FULFILLED THE EARLY PROMISE OF CHESS GENIUS. TODAY "SAMMY" IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S STRONGEST PLAYERS



End Game Studies

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

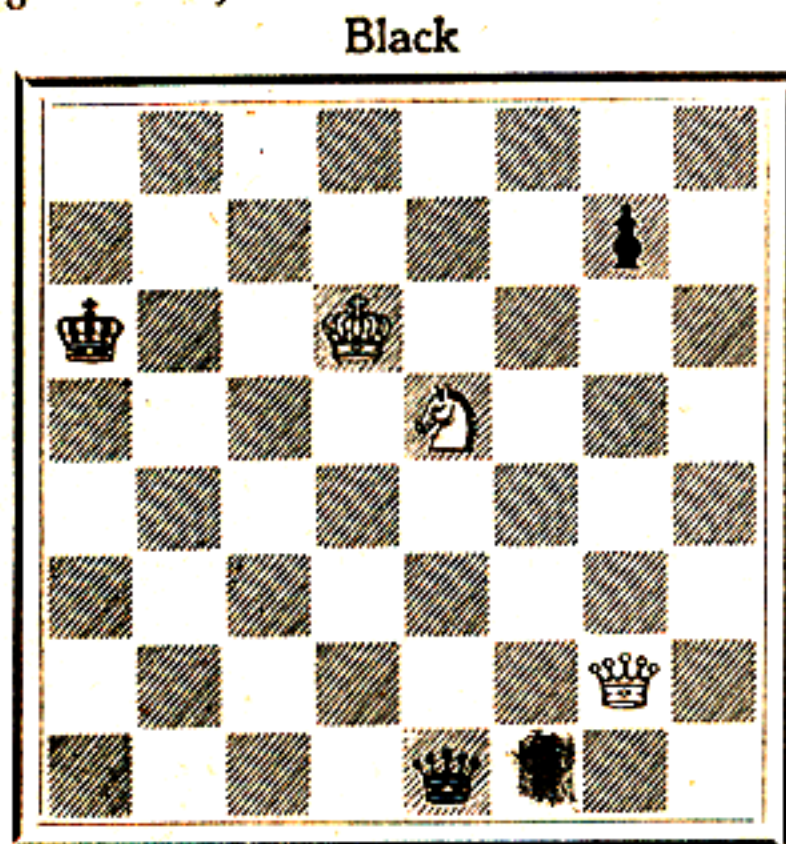
Henri Rinck

To the query as to who is the greatest figure in the long history of the game, chess enthusiasts will present a bewildering diversity of opinions. Problemists thrilled by the masterpieces of their favorites, will no doubt urge the claims of Shinkman, or Loyd, or Pauly; those interested in match and tournament will point to Philidor, Morphy, Steinitz, Lasker, Capablanca, or Alekhine.

With due respect to each of these impressive names of past and present, we submit that no master or problemist has approached Henri Rinck in his extraordinary faculty of revealing the powers of the pieces and the depth of possible manoeuvres on the board.

It is the mark of the great composer that many of his studies betray so little of the hand of the artist that they appear to have been discovered by him—rather than to have been laboriously constructed. In subsequent issues we shall present several examples of such endings, which seem to have existed through the ages only awaiting the call of genius to bring them to life.

We have spoken of the "richness" of Rinck, and for this purpose we give only a single study.



White to play and win.

1 Kt-Q3

Variation I.

1 Q-Q8
2 Q-R8 ch K-Kt4

For 2 . . . , K-Kt3 see Sub-Variation (A).

3 Q-Q5 ch K-Kt3
4 Q-Q4 ch K-Kt4(R4)
5 Q-Kt4 ch K-R3
6 K-B7 Q-B7 ch
7 Kt-B5 ch wins.

Sub-Variation (A).

2 K-Kt3
3 Q-B6 ch K-R2

If 3 . . . K-R4; 4 Q-Q5 ch, K-Kt3; and continue as in the main variation.

4 K-B7 Q-Kt6
5 Q-B5 ch wins.

Variation II.

1 Q-K6
2 Q-R8 ch K-Kt4

If 2 . . . K-Kt3 see Sub-Variation (B) or 2 . . . Q-R2 see Sub-Variation (C).

3 Q-B6 ch K-R4
4 Q-B3 ch K-Kt3

If 4 . . . K-Kt4; 5 Q-Kt4 ch followed by 6 Kt-B5 ch wins.

5 Q-Kt4 ch K-R2
6 K-B7 Q-Kt6 ch
7 Kt-B4 wins.

Sub-Variation (B).

2 K-Kt3
3 Q-Kt8 ch K-R3

If 3 . . . K-R4; 4 Q-Kt4 ch, etc.

4 Kt-B5 ch K-R4
5 Q-R7 ch and wins the Q or mates.

Sub-Variation (C).

2 Q-R2
3 Kt-B5 ch K-Kt3

White mates in three.

Variation III.

1 Q-R5
2 Kt-B5 ch K-R4

If 2 . . . K-Kt3(4); 3 Q-Kt7 or B6 ch, etc.

3 Q-R8 ch K-Kt4
4 Q-R6 ch and wins the Q.

Variation IV.

1 Q-B6
2 Kt-B5 ch K-Kt4

If 2 . . . K-R4; 3 Q-R8 ch and mate in two.

3 Q-B6 ch and mates or wins the Q.

Variation V.

1 Q-K1
2 Kt-B5 ch K-R4

If 2 . . . K-Kt4; 3 Q-Kt2 ch, K-B5; (. . . K-R4, 4 Q-R3 ch, etc.) 4 Q-Kt3 ch and mates next move.

3 Q-R2 ch K-Kt5
4 Q-Kt3 ch K-R4
5 Q-R3 ch and mate in two.

Variation VI.

1 Q-R4
2 Q-R8 ch K-Kt3

If 2 . . . K-Kt4; 3 Q-B6 mate.

3 Q-Kt8 ch K-R3
4 Kt-B5 ch wins.

Mistakes of the Masters

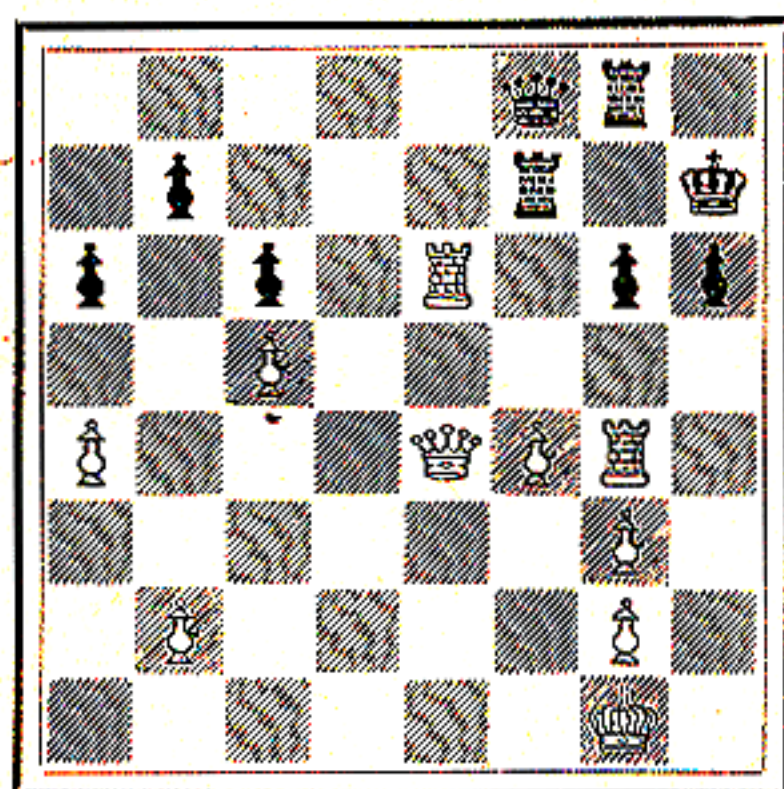
By LESTER W. BRAND

It is, of course, no news to regular readers of this department that the very best players frequently make the "very best" mistakes. Let us add that these mistakes have been published with no idea of shaming the erring master but rather to hearten the novice and amateur who often get discouraged at the regularity with which they lose "won" games, and to admonish them that eternal combinative vigilance is the price of victory.

Morphy more than once placed a piece where it could be snapped off with impunity. Steinitz made scores of laughable errors. Rubinstein over-looked a mate in one. Both Dr. Lasker and Dr. Alekhine "gave away" pieces in World's Championship play.

Buenos Aires—1927

Alekhine



Capablanca

White to play and win.

The Easy Way

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1. R(K6)xKtP | QxP ch |
| 2 K-B1 | Q-B8 ch |
| 3 K-B2 | Q-Q7 ch |
| 4 K-Kt1 | Q-Q8 ch |
| 5 K-R2 and wins. | |

The Hard Way

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1 R(Kt4)xP? | QxP ch |
| 2 K-B1 | Q-B8 ch |
| 3 K-K2! | ..... |

Capa played it the hard way! Also moved 3 K-B2? so that Alekhine drew with Q-Q7 ch.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 3 | QxP ch |
| 4 K-B3 | Q-Kt6 ch |

Preventing 5 K-Kt4.

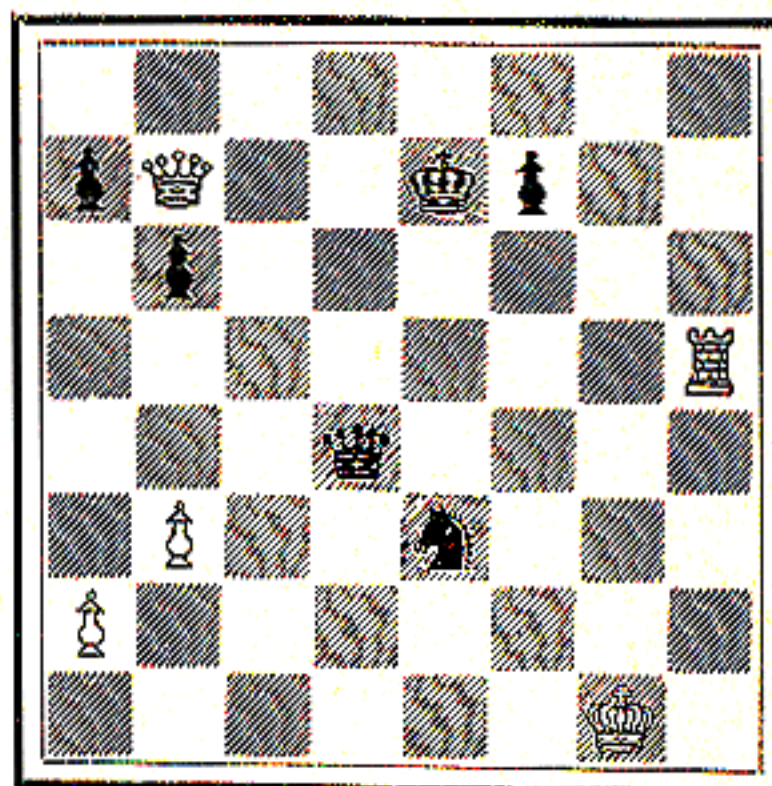
- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 5 K-B2 | Q-Kt3 ch |
|--------|----------|

Preventing 6 K-Kt1.

6 K-B1 and wins.

Havana—1921

Lasker



Capablanca

Black to play (and draw?).

THE PLAY

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 45 | K-B1?? |
| 46 Q-Kt8 ch | Resigns |

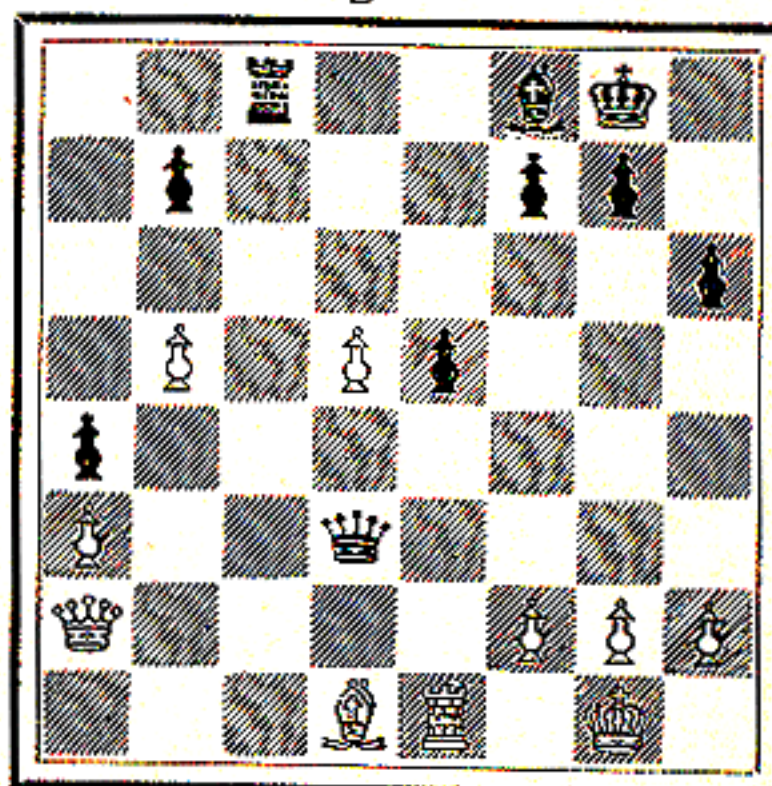
Reason: If 46 . . . K-Kt2; 47 Q-KR8 ch and if 46 . . . K-K2; 47 Q-K5 ch, winning the knight.

Dr. Lasker had a good chance of drawing had he played 45 . . . K-B3.

World Championship Match, 1929

13th Game

Bogolubow



Alekhine

White to play.

THE GAME

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 31 BxP? | Q-K5! |
| 32 Q-Q2 | QxB |
| 33 P-Q6 | Q-Q5 |
| 34 QxQ | PxQ |
| Resigns. | |

That all these mistakes were made in World Championship Matches makes them, I think, doubly significant.

Selected Games

Western Chess Assn. Tourney
July 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky A. W. Dake
White Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 Q-R4	Q-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Q-B2	B-Kt2
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 P-QR4	Kt-Q2
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	20 P-K4	Q-B5
5 B-Kt5	O-O	21 KR-K1	Kt-Kt1
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	22 P-K5	Kt-B3
7 Q-B2	P-B4	23 Q-K4	Q-R3
8 BPxP	KPxP	24 Kt-Q5	QR-Q1
9 B-Q3	P-B5 ?	25 Kt-Kt6	KtxQP!
10 B-B5	R-K1	26 KtxP!	KtxKt ch
11 O-O	Kt-B1??	27 QxKt	R-K2
12 BxB	RxB	28 P-R5	Q-Kt4
13 BxKt	BxB	29 R-K4	BxP?
14 Q-B5!	P-KKt3	30 P-R4!	Q-B3
15 QxQP	Q-B2	31 RxB!!	QxP
16 Q-QKt5	P-QR3	32 P-Kt3	Resigns

Western Chess Assn. Tourney
July 1934

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

A. H. Palmi I. Kashdan
White Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	15 Q-Q1	P-KKt4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 B-K3	P-B4
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	17 B-KB1	P-KR4
4 B-Kt5	Kt-Q5	18 P-QKt4	B-K4!
5 KtxKt	PxKt	19 R-R3	P-Q5!
6 P-K5	PxKt	20 PxQP	PxQP
7 PxKt	QxP!	21 B-B1	P-Kt5
8 QPxP	P-B3	22 P-Kt5	P-R5
9 B-Q3	P-Q4	23 B-Kt2	BxP ch!
10 O-O	B-Q3	24 KxB	P-Kt6 ch
11 Q-R5?	P-KR3	25 K-R1	P-R6!!
12 R-K1 ch	B-K3	26 RxP	QxP
13 B-Q2	O-O-O!		
14 P-QR4	P-KKt3		Resigns.

Western Chess Assn. Tourney
July 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky V. Grigorieff
White Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 B-B4	Kt-KR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 B-K5	P-B3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	17 B-Kt3	P-K4
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	18 Kt-B3	KtxB
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	19 BPxKt!	Kt-K3
6 B-Q3	B-K2	20 Kt-Q5	Q-B4 th
7 O-O	O-O	21 K-R1	BxKt?
8 Q-K2	P-QKt3	22 PxP	Kt-B2
9 P-K4!	PxKP	23 QR-B1!	Q-Q3
10 KtxP	B-Kt2	24 Kt-R4	R-B2?
11 Kt-B3!	P-B4!	25 BxRP ch!!	KxB
12 PxP	KtxP	26 Q-R5 ch	K-Kt1
13 B-B2!	Q-B2	27 Kt-Kt6	R-B1
14 Kt-QKt5	Q-B3	28 R-B6!!	Resigns

Western Chess Assn. Tourney
July 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky I. Kashdan
White Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	35 Kt-Kt6	Kt-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	36 R-R1!	K-B1
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	37 P-B3	K-K2
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	38 K-B2	B-B3
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	39 Kt-R6	K-Q3?
6 B-Q3	PxP	40 R-Q1!	B-Kt2
7 BxP	P-QKt4	41 KtxP	K-B4
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	42 Kt-B2	R-KR1
9 P-QR4	P-Kt5	43 P-QKt4 ch!	K-Kt4
10 Kt-K4	P-B4	44 KtxKt	BxKt
11 O-O	B-Kt2	45 Kt-K3	B-B3
12 QKt-Q2	B-K2	46 R-QB1!	R-QB1
13 P-R5!	O-O	47 Kt-B4!	KxP
14 Q-K2	Q-B2	48 Kt-Q6	R-B2
15 Kt-B4	KR-Q1	49 P-R6	P-B4
16 KKt-K5	Kt-B1	50 P-R7	RxP
17 R-Q1	Kt-Kt3	51 RxB	R-R7 ch
18 BxKt	RPxB	52 K-Kt3	R-K7
19 P-QKt3	PxP	53 Kt-B7	P-B5 ch
20 PxP	Kt-Q4	54 K-R3	P-Kt5 ch
21 B-Q2	B-KB3	55 KxP	RxPch
22 QR-B1	Q-K2	56 KxP	RxP
23 Kt-Kt2!	QR-B1	57 RxP	K-B4
24 Kt-R4	B-Kt4	58 R-Kt6	K-Q4
25 RxR	RxR	59 RxP	K-K3
26 Kt-B5	BxB	60 Kt-K5	R-R7
27 QxB	Kt-B6	61 R-Kt6 ch	K-K2
28 R-K1	R-Q1	62 K-B5	R-R4
29 Q-B4	B-R1?	63 P-B4	R-Kt4
30 KtxP	P-Kt4	64 R-K6ch!	K-B1
31 Q-Kt4	Q-Q3	65 K-B6	K-Kt1
32 Kt-B5	OxP	65 K-Kt6	R-Kt1
33 QxQ	RxQ	67 P-B5	K-R1
34 Kt-B4!	R-Q1	68 P-B6	R-Kt1 ch
		69 K-R6	Resigns

Western Chess Assn. Tourney
July 1934

SCOTCH GAME

I. Kashdan B. Illsley
White Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	14 KtxB ch	QxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 P-KB4!	B-B1
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 QR-K1	R-K1
4 KtxP	KtxKt?	17 B-Q1	P-Kt3
5 QxKt	P-Q3	18 B-Kt3	B-R3
6 Kt-B3	B-K3	19 R-B3	B-Kt2
7 B-KB4	Kt-K2	20 KR-K3	Q-K2
8 B-K2	Kt-B3	21 Q-KB2	K-R1
9 Q-Q2	B-K2	22 P-K5!	PxP
10 Kt-Q5	B-B3	23 P-B5!!	Kt-B1
11 P-QB3	O-O	24 RxP	Q-Q2
12 O-O	Kt-K4?	25 P-B6!	Kt-Kt3
13 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt3?	26 R-K7!!	Resigns

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

July 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Alekhine

Dr. E. Lasker

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Kt-B5!	Q-Q1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 KKtxP	Kt-K4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 B-Kt3	BxKt
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	17 KtxB	Q-Kt3??
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	18 Q-Q6!!	QKt-Q2
6 P-K3	O-O	19 KR-Q1	QR-Q1
7 R-B1	P-B3	20 Q-Kt3	P-Kt3
8 B-Q3	PxP	21 Q-Kt5!	K-R1?
9 BxP	Kt-Q4?	22 Kt-Q6	K-Kt2
10 BxB	QxB	23 P-K4!	Kt-KKt1
11 Kt-K4!	KKt-B3	24 R-Q3	P-B3?
12 Kt-Kt3	P-K4	25 Kt-B5 ch!	K-R1
13 O-O	PxP	26 QxKtP!!	Resigns

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

July 1934

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Dr. E. Lasker

H. Mueller

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	17 PxP	PxP
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 Q-Kt7	Q-B5
3 Kt-B3	PxP	19 R-Kt4	Q-Q3
4 KtxP	B-B4	20 P-Q3	QKt-Q2
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	21 P-QB3	Kt-B4
6 P-KR4!	P-KR3	22 QxRP	Kt-Q4
7 Kt-K5!	B-R2	23 RxB!	KxR
8 Q-R5!	P-KKt3	24 Kt-B5	Q-K4
9 Q-B3!	Kt-B3	25 QxKt	QxKt
10 Q-Kt3!!	Q-Q4	26 R-Kt4	Q-K3
11 QxP	QxKt ch	27 RxB	P-B4
12 B-K2	Q-Q3	28 Q-B4	R-B3
13 QxR	Q-B2	29 Q-R4 ch	R-R3
14 P-R4	B-Kt2	30 RxB ch	KxR
15 R-QR3	O-O	31 QxR ch	QxQ
16 R-Kt3	P-Kt4	32 BxQ ch	Resigns

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

July, 1934

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

A. Nimzowitsch

W. Henneberger

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-Kt1	Kt-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 P-R5	Kt-B5!
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 BxKt	QxB
4 Q-Kt3	BxKt ch	19 B-K2	Kt-Kt4
5 PxP	P-Q3	20 R-Q3	P-B4!!
6 P-B3!	O-O	21 KtPxP	BxP!
7 B-Kt5	Q-K2	22 Q-Kt1	R-K2
8 P-K4	P-K4	23 K-Q1	B-Q2
9 R-Q1	P-B4!	24 K-B2	P-Kt4!
10 P-Q5	QKt-Q2	25 Q-K1	PxP
11 P-Kt4	R-K1	26 R-Q2	B-R5 ch
12 B-Q3	Kt-B1	27 K-Kt2	R-Kt1 ch
13 Kt-K2	P-KR3	28 K-R3	KR-Kt2!!
14 B-B1	KKt-R2	29 KxB	Q-B2
15 P-KR4	Q-B3!	30 BxP	Q-Q2ch

31 K-R3	Q-OB2	37 R-B2	RxP
32 B-Kt3	Q-R4 ch	38 KR-R2 R(B6)-Kt6!	
33 K-Kt2	P-B5	39 Q-B1	P-B6
34 Q-Q1	Q-R5!	40 KR-Kt2 R-Kt8 ch!!	
35 R-KB2	RxB ch!	Resigns.	
36 K-R1	Q-R4!		

SYRACUSE MASTERS' TOURNEY

August 1934

ENGLISH OPENING

E. A. Santasiere

A. W. Dake

White

Black

1 P-QB4	P-K4	22 Kt-K6?	RxKt!
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	23 PxR	Q-B3
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	24 Q-Q4	P-Kt5!
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	25 Q-Q5	PxKt ch
5 Kt-B3	KKt-K2	26 RxP	QxQ
6 O-O	O-O	27 PxQ	KtxR
7 P-QR3	P-QR4!	28 KxKt	K-Kt2
8 P-Kt3	P-Q3	29 R-QB1	P-B3
9 B-Kt2	P-R3!	30 P-K4	Kt-K4 ch
10 P-K3	B-K3	31 K-K3	PxKP
11 P-Q3	Q-Q2	32 KxP	R-B7
12 Q-B2	B-R6	33 PxP	PxP
13 Kt-QKt5?	BxB	34 R-Q1	R-K7 ch
14 KxB	P-B4!	35 K-B5	P-Q4
15 P-Q4	P-K5	36 P-QKt4	Kt-B5!
16 Kt-K2	QR-K1	37 R-QKt1	PxP
17 P-Q5	BxB	38 RxP	R-K4 ch
18 QxB	Kt-K4	39 K-B4	RxP
19 Kt-Q4	P-KKt4	40 P-QR4	K-B3
20 P-B3	PxP ch	41 R-Kt8	R-K5 ch
21 Kt(Q2)xP	Kt(K2)-Kt3	42 K-B3	Kt-K4 ch!
		Resigns.	

Western Chess Association Tourney

July 1934

ZUKERTORT OPENING

Capt. J. J. Araiza

V. Grigorieff

White

Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 R-KKt1	K-R1
2 P-Q4	P-K3	24 Kt-R4	BxKt
3 QKt-Q2	P-QKt3	25 QxB	Kt-Q2
4 P-K4	B-Kt2	26 R-Kt3	R-KKt1
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	27 B-B3	Kt-B2
6 P-K5	KKt-Q2	28 PxP	KtPxP
7 O-O	P-QB4	29 B-Q2	RxR
8 P-B3	Kt-QB3	30 PxR!	R-KKt1
9 P-QR3	P-QR4	31 K-Kt2	Q-B1
10 R-K1	B-K2	32 Q-K7	Kt-Q1?
11 Kt-B1	O-O	33 R-KR1	R-Kt2
12 Q-K2	R-K1	34 Q-K8 ch	R-Kt1
13 Q-K3	P-B4?	35 Q-R5	R-Kt2
14 KKt-Q2	P-QB5?	36 P-Kt4!	Kt-OB?
15 B-B2	P-QKt4	37 K-B2	PxP
16 P-KB4	P-Kt5	38 BxKtP	Q-KKt1
17 Q-R3	Kt-B1	39 B-B3	Kt-Q1
18 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3	40 P-B5!	R-Kt4
19 P-Kt4!	P-Kt3	41 Q-R3	Kt-B1
20 Kt-K3	Kt-Q1	42 Kt-Kt4!	RxP
21 K-R1	P-Kt6	43 Kt-R6	Q-Kt2
22 B-Q1	Q-B3	44 KtxR	PxKt
		45 B-R6!!	Resigns

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

Thanks!

As I close this month's mail I have received a total of 103 communications, of which 87 refer to the Problem Department. Of these 87 there are 64 replete with praise and approval, 3 voice complaints and reproaches, and 20 do not comment in any way. This spontaneous tribute fills me with pride and joy.

I assure you, friends, that we are but beginning, and surely will add feature upon feature, until you would rather dispense with your newspaper than with the C.R. As the number of our subscribers increases, we are slowly gaining strength. May I urge you to renew your subscriptions promptly, and recommend the C.R. to your friends? Sample copies can be had of any number by addressing a postal to the office of the C.R. (NOT TO ME!).

Here is a brief summary of your votes:

151-2. 152-9. 153-2. 154-1. 155-5.
156-0. 157-0. 158-18. 159-1. 160-10.
161-6. 162-9.

Thus Bro. Vanwinkle's cute miniature wins first honors, with a vote higher than ever before recorded. Bro. Beers won second honors. His problem appeared as frontispiece in our last issue, Vanwinkle's as frontispiece in this number. Both receive \$2.00 as prizes.

Bro. Greenwald wins the ladder prize with a big score.

Prize winners are requested to inform me if they, by some mishap, fail to receive their prizes within two weeks after the announcement.

Those that sent stamped envelopes for personal replies are reminded that I am swamped with correspondence. I cannot reply in personal letters unless I am to return some contribution or questions of a private nature are asked. To those that imagine that their three-cent stamp converts me into a servant for them I say very politely NAY!

Please read the "NOTICE TO ALL READERS", appended below, carefully:

Mr. R. Cheney writes: A tourney for direct-mate 3 MOVE MINIATURES is now being held. Judge: Otto Wurzburg. First Prize: Ten Dollars. Second: Three Dollars. Third: Two Dollars. Entries are accepted until March 1, 1935. All entries must be sent to R. CHENEY, 1 ARNOLD PARK, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Do NOT send these miniatures to me, because I would publish them in the C.R., which would disqualify them for the contest.

I need 2 Movers -- 4 Movers (Regulars) and Fairy Problems.

Closing date for solutions of the problems in this number of the C. R. is October 4, 1934.

Fairy Chess

III.

Today, the third one of our Fairy Demonstration Problems is published. Before I go into the details of this final illustration of fairy ideas, I would like to give utterance to a few pertinent remarks in answer to several communications, lately received in protest against our experimental activities.

As naturally expected the reactions of the readers have been various, and multicolored with logic, reason, sentiment and passion. Sorting the epistles with meticulous care I divided them into five distinct groups as follows:

GROUP 1—Enthusiastic, overflowing, grateful applause	34%
Group 2—Frankly expressed support, coupled, however, with an admonition to avoid excess	22%
Group 3—Semi-support, expressed in some instances with the familiar "I'll try anything once."	9%
Group 4—Noncommittal silence	29%
Group 5—Opposition, mild and acrimonious	6%

Total 100%

Availing myself of the generally accepted truth that "Silence Gives Consent," I find that the actual opposition is only 6%. Granting that this minimum may be increased from the ranks of Group 4, I nevertheless feel that the maximum opposition is scarcely apt to reach 20%, or one-fifth of the total recorded and estimated vote.

In view of these figures further justification of our innovation is certainly superfluous.

The only thing that I deem appropriate to add is the following, previously made statement, which should allay all sorts of secret but unuttered misgivings and anxieties: Not one iota in our Problem Department, as it appears now, is going to be curtailed or eliminated on account of the prospective Fairy Section. The number of orthodox problems will not be diminished. Essays, articles, stories planned for the department, will be published as intended. The ladder will continue as before, uninfluenced by the fairy problems, which will be credited separately to solvers. In short, the coming Fairy Section will be an ADDITION, a PLUS-UNIT, to gladden those who appreciate it, not interfering with those who dislike it. By disregarding and ignoring the fairy problems even the opposing minority remains exactly where it stands now.

Those of our readers that know me for years and know of my never waning, herculean efforts to foster and propagate the problem composing art; those that saw me spend my time and financial substance in aiding the upbuilding of problem departments; those that are aware of the fact that I am infatuated with the lore of problems, that I am and always shall be a protagonist of our beautiful "Poesy of Chess,"—surely they will believe me when I exclaim that I am the *last man on earth* to do something to chess, any branch thereof, whereby its welfare could be jeopardized.

And this confessional expression of my inmost sentiment regarding chess ought to quell all fears that, through me, the lovers of chess problems are going to be deprived of even a tittle of their rightful enjoyment of the Kingly Game and its companion the Problem.

The very contrary is the case. The introduction of Fairy Chess is going to increase the pleasures of our solving family. Once the strangeness of the innovation has worn off, once the average solver understands what Fairy Chess offers, he simply cannot help but appreciate the new thrills offered to him.

Now, as to the protesting minority, I repeat what I stated in the last issue. Those that oppose without a concrete reason, those that usurp the arrogant position that they alone know what chess is and *should be* and that accuse men of my type, whose entire life has been devoted to the furtherance of chess, of prostituting "THEIR" game—those people I shall utterly ignore, since they do not even deserve the courtesy of an argument. On the other hand, conscientious objectors, sincere protestors who dread the unknown from lack of understanding and dearth of proper information, will find me eager to accord them the respect and the privilege of an analytical explanation to which they are entitled. Therefor let those who do not spend a punctured nickel all year in support of chess, but yell their heads off when someone advocates improvements, keep away from my front door. For the rest of my opponents, whom I consider indeed friendly enemies, the doorbell will not ring unanswered.

Among the flood of letters that have come to me up to these last days is one epistle of considerable length and a somewhat philosophical caliber, which filled me with mingled regret and amusement. The writer, unquestionably an educated gentleman, condemns, but to his credit let it be mentioned, he offers reason and logic. The regret I felt was caused by the unfortunate fact that, selecting for himself impossible premises, the correspondent arrives in a wilderness of his own making, by sheer logic. The amusement I experienced was induced by the witty and comical means he employed to unburden his grief.

I have not the slightest wish to ridicule or even embarrass this gentleman, who uses a tone and language becoming to the fine type he represents, but I could not quite suppress a grin when I noticed how he caught himself in his own net. Says he (in substance): that my statement that in my grasshopper problem clumsy machinery (of orthodox pieces) would be necessary to prevent the Black King from returning to a vacated square, is wrong. All I need to do is to stipulate that the

Black King is a "Noncomebackibus," who may not return a second time to a vacated square, and—presto!—the problem is O.K. *minus* the grasshoppers.

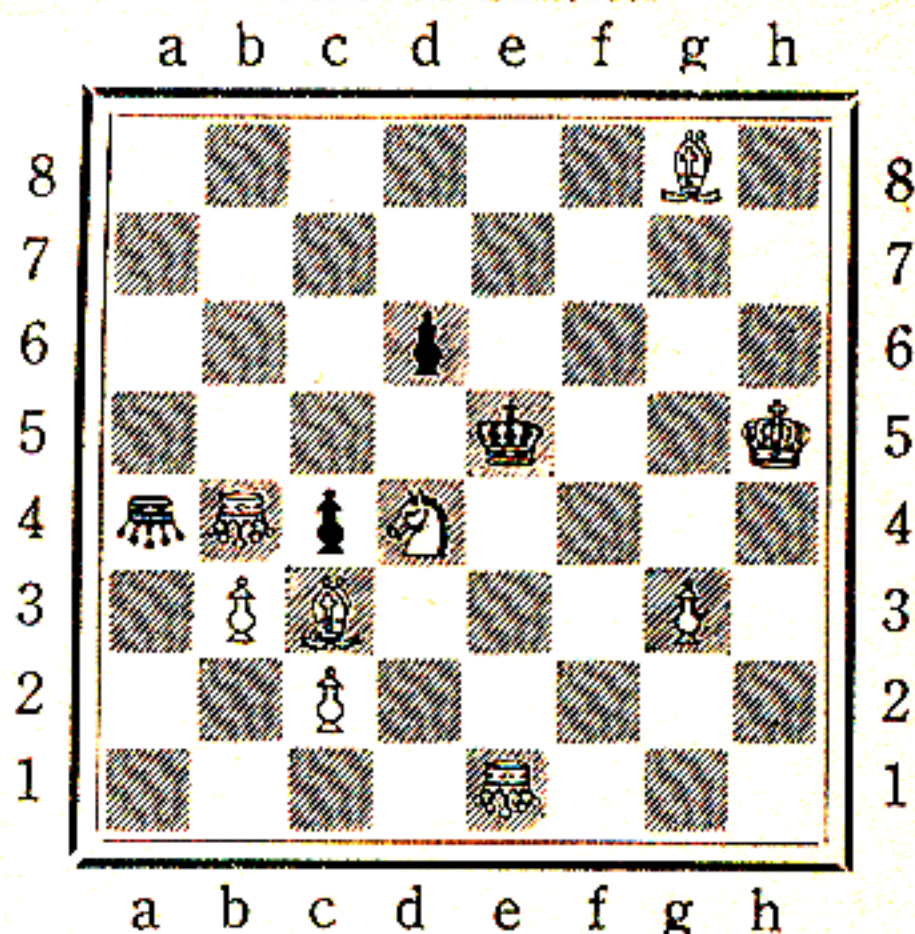
To which I respectfully, but still grinning, reply: I have been so occupied with problem composing, tourney judging, running problem departments, and writing chess stories that I unfortunately overlooked the presence of the "Noncomebackibus" among the number of the ORTHODOX chess men. *Mea culpa!*—

Incidentally, my friends, there are laws and rules governing Fairy Chess. It is one thing to invent a "Noncomebackibus," it is quite another thing to produce a problem that justifies and substantiates its right to existence. May I also mention that in Fairy Chess, more than in orthodox chess, eminence due to meritorious work is even harder to attain than the would-be inventors of fairy pieces wot of? If by means of a "Noncomebackibus" a really meritorious problem can be created, by the bones of Philidor, I shall be the first one to shout *Dacapo!* and applaud myself into hoarseness! For my maxim is: If you can generate a piece of art, what do I care what material you employ? All chess pieces are but chips of timber. Why be squeamish about *them*? The wood eventually rots, but what you produce with it, if it be artistic and beautiful, will endure forever. Such is the irrevocable law of evolution, that runs its course unmindful of both partisans and antagonists.

One final thought, for the benefit of all disgruntled *Antis* of the fairies. Try the new fare! If the worst happens and you contract a fatal attack of caissical indigestion that makes you "kick the bucket," think of the undying fame of laying down your orthodox life for the greater glory of poor, helpless, defenseless Fairy Chess! *Hallelujah!*

Now let us turn to our problem, a specimen of Group 3 of the Fairies, the "Conditional With New Pieces."

Composed for the C. R. by
Maxwell Bukofzer



Promotion mate in 2 moves.

(Continued on Page 165)

The Lesson that Failed

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Terry is one of my oldest and dearest pals. I knew him intimately years before he surrendered to the charms of the lady that now presides over his household. Terry has numerous imposing qualifications but one exasperating failing: He insists, stubbornly, on living in a diminutive Jersey town, sixteen miles from my home. Terry is noteworthy for three particular reasons. First, he is, like myself, "crazy about chess problems." Secondly, he prides himself on his mastery of the Latin language, a proficiency that, after all, is not over-surprising in a college professor. Thirdly, he is the doting parent of an eighteen-years-old daughter who is, without a doubt, the most beautiful and fascinatingly attractive redhead in seven counties.

Eileen is her name and her sky blue eyes are flashing lightning when you commit the temerity of designating her hair as red. In her own appraisal she is a Titian Blonde. Though Terry was born on this soil and is an honest-to-goodness American, his lovely offspring displays several undeniably Hibernian traits, to wit, an ample amount of blarney and, at times, a bit of—let's call it imperiousness. Thus, when Terry and his spouse say "blue" and Eileen prefers "green," the entire family compromises, decently and decorously, on "green."

Not so long ago Eileen took it into her pretty but capricious little head to learn chess.

A tentative experiment, in which her dad, the college professor, essayed to assume the to him familiar role of instructor, terminated in a disastrous failure, because the selfsame tutor of adolescence so far transgressed the laws of college etiquette as to call his own flesh and blood a dumbell. So, when I, by chance, visited Terry that identical day, Eileen rose in open and disdainful rebellion against her illustrious but short-tempered sire.

"Uncle Max," she greeted me before I had even removed my hat, "you are a chess expert. I want you to teach me the game."

Now, I confess, the comely terms "Uncle" and "Expert" sounded sweetly in my ears, even though they did not bear critical investigation as to their genuineness. Hence, smiling my most avuncular smile, I asked: "Teach you chess? What for, my dear?"

"I want to surprise Paul." This young man, a prospective banker, at present trying to earn his \$20.00 a week salary, could be considered as ranking as Eileen's favorite boy friend.

I looked at Terry who, pipe in mouth, sat in his armchair, to all appearances digesting the afternoon paper. At any rate, he paid no attention to the conversation.

"Why don't you ask your dad to teach you?" I ventured.

Eileen's blue eyes blazed. "No!", she flared up. "Dad insulted me. He called me a dumbell!"

I scratched my chin in embarrassment. "Why, Eileen," I made answer hesitatingly, "you know I am not a board master. You see, your father and I rarely play chess. What we usually engage in is problem analysis."

"I know that. But you also play the game well enough. Anyone with your experience can teach the rudiments."

"That is correct," I admitted, "but don't you realize that, living 16 miles from your house, I can hardly come here often and regularly enough to dispense lessons, even if your mother would tolerate so much intrusion?"

"Now you are hair-splitting. Then that means you will not teach me? You are a horrid old man and I don't like you and I won't ever speak to you any more."

While I inwardly chafed at the idea of calling a man under sixty an "old" man her eyes filled with tears. Turning away from me vehemently she was about to quit the room.

"Wait a minute," I called out weakly. "I—I did not yet refuse."

Gone were those ever-ready tears. Like a flash she was at my side.

"Oh, you old dear! I have to kiss you for that."

Well,—it was a Waterloo for me, though the defeat had its recompenses. Nor did I mind—much—that Terry made a grimace that could not possibly be considered a tribute of personal respect. He rose slowly, glanced at me with mingled irony and compassion and, very slowly and distinctly, uttered these classic words: "Pisce miserabile, tu!" which in the language of Uncle Sam means: "You poor fish!"

The scene shifts to a week later.

Again I am Terry's guest. The master of the house is deep in a tome that smells of musty philosophy right through its covers. His wife is playing the harp, softly and melodiously, in an adjoining room. Eileen and I sit before the chess board.

"— now these little men are called pawns. There are eight of them for each color. They represent the foot-soldiers of the two miniature armies placed at each side of the board.

"They move straight forward, one square at a time, except when they make their initial moves."

"Initialed moves? Do they wear monograms?"

"No, no! I said initial, not initialed."

"Sho! sho!", she laughed. "I see. Proceed, Kingfish!"

I found suddenly that a man can wax angry even with a pretty girl.

"Cut out the capers," I admonished, "and pay attention."

"Say, Uncle Max, it's lucky for you that I am not Scotch. Then I would not pay, would I?"

"Omit the wise-cracking," I cried, I am afraid somewhat irately.

"Why, I am waiting. You are so painfully slow."

I sighed but swallowed my chagrin.

"When a pawn has advanced to the eighth square he is promoted to any piece of your choice, but generally to a queen."

She laughed uproariously.

"To a queen?! A foot-soldier! Why, that does not even happen in fairy tales!"

I was utterly nonplused.

"Listen, Eileen," I said, "if you are in earnest about these lessons you must—"

The raucous sound of an automobile horn cut my remark in two.

Eileen leaped from her seat.

(Continued from Page 163)

This problem is a Promoter, a sort of companion to last month's Demoter. Every piece, except kings and grasshoppers, promotes at the end of any move it makes: thus $P=S$, $S=B$, $B=R$, $R=Q$. About the change of a Q we will talk in the future; not having a queen in our demonstration problem we are not interested now.

Like most 2 movers this is a simple problem, but let me stress the one point that justifies *all* fairy problems: THE MATES. These are surely novel and unusual.

The solution:

1. GE1-H4!, Kf6; 2. Sd4-e6, becomes a B; mate. (Square e7 is held (over d6) by G.b4).

1. . . ., Ke4; 2. Bc3-e1, becomes a R; mate. (Sd4 is still protected by G.b4).

1. . . ., Pd5=S; 2. Bg8-e6=R; mate.

1. . . ., ga4xc2; 2. Sd4xc2=B; mate.

1. . . ., c4xb3=S!; 2. g3-g4=S!!; mate.

Don't forget: to *immediately* place the NEWLY made men on the board as you play this over, to avoid confusion.

The last mate illustrates best the peculiar power invested in the G. Notice the shift in its control of squares. After the moves: 1 G.h4, $P \times P=S$ the control by G.b4 of d4 (protecting the S) is changed to a control of e4 (over the S), and though the Pg3, on moving up, releases the square f4, control of the square is *not* lost, because G.h4 now assumes it over the newly made Sg4, which (in turn) shuts the door at f6. Thus both exits are shut at once by *fairy methods* and a third square held into the bargain. Incidentally the mate is almost a model, the square e6 being the only overcovered square with every piece on the White force working.

Without touching on the merit of the problem as a problem, I ask you, dear readers, to state your opinions on the *fairy features* of this demonstration. Is there anything in it to breed the deadly germs of caissical poliomyelitis? Or do you think "Miss Fairy Chess" may turn out to be a younger, even more beautiful damsel than "Miss Orthodox?"

Now then, you Fairy Composers, I am waiting! Do your stuff! If you don't I shall have to use reprints and—horrible dictu!—my own work!! So—get busy!

"That is Paul!" she shouted eagerly. "He is taking me to the movies. So long, Uncle Max, see you again!"

In the door she turned and called out, with bewitching sweetness: "Good-bye, daddy!"

And—she was gone.

Terry deposited his book on the table. Taking a box of Havanas from the smoke-stand he presented it to me. Then he said, in his deliberate, pronounced manner:

"BARNUMUS VERUS FUIT. SUCKERUS QUAQUE MINUTA NASCITUR. SED, CARE AMICE, HABEAMUS TUAM PROBLEMAM RECENTEM."

And I had traveled 16 miles—for that.

Solutions

Solution to Frontispiece (May Issue) Po4

No. 151 A. Hochberger (2M) Sd2

The feature is the unpin of the rook.—Dr. Dobbs. Nicely handled.—Evans. Rather stupid, I would judge. No variations to speak of.—McClelland. This wins my vote because of 8 different mating positions all of which produce satisfactory rejoinders to Black's desperate attempts to escape.—Doran. Quite interesting unpins.—Vail.

No. 152 M. Charosh (2M) Se6.

A good friend of mine who has turned from checker problem composition to 2M chess problems that have KLASS. Congratulations.—Kleiman. Some pretty points, mutual interference, selfblocks, etc.—Dr. Dobbs. Bizarre and unique appearance.—Nash. Not very hard but key is excellent.—Plasetzki. Best problem in this issue.—Evans. The mighty "a" file resembles a line of ball players waiting on a bench. They all come to bat but hit into clever double plays.—Emery. This is a beauty. Save for the compromise key this is a symphony of neat strategic variations.—McClelland. A very beautiful problem.—Moustafa Wahby, Private Sec. of the Emir, Prince Hamel of Egypt. Noteworthy is the reply to B-Kt4.—Burke. Beautiful interference.—Vail. I consider this the only outstanding problem.—Cheney.

No. 153 G. Mott-Smith (2M) Sf2.

The black prelate does some nice blocking.—Dr. Dobbs. Composers certainly like the Knights.—Evans. Nothing extraordinary. The paucity of pieces seems to result in a corresponding decrease of variations.—McClelland. Excellent blocks achieved with Black Bishop.—Burke. Very neat miniature with B block and one pure mate.—Vail.

No. 154 G. W. Hargreaves (2M) Sb5.

Just where the horseman goes is the question.—Dr. Dobbs. Fair 2 mover.—Evans. No strategy, to speak of, but a number of good tries.—McClelland. Alluring "ignes fatui" beckon.—Burke. Many close tries.—Vail. Is this a conspiracy? The S. begins the fireworks in the first four problems.—Rothenberg.

No. 155 Dr. G. Dobbs (2M) Rxg3.

The critics will perhaps pardon the capture Key.—Dr. Dobbs. Pleasing construction.—Nash. Dobbs' work is consistent. Don't you agree?—Evans. A top-notch, typical of Dr. Dobbs' best moments. It compares quite favorably with Boehm's vertical representation of the same theme.—McClelland. The ultimate in pieces, blocks and discoveries.—Burke. Rook focal, pretty pin-mate.—Vail. Herewith begins a furious race, with the rooks proceeding. Best problem (giving 5 lengthy reasons.—Ed).—Rothenberg.

No. 156 E. McCarthy (3M)

1. Ke2, a6; 2. Kb3, etc.

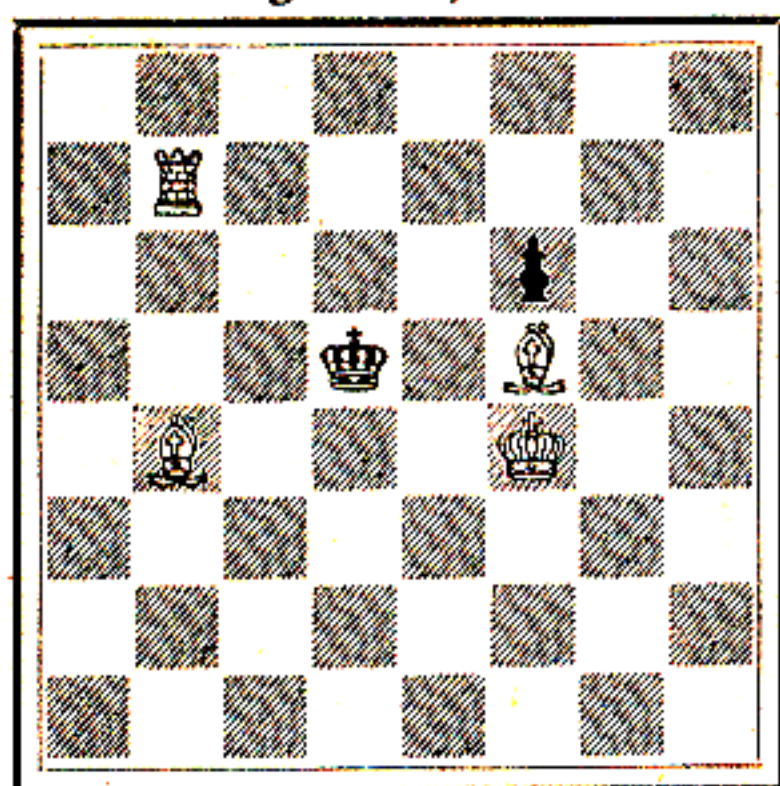
1. . . ., a5; 2. Ke3, etc.

1. . . ., K any; 2. Qc6, etc.

(Continued on Page 168)

No. 187
(Original)

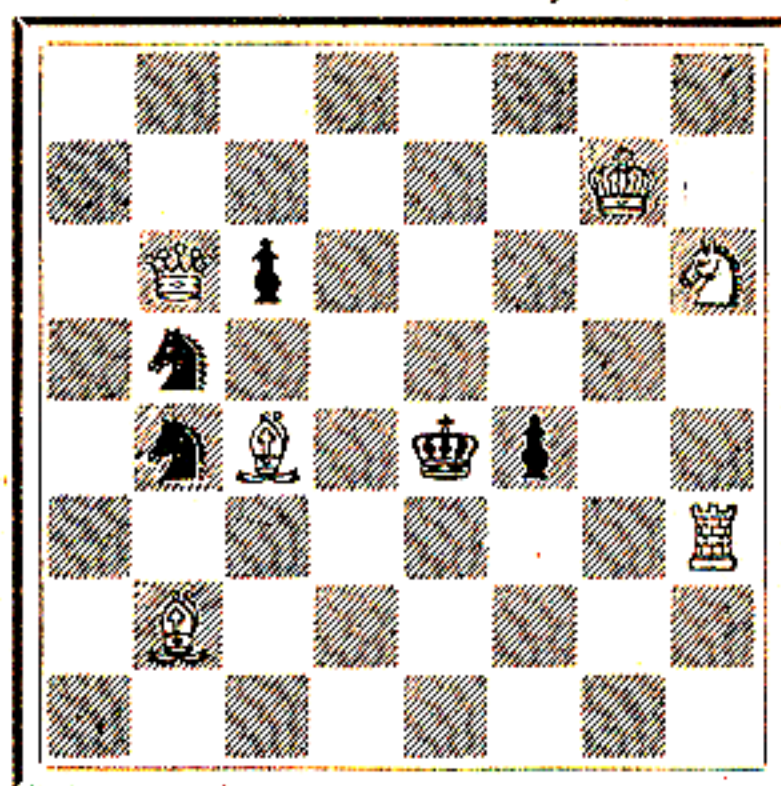
LYNN DAVIS
Binghamton, N. Y.



Mate in 2 moves.

No. 188
(Original)

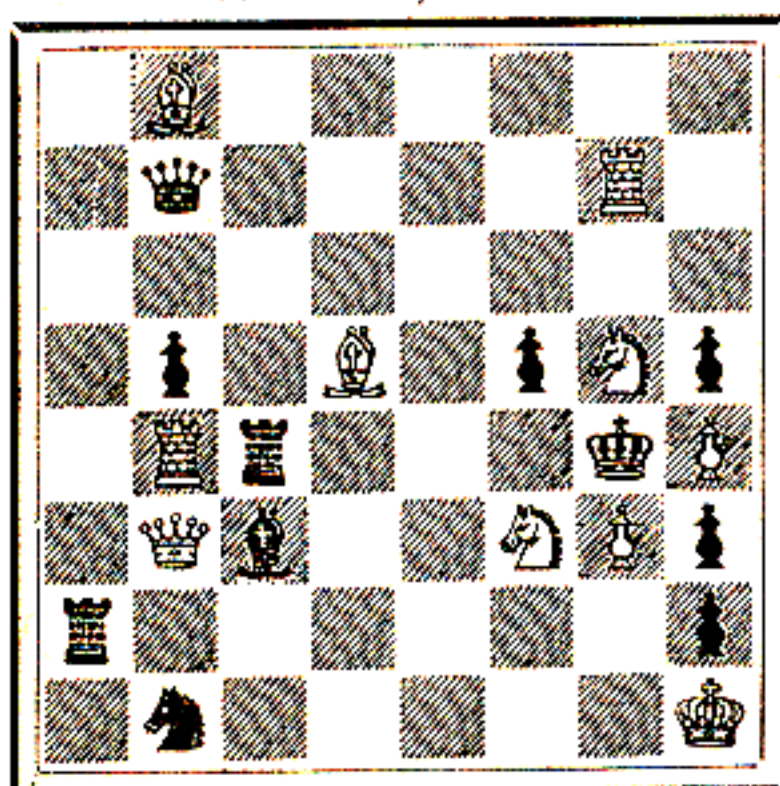
SANFORD J. BENJAMIN
New York City



Mate in 2 moves.

No. 189
(Original)

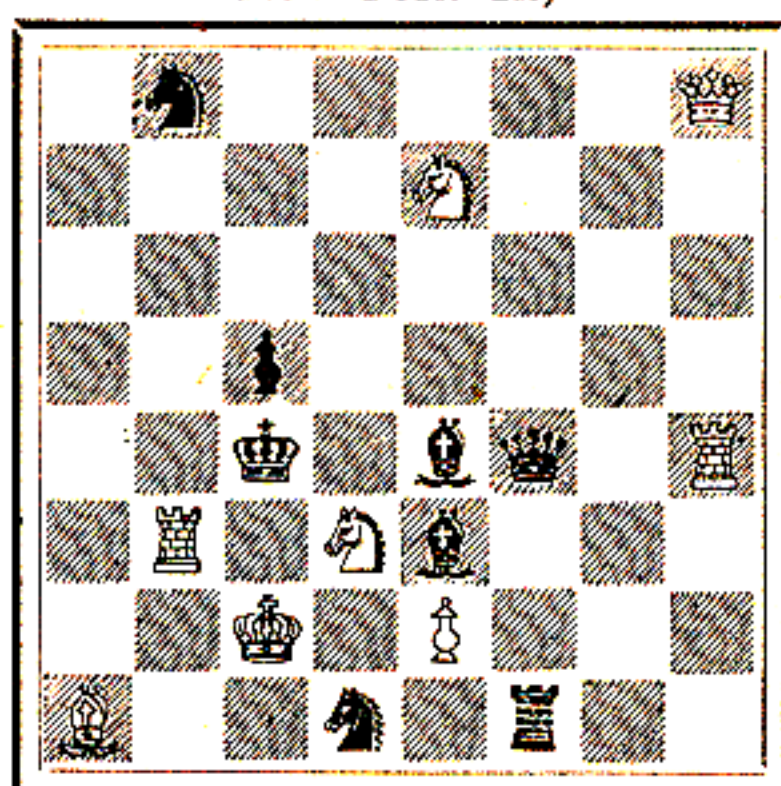
FRANK VAIL
Rochester, N. Y.



Mate in 2 moves.

No. 190
(Original)

G. MOTT-SMITH
New York City

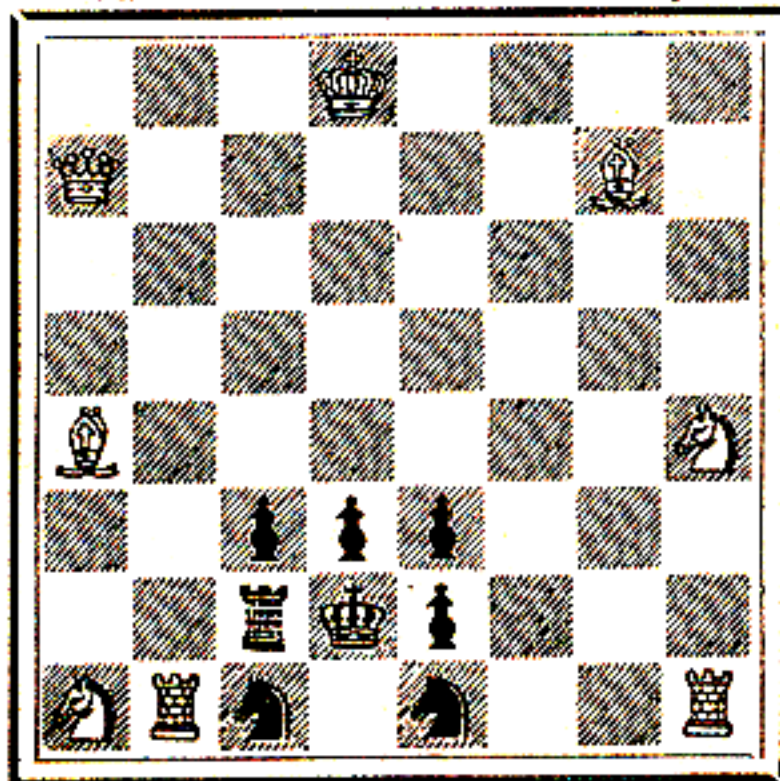


Mate in 2 moves.

No. 191
(Original)

BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.

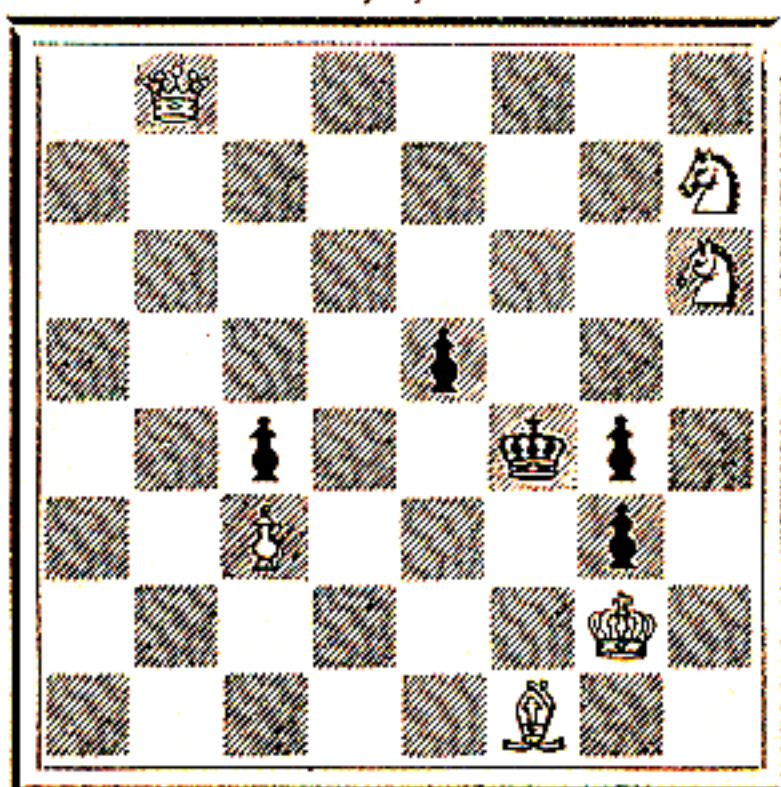
Dedicated to Maxwell Bukofzer



Mate in 2 moves.

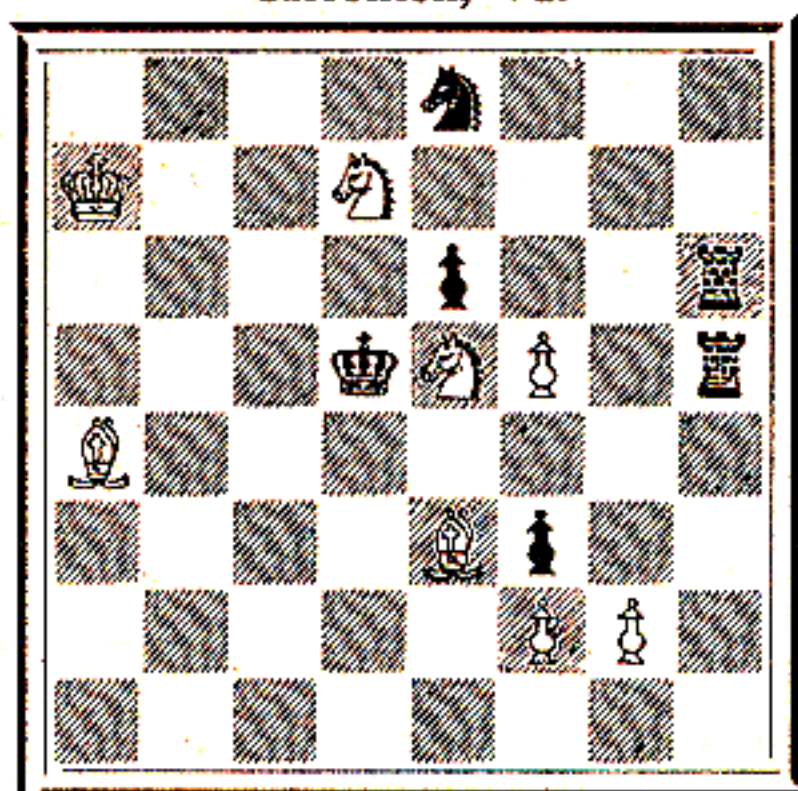
No. 192
(Original)

MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



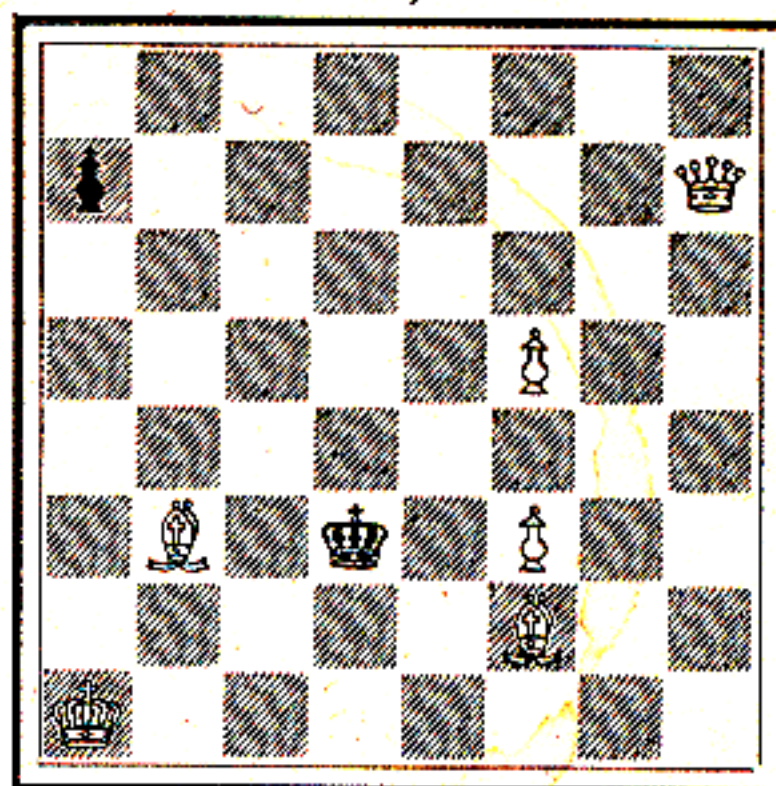
Mate in 3 moves.

No. 193
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Va.



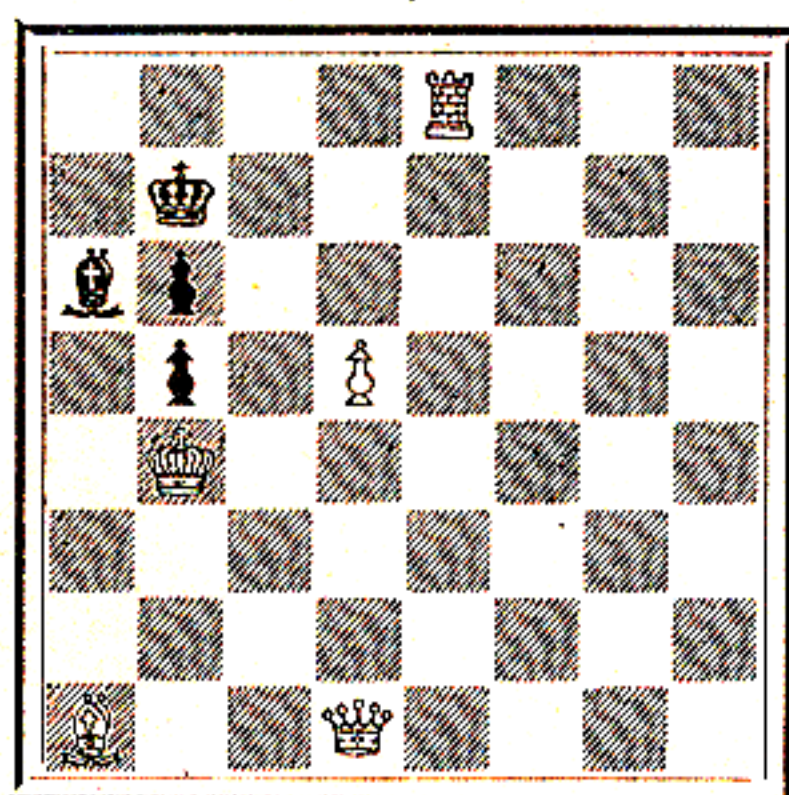
Mate in 3 moves.

No. 194
(Original)
WILBUR VANWINKLE
Endicott, N. Y.



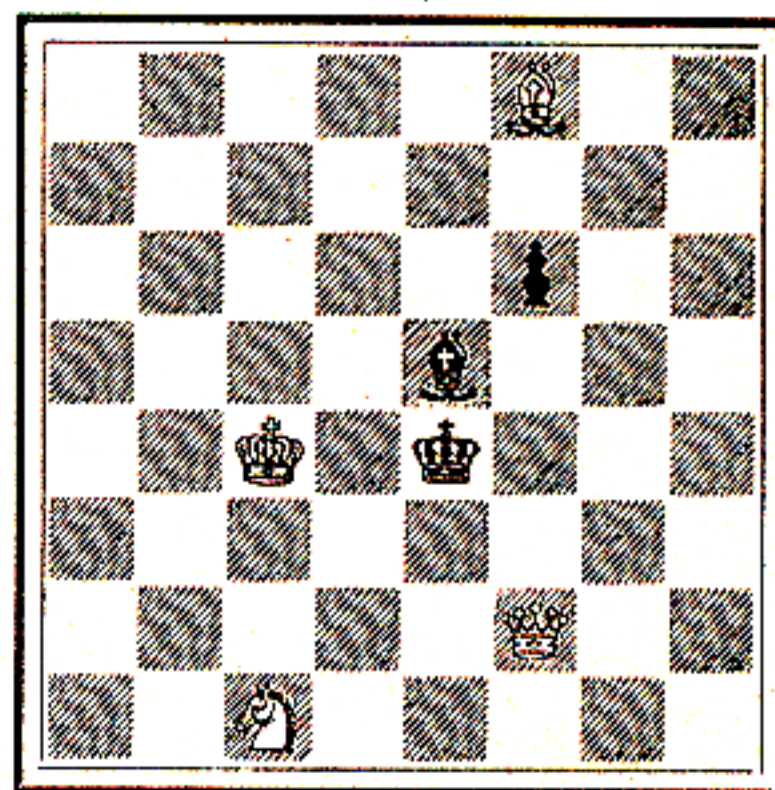
Mate in 3 moves.

No. 195
(Original)
W. T. SCOTT
Denver, Colo.



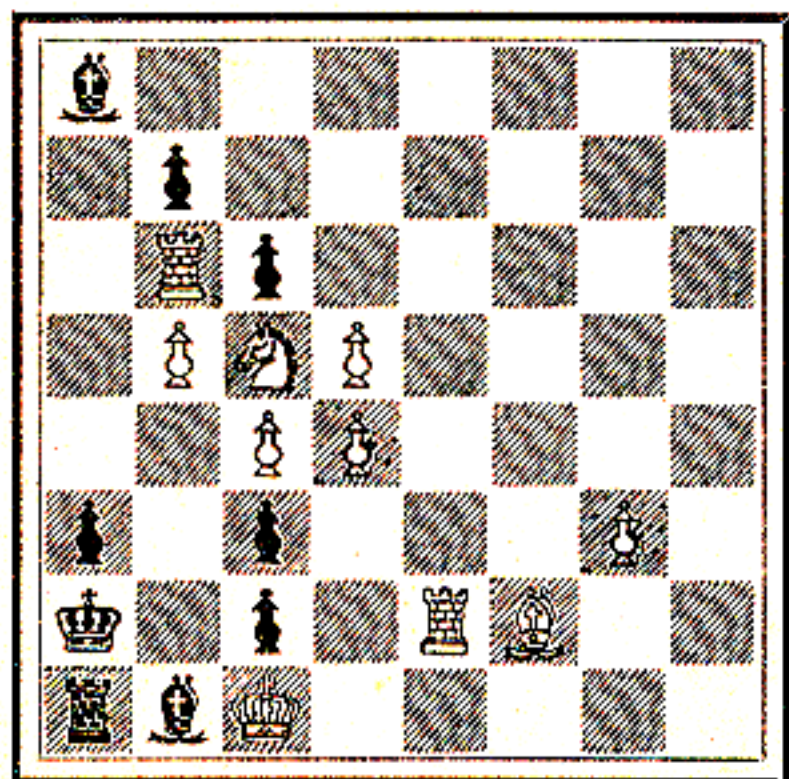
Mate in 3 moves.

No. 196
(Original)
R. CHENEY
Rochester, N. Y.



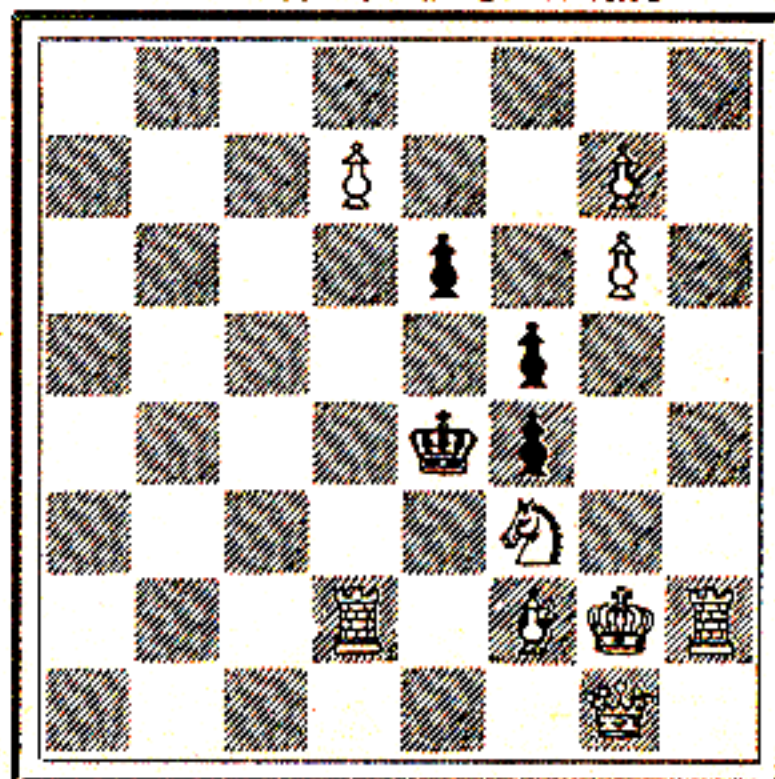
Mate in 4 moves.

No. 197
(Original)
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



Selfmate in 4 moves.

No. 198
(Original)
GOTTFRIED GOELLER
Germany
Inscribed to A. C. White



Selfmate in 9 moves.

Solutions to these problems must be received by October 4, 1934

(Continued from Page 165)

Since this problem was erroneously stipulated a 2 Mover, not only those who solved it in 3 moves, but all who claimed "no solution" received 3 points.—Editor. I see no solution here but maybe I'm all wet.—Patz. This is a 3 mover.—Bastine. Of course, this is a 3 mover. That Printer's Devil!!—McClelland. The pawn blocks are nice. A neat "min".—Vail

No. 157 A. C. Simonson (3M)

1. Sg5, Px8; 2. Rh7, etc.

1. . . . Sx8; 2. 8 mates.

Can't make this out. The position is impossible and there is no sense to it. What's the gag?—Greenwald. Don't see any point to this; besides the rook f1 makes it an impossible position.—Dr. Dobbs. The problem is in my opinion illegal, since Black has all 8 pawns.—Plasetzki. Why?—Evans. Absurdly simple. But how account for the rook at f1?—Emery. Am very much disappointed in Bro. Simonson after his brilliant No.133.—Dr. Berliner. I failed to get the point of this one. Either you or the printer had a nightmare.—McClelland. (Boys! I prints what I gets! You are the solvers.—Editor). Of course, the pawn must have captured.—Vail.

No. 158 W. Vanwinkle (3M)

1. g6, K any; 2. Qxf4, etc.

1. . . . f3; 2. Qd2, etc.

A deceptive little affair.—Dr. Dobbs. A gem that goes in my collection.—Nash. A clever composition.—Plasetzki. Difficult key. Worthy of the prize.—Emery. The best key move I've seen in a long while. I enjoyed this problem.—Patrick. A very neat miniature.—Partos. The key is the best part of this good problem, but I wish these economists would go on a holiday.—McClelland. Another beautiful one.—Moustafa Wahby. The queen gets into the play in remarkable fashion.—Burke. Some close tries in this lightweight.—Vail. A cute trifle with its quiet key.—Cheney.

No. 159 D. C. McClelland (3M)

Intended solution:

1. B-d1, Se1(or xP); 2. B-B3, etc.

1. . . . Rh6-f6; 2. S-h5, etc.

1. . . . Ra6-f6; 2. Se6, etc.

1. . . . Bg4; 2. Sg7-f5, etc.

No Solution after the QR's defense. "To bad" is what 70 per cent of the solvers said. A fine problem lost because of careless testing (Ed.).

No. 160 Bill Beers (5M)

1. Re4, Kg2; 2. Rg4 ch, Kf2; 3. Rh2 ch, Ke3; 4. Re2, Pf2; 5. Rb3 mate.

1.; 2. . . . KxR; 3. Ke1, Pf2ch; 4. KxP, K any; 5. Rh4 mate

Well timed rook strategy.—Dr. Dobbs. Toughest problem in this issue. It gets my vote and goes into my collection.—Nash. I find this to be the best and hardest problem in this month's issue.—Plasetzki. A tough one. One of the best. It gets my vote.—Vanwinkle. Certainly a difficult product and I may have to do some explaining why it did not get my vote.—McClelland. Tempting tries add to the beauty of this remarkable problem.—Burke. Very subtle play. My choice of one of the winners.—Vail.

No. 161 Dr. Erdos and F. Meisl (3M Sui)

1. Qh6, BxR; 2. Qd2ch, KxR; 3. Qd5ch, BxQ mate.

1. . . . e6; 2. Qh7, BxR; 3. Qxb7ch, Bd5 mate.

Only fair sui strategy.—Dr. Dobbs. Excellent strategic motif.—Nash. A cute little sui with a difficult Q move after P-e6.—Plasetzki. My first experience with a selfmate and pleasant at that.—Evans. Not overly anything.—McClelland. Neatly executed sui.—Burke. This is my idea of a really clever sui.—Vail.

No. 162 P. L. Rothenberg (5M Sui)

1. Qh8, a7xb6; 2. g8(B), b5; 3. Bh7, b4; 4. Qc3ch, PxQ; 5. Bc2, Px8 mate.

A neat single liner. One would expect two lines from the optional pawn captures but Pawn a7 is used, I guess, to prevent cook Qc8.—Dr. Dobbs. Fine and difficult.—Nash. More of an endgame than a problem, but it was hard enough to get the idea of another bishop.—Plasetzki. Beautiful selfmate by Mr. Rothenberg. Gets my vote.—Vanwinkle. Best because of its interesting line of play.—Partos. The actual play is a surprise. Rothenberg has a distinct selfmate touch.—McClelland. Another fantastic promotion theme.—Burke. Same variation when either pawn captures.—Vail.

Correspondence

Lynn Davis. Thanks for problem. Your solutions are excellent.

R. J. Ratke. In a problem a 'tempo' means any waiting move that does not in any way influence the position. As to length of a problem, when there is one 5 move variation, that problem is a 5 mover, even if all the rest of the variations are short mates. Naturally such a problem is not much good. Will write to you later.

Dr. Berliner. Your towering rep. as an unvanquished 2M solver is still intact. No.156 is a 3M, mauled and manhandled by the callous Printer's Devil. I should call Bro. Simonson names?! Sorry, I can't fill that prescription. You will soon see fairies.

G. P. Tiesler. Like every other solver you are welcome to the family, but your note: "Why not look problems over instead of composing cross word puzzles" is improper. I cannot consent to allowing solvers to tell me how to spend my time. Besides, I have stated repeatedly that I do NOT test problems. That is the composers business.

Theo. Wenzl. For those claiming NO SOLUTION when there is one I carry a rich assortment of more or less mature goose eggs. So beware!

C. Riffin. You certainly are a good sport. Thanks for your charming letter.

G. Partos. Problem replaced, and will appear soon. Your solutions now come on time which proves that you do not need extra time. Glad to have you.

S. Stanton. Welcome to the family, black tie 'n everything! Never tasted fairy fare? Well, 25 years ago I detested rabbit stew, today I adore it. So-what?

M. Wahby. I am tickled to welcome the Private Secretary of the Emir, Prince Hamel of Egypt, to our solving staff. I hope you will remain for a long time. I am amazed at your proficiency in commanding the English language. Foreign solvers are granted as much extra time as they require for the double mailing distance.

J. S. Doran. Delighted to learn that my grasshopper problem made you a fairy fan. Have a beer and a cigar on me. You are No. 9.

D. C. McClelland. I always relish your fine letters. You wonder what I look like and yet did not call on me when you were in my vicinity? Well, I am a little runt, 59 years old, have more material beneath my scalp than on top of it (I hope), am cranky and pugnacious but possess oodles of that thing called "sense of humor", which, somehow, prevents me from turning cannibal, as other problem editors do.

W. Vanwinkle. You broke the record in vote getting! Too bad you're no politician!

I. Schmolka. You too are welcome to the family with the proviso not to expect me to become your private lackey. Please don't "phooey" everything that displeases you.

Bill Beers. Again you sent a problem without solution. You demand that I print it at once because you need the prize money. Say, Bill, remember, I have, thank heaven, other authors in the flock. Furthermore, the solvers, not I, select the prize winners.

A. Szabo. Either your problem or its solution is faulty. Please send a duplicate.

S. Braverman. Glad to see you voting. Now—Why not add comments? Oblige me.

H. Burke. Your suggestion is O.K. But—these are the dog days—no time for task contests. Remind me during autumn. Your analysis of No.160 is, with Ludlow's analysis of No.157, the best work of its type among the solutions. Too bad space forbids its publication.

Hoehberg Bros. Your analysis of No. 157 is neat and complete. Good work. Where are your comments?

J. O. Hoy. The "maximizer" distance chart will be reprinted when the first maximate appears in the coming fairy section. Your solutions came just in the nick of time for credit, but already too late for your comments to be printed. Why tarry till the last minute, since you are such a strong solver?

G. Mott-Smith. Sorry to state that, after examining all of your fairies, I cannot use them now. Only one percent of the solvers would tackle such difficult and lengthy work. Shall I keep them? Or return them? Please send lighter and shorter material.

H. Ludlow. Oh, boy! What an analysis of No.157, proving the possibility of the position. Wish, Simonson could see it. Can't afford the space to print it.

Problems were received with thanks from: Lynn Davis, Wilbur Vanwinkle, G. Partos, Dr. Berliner, P. L. Rothenberg, Bill Beers, R. Cheney, and David C. McClelland (2).

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Name	Score	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	Score	Remarks
Greenwald, I.	404	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	5	3	5	436	Wins Prize
McClelland, D. C.	399	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	434	
Ludlow, O. H.	397	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	432	
Nash, E. A.	358	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	393	
Vanwinkle, W.	346	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	381	
Malzberg, N.	346	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	3	5	376	
Piasetzky, I.	306	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	341	
Rothenberg, P. L.	285	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	320	
Riggin, C. W.	270	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	5	3	5	302	
Partos, G.	261	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	296	
Burke, H.	256	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	291	
Hargreaves, G. M.	246	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	.	3	5	273	
Dobbs, Dr. G.	237	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	272	
Foote, B. A.	251	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	270	
Bastine, A. J.	176	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	.	.	.	.	192	
Davis, Lynn	154	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	189	
Hampton, L. D.	158	2	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	166	
Emery, G. R.	122	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	5	149	
Hoy, J. O.	111	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	146	
Tudor, W. B.	114	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118	
McCarthy, E.	82	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	115	
Wenzl, T. C.	83	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	3	5	113	
Szabo, A.	76	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	111	
Patrick, M. W.	79	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	3	.	104	
Hochberg Bros.	67	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	.	97	
Young, T. C.	70	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	5	3	.	97	
Berry, G.	78	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	
Vail, F.	40	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	75	
Doran, J. S.	36	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	71	
Dr. Berliner	36	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	5	3	5	68	
Evans, F.	38	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	.	3	.	3	.	60	
Young, E. F.	30	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	5	0	.	54	
Ratke, R. J.	28	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	.	.	47	
Hannan, J.	24	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	40	
Braverman, S.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	5	3	5	32	
Patz, W.	0	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	.	3	.	23	
Wahby, Moustafa	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	22	
Schmolka, I.	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	3	5	.	.	22	
Tiesler, G. P.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	22	
Stanton, S.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	.	.	5	.	.	21	

Scores of solvers whose names do not appear in this list are kept recorded for six months and then cancelled.

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Vol. II. No. 10

Published Monthly

October, 1934

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER

LESTER W. BRAND

IRVING CHERNEV

News Events

Syracuse Masters Tournament

By winning the Syracuse Masters Tournament, Sammy Reshevsky passed another milestone on the way to American Chess supremacy.

Following so closely upon the heels of his triumph in the Western Chess Association Tournament in Chicago, it cannot be doubted that if a ranking of the first ten in the country were to be made today, Sammy would be entitled to No. 1 position.

Isaac Kashdan staged a comeback after his poor showing in the "Western" and after a slow start made a "Garrison" finish to land second prize.

Third and fourth prizes were shared by Arthur Dake and Reuben Fine. Abraham Kupchik after a gallant struggle which kept him within a stride of Reshevsky during the major portion of the tourney, was disheartened by his only loss — to I. A. Horowitz — and weakened. He took fifth prize.

Credit for the successful arranging and staging of the tournament goes to Mr. Paul G. Giers, Secretary of the New York State Chess Association, and also Secretary of the newly formed Eastern Chess Federation.

The final standing:

	Won	Lost
*S. Reshevsky	12	2
*I. Kashdan	10½	3½
A. W. Dake	10	4
R. Fine	10	4
A. Kupchik	9½	4½
I. A. Horowitz	8½	5½
H. Steiner	8	6
M. Monticelli	6½	7½
F. Reinfeld	6	8
A. E. Santasiere	6	8
A. S. Denker	5	9
Dr. A. Seitz	5	9
Capt. J. J. Araiza	4½	9½
E. Tholfsen	3	11
R. E. Martin	½	13½

* Lost no games outright.

N. Y. State Championship

The annual tournament for the championship of N. Y. State was held in Syracuse at the same time as the Masters Tournament. Twelve players participated and the final result was a tie for first place between Prof. E. B. Adams, President of the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club, and Robert Levenstein of the Marshall Chess Club, both having scores of 8½-2½.

* * *

American Championship Match

The approach of the chess season has lent an added impetus to the efforts being made to stage the Marshall-Kashdan match. Frank J. Marshall, the American Champion, and Isaac Kashdan, his challenger, met and signed an agreement which permits the National Chess Federation to stage periodic *championship tournaments* after the present match has been disposed of. The conference took place at the offices of Harold M. Phillips, President of the Eastern Chess Federation. A vigorous drive has been inaugurated to raise the necessary purse. All contributions should be drawn to the order of Fritz Brieger, Trustee, and mailed to Harold M. Phillips, 2 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y.

* * *

Kashdan vs. Reshevsky

To the regret of both players it has been found necessary to cancel the proposed match between I. Kashdan and S. Reshevsky. Although plans for the match had been making rapid headway, the resurgence of interest in the American Championship Match has precluded the possibility of a Kashdan-Reshevsky match at the present time.

* * *

Manhattan Chess Club Championship

\$300.00 has been raised towards this years prize fund for the Manhattan Chess Club Championship. Entries have been received from I. Kashdan, I. A. Horowitz, S. S. Cohen, R. Willman, A. S. Denker, A. C. Simonson, Donald MacMurray, James R. Newman, Oscar Tenner and M. D. Hassialis. A. Kupchik and A. Kevitz are also expected to enter.

Marshall Chess Club Activities

The Marshall Chess Club is planning an active season. A number of tournaments will start shortly including one for the Championship, which is at present held by Reuben Fine. Rapid Transit Tournaments are held every Tuesday night. A match will be played shortly with a picked Philadelphia team. Chess lessons will be given every Thursday night. Registration is open to both members and non-members.

* * *

New Jersey Championship

Harold Pump of East Orange won the Northern New Jersey Championship at a tournament held at the Newark Rice Chess Club and thereby earned the right to meet Wm. A. Ruth, the South Jersey Champion, for the state title. The match will be one of six games. The first two will be played in Newark on Oct. 20 and 21, the next two in Camden on Oct. 27 and 28, and the last two, if needed, in Princeton, N. J.

* * *

The British Championship

Once again Sir George A. Thomas has demonstrated his right to the No. 1 position in British Chess. This year the Championship Tournament was held at Chester, England and the leading scores were:

	Won	Lost
Sir George A. Thomas	8½	2½
W. A. Fairhurst	7½	3½
R. P. Mitchell	7½	3½
C. H. O'D' Alexander	6½	4½
Rupert Cross	6½	4½

* * *

Virginia State Championship

The first annual tournament for the Championship of Virginia was held at Staunton, Va. under the auspices of the Virginia State Chess Federation. Contestants from all parts of the state competed and John N. Buck of Lynchburg emerged the victor, with a score of 6½-1½. Second place went to Lieut. John D. Matheson of Fort Humphreys, 6-2. Wilbur Moorman of Madison Heights and H. M. Woods of Virginia Beach were tied

for 3rd and 4th with scores of 5½-2½. Fifth place went to W. W. Gibbs of Staunton, score 5-3.

* * *

Mexican Tourney Planned

Captain Jose J. Araiza, champion of Mexico, announces that his country will soon be the scene of an international tournament. The tournament will start Dec. 1st, the date of the inauguration of the new president. The American players invited are Reuben Fine, Champion of the Western Chess Association; Arthur W. Dake, Pacific Coast Champion; Herman Steiner, member of three U. S. teams; Fred Reinfeld and Arnold Denker, prominent New York masters. Dr. A. Seitz of Germany may play; and the participation of Dr. Savielly Tartakower is likewise a distinct possibility. The center of attraction in the tournament, however, will undoubtedly be Carlos Torre, just recovered from a long illness. Besides Torre, Captain Araiza and six other Mexican players will uphold the honors of their country.

* * *

Hungarian Activities

Some interesting chess was played in Hungary during the month of August.

At Maribor, after a stirring fight. Lajos Steiner and V. Pirc tied for first and second place with a score of 6½-1½. Miss Menchik took third 5-3, and fourth and fifth places were shared by Spielmann and Rejfir, 4½-3½.

At Liebwerda, (August 4-14), Salo Flohr took first honors quite easily by a score of 9½-1½. Samisch came in second 7½-3½, and Gilg third 7-4. The surprise of the tournament was Eliskases' poor showing. He finished in a triple tie for 7th, 8th, and 9th with a score of 5½-5½.

We announce with regret the death of Magnus Smith, a former Champion of the Manhattan Chess Club. He was one of the strongest chess players of his time, having also held the Canadian Championship. He passed away at the age of 64 at his home in Titusville, Pa.

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Errors are human but blunders are beastly things. Tame the beast and almost any player can improve his game nearly 100 percent.

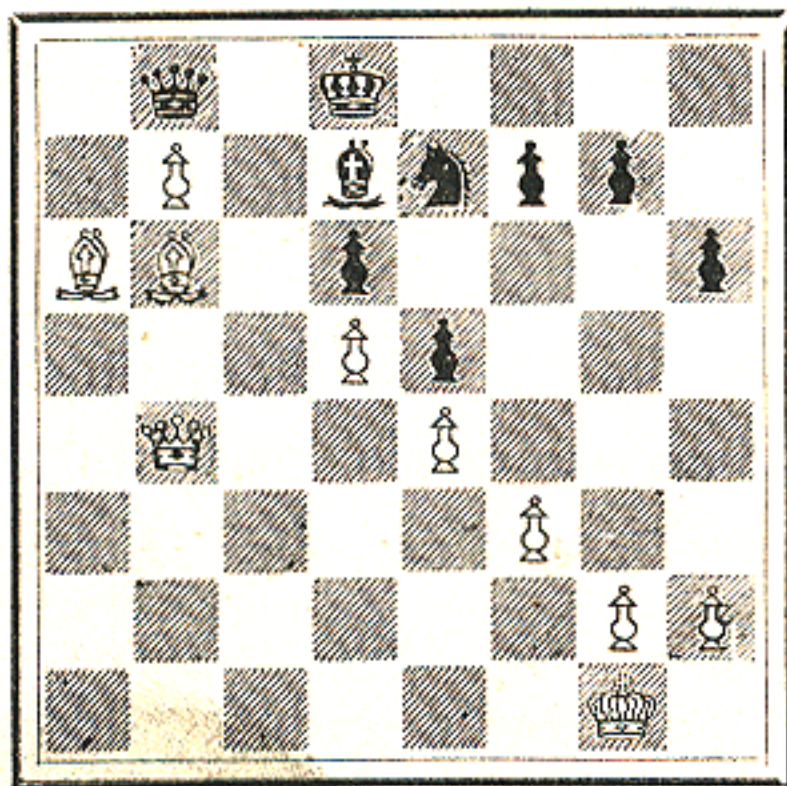
All too often we see strong players leaving pieces in hock, moving them into hock or overlooking mates in one and other all-too-simple combinations.

Even the masters blunder and much more often than most of us suppose. The reason for this is that their blunders are concealed in musty tournament books as they are not the proper material (so it seems, at least) for text books or magazines.

The most interesting thing about the blunder is the reason why it was made. Perhaps it was nervous haste or habitual thoughtlessness. Perhaps it was time pressure. Perhaps it was a physico-mental lapse in which a piece is moved to a place not intended. Sometimes a player considers a move and discards it as a blunder after a few seconds of thought, and then — after half an hour of cogitation — makes that blundering move because it prevents certain minor combinations that could be made in reply to a number of other moves that were later considered in detail.

The following position gives us a chance to show a remarkable blunder made under remarkable circumstances:

Kecskemet, 1927
Knoch

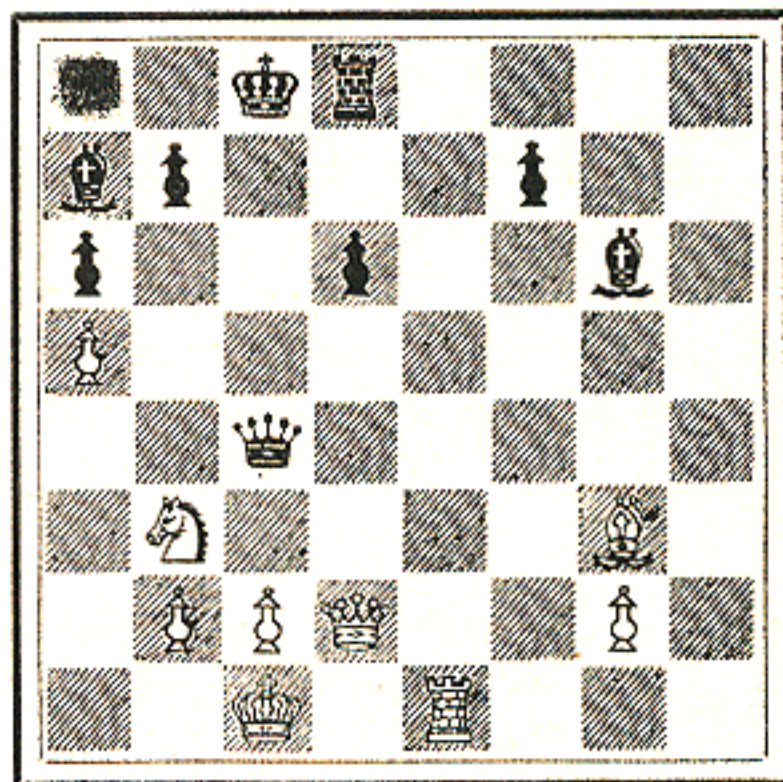


Mueller
Black to Move

Knoch under terrible time difficulties, has been making his moves as fast as hand and fingers would permit. Naturally when Mueller thumps down his bishop and shouts check, Knoch shoves his King to King's square with automatic celerity. Knoch admits that if he had only a few seconds to think he probably would have resigned in face of the threatened B-B7.

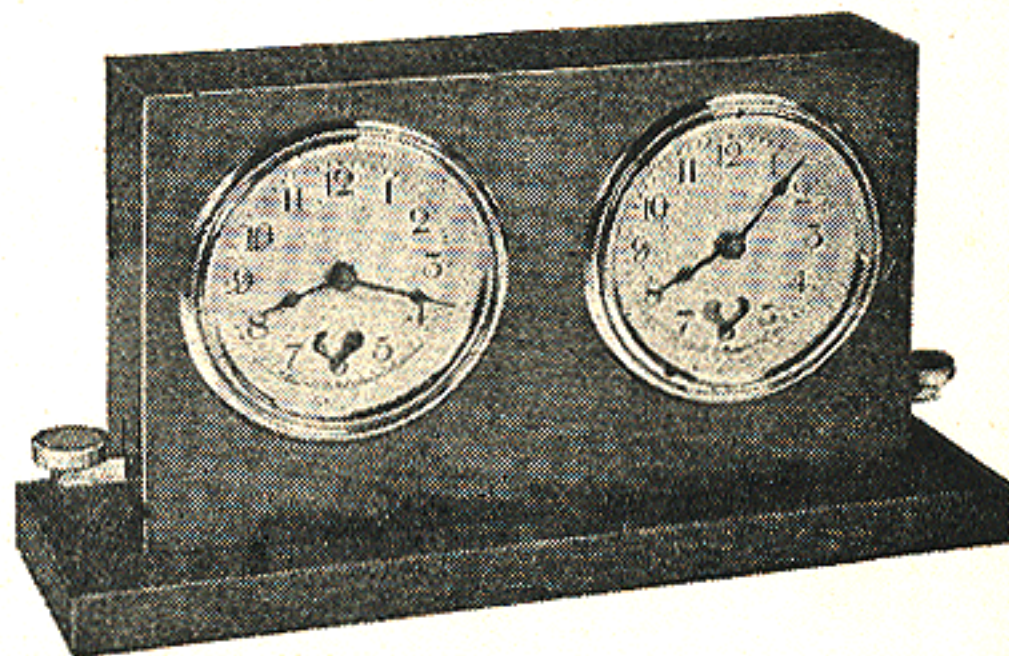
Mueller, however, had all the time in the world. And yet,—perhaps influenced by Knoch's speedy moves—he hastily moved B-R7 and still had plenty of time to experience surprise and chagrin when Knoch snapped off the bishop with a check and then returned his overjoyed Queen to Knight's square. The game was eventually drawn as Black later had to sacrifice a piece for White's advanced pawn.

Berlin, 1918
Rubinstein



Schlechter
White to Move

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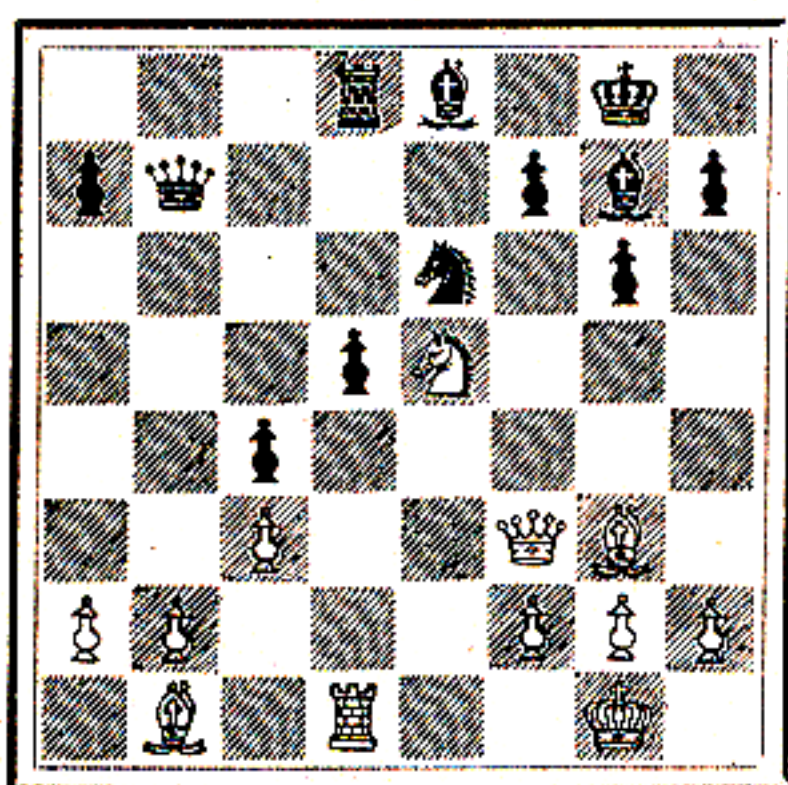
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When a first class master overlooks the loss of his queen that's news, but when another first-class master overlooks the reply which would win that very queen, then it's supernews bordering the incredible.

Schlechter played R-Q1 and Rubinstein "countered" with Q-KKt4. In this amazing exhibition of double blindness both masters overlooked the move of the Black Bishop to K6. The game was drawn. Readers who want to think can decide on the proper substitute for the R-Q1 blunder.

The next two blunders were made because the blundering master failed to keep in mind the fact that a single rook without aid may mate a castled King.

New York, 1866
Zukertort

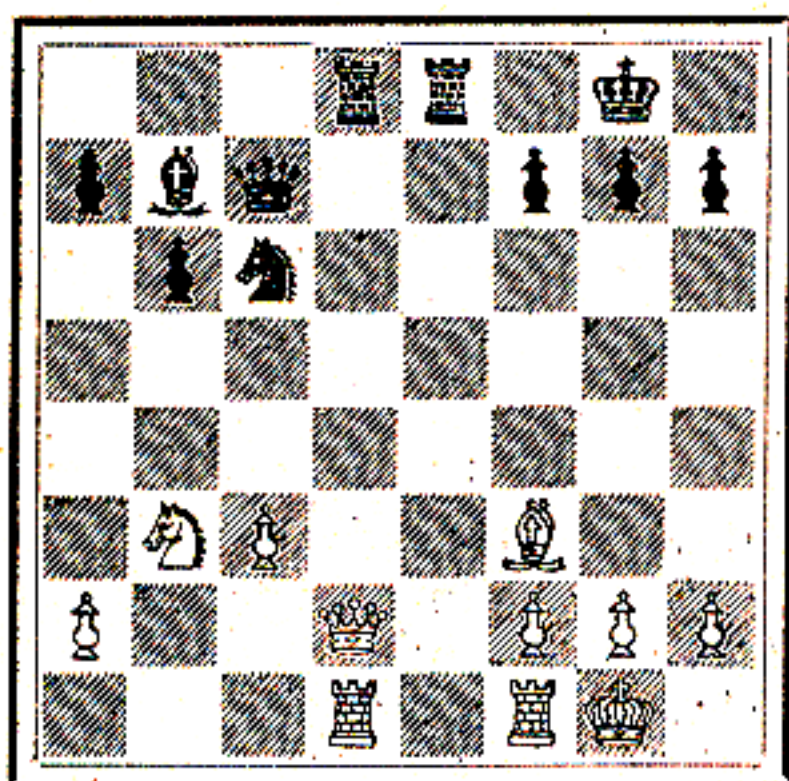


Steinitz
White to Move

The Play: 1 KtxQBP? PxKt
2 RxB KtxR
Resigns.

Steinitz later analyzed the position and claimed that 1. B-B2, QxKtP; 2. B-QR4. would have given him a good game. His blunder was made in a world's championship match.

Tarrasch



Blackburne
White to Move

The Play: 1 Q-Kt5 Kt-K4?
2 BxB RxR??

Tarrasch should have played . . . P-B3 either on his first or second move.

3 RxR QxB
4 QxKt! Resigns.

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

DUTCH DEFENSE

A. S. Denker

White

A. W. Dake

Black

1 P-Q4	P-KB4	17 Q-Kt6ch	K-Q2
2 P-K4!	PxP	18 PxR	P-QKt3
3 P-KB3!!	P-K3	19 QR-K1	Q-Q3
4 Kt-Q2	PxP	20 K-Kt1	B-R3
5 KKtxP	Kt-KB3	21 BxB	KtxB
6 B-Q3	P-B4	22 Q-R7	R-KKt1
7 O-O	PxP	23 R-B7	R-KKt6
8 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	24 KtxP	BxP
9 KtxRP!	B-Q3	25 Q-R4	R-Kt3
10 Kt-Kt3	Q-B2?	26 R-QB1	K-K1
11 P-KR3	Kt-B3	27 RxKtch!!	QxR
12 B-KKt5	B-K2	28 Q-R8ch	K-B2
13 KtxKtch	PxKt	29 Kt-B3	Q-Q3
14 BxP	RxP!?	30 Kt-K5ch	K-K2
15 Q-Kt4!	Q-R7ch	31 R-B8!!	R-Kt1
16 K-B2	RxB	32 Q-R4ch	Resigns

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

A. S. Denker

White

H. Steiner

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Q-K2	Q-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	15 Kt-B3	P-QR3
3 P-K3	P-B4	16 P-QR4	B-Q1
4 B-Q3	P-Q4	17 QR-Q1	Q-KB2
5 P-B3	QKt-Q2	18 P-K4	P-KKt3
6 Kt-K5	B-K2	19 B-B4	R-KKt1
7 O-O	KtxKt	20 B-R3	B-K2
8 PxKt	Kt-Q2	21 Kt-Q5!	B-Q1
9 P-KB4	P-B4	22 BxBP	P-KKt4
10 P-QKt3	Kt-B1	23 PxKtP	RxP
11 B-Kt2	B-O2	24 P-KR4	R-R4
12 P-B4	B-QB3	25 PxP!	PxKt
13 PxP	QxP	26 P-K6	Resigns

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Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at
191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Belson Wins Canadian Championship

J. H. Belson of Toronto, has finally realized an ambition that has been with him from the time of his earliest experiences in tournament chess. His success in winning the City of Toronto Championship in 1932 and retaining the title in 1933 and 1934 foretold to many the present day—when he has become the officially acknowledged Canadian Chess Champion. With practically all of Canada's foremost players in the contest — Belson came through the tournament with the loss of only one game, and managed to slip himself calmly at the head of the table — despite the staunch efforts of J. S. Morrison, who almost crowded him out. There is little doubt of the result being favorably accepted by enthusiastic followers of Canadian chess. The new champion has many friends and his modest gentlemanly demeanor has earned for him the title of "The Gentleman Champion."

The final standing:

Player	Won	Lost	Player	Won	Lost
Belson	10	2	Swales	6½	5½
Morrison	9½	2½	Whitfield	4½	7½
Blumin	8½	3½	Drummond	3½	8½
Fox	8½	3½	Harvey	2½	9½
Martin	7½	4½	Berger	2	10
Opsahl	7	5	Craddock	1	11
Crompton	7	5			

The Canadian Congress Compendium 1934

Mogle and Helman of Winnipeg were unable to compete. Gale, of Toronto, withheld his entry — not feeling properly conditioned. Moncur of Hamilton—withdrew after three rounds; unforeseen business conditions made it impossible for Mr. Moncur to continue. Seven money prizes awarded were: J. H. Belson, Toronto, 1st prize and Drewry Cup, emblematic trophy of Canadian Championship for 1934-35—

2nd prize to J. S. Morrison of Toronto—3rd and 4th prizes divided between B. Blumin and M. Fox, both of Montreal—5th prize to R. E. Martin of Toronto, former title-holder — 6th and 7th prizes divided between H. Opsahl, of Temiskaming, Quebec, and C. Crompton of Toronto. Four of the seven prizes were won by Toronto players! H. W. Jordan of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, offered an appreciable money prize for the most brilliant game. The time limit was 18 moves per hour — altered near the conclusion of the tournament to 20 moves per hour. The longest game — 136 moves to a draw; three adjournments — Queen's Gambit Declined, Blumin-Martin in the 7th round. The shortest game — A win for White in 13 moves — French Defense, R. B. Hayes -I. Schochet, Intermediate Tournament Play-off. In the main event — 19 games were drawn, White won 33 games, Black won 26 games. The Queen's Pawn, Ruy Lopez, and Giuoco Piano were the favorite openings. The first and third rounds were the only rounds in which no draws occurred. The Black forces suffered most in the first round — 5 to 1. The White forces suffered most in the ninth round—4½ to 1½. Berger was the only player with no draws. Belson's only loss was with the Black pieces against Whitfield in the 6th round — the first surprise! Opsahl in his first nine rounds played six times with the white pieces! Martin and Harvey in their first nine rounds played six times with the Black pieces — Martin lost the three games with the White pieces and scored five points with the Black pieces (four wins and two draws!). Harvey's task apparently carried most of the strain with it. In the Boy's event — A. Breckels and K. Davies finished in a tie with six points each. The former won in a playoff and the latter was awarded second prize.

In the Intermediate Tournament — 17 players competed for 5 cash prizes — the

first prize \$35.00!! Prize winners were: R. B. Hayes, 1st — H. Daniels, 2nd — J. Singleton, 3rd — I. Schochet, 4th — H. Ridout, 5th.

The Tournament Director was Malcolm Sims — Asst. Tournament Director was B. Freedman. Election of executive officials to the Canadian Chess Federation for the ensuing year included: G. Gaudet of Montreal, President; H. W. Jordan, Moose Jaw, Vice-President; S. B. Wilson, Quebec, Secretary; B. Freedman, Toronto, Treasurer.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Toronto 1934

12th Round

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by J. S. Morrison)

J. S. Morrison	M. Fox
Toronto	Montreal
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	P-Q3
5 P-Q4	P-QKt4
6 B-Kt3	KtxP
7 KtxKt	PxKt
8 P-QB3	PxP
9 KtxP	....

White could draw here by, 9 Q-Q5, B-K3; 10 Q-B6ch, B-Q2; etc.

9	B-K3
10 BxB	PxB
11 Q-Kt3	Q-Q2
12 P-QR4	R-Kt1
13 PxP	PxP
14 O-O	Kt-B3
15 P-KB4	B-K2
16 P-KR3	O-O
17 P-B5	P-Kt5
18 PxP	Q-Q1

If, PxKt; 19 QxR, RxQ; 20 PxQ, PxP; 21 R-Kt1, etc.

19 Kt-Q5	KtxP
20 R-B7	RxR
21 PxRch	K-R1
22 Q-K3	P-B3

The only move to save a piece,

23 QxKt	PxKt
24 QxP	B-B1
25 B-Q2	Q-Q2

Setting a Trap.... If 26 BxP, RxB; 27 R-R8, R-Kt1! (notQ-K2; 28 Q-K6!) 28 RxR, Q-R2ch; etc.

26 R-K1	P-R3
27 BxKtP?	Q-R2ch

The move he intended to make he entirely overlooked! 27 RxB; 28 R-K8, RxKt wins.

28 K-R1	Q-B7
---------	------

If, 28, RxB; 29 R-K8, R-Kt1; 30 QxP wins.

29 Q-B3?
----------	------

Throwing away sure winning possibilities — White should play either, 29 B-B3, and if RxP; 30 Q-R8, K-R2; 31 R-KKt1 wins. Or, 29 B-Q2, if RxP; 30 R-K8, R-Kt8ch; 31 K-R2, Q-Kt8ch; 31 K-Kt3, and wins.

29	QxQ
30 PxQ	RxB
31 R-K8	P-Kt3
32 RxBch	K-Kt2
33 R-KR8	KxP
34 RxP	Draw

(This game has been published as received from Toronto. If no error has occurred in transmission, then Black overlooked a win by 34....K-Kt2 winning the rook! S. S. C.)

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Game Studies

Maribor Tournament

August, 1934

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

Lajos Steiner

Dr. Asztalos

White

Black

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 |
| 5 O-O | B-K2 |
| 6 R-K1 | P-QKt4 |
| 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q3 |
| 8 P-QB3 | Kt-QR4 |
| 9 B-B2 | P-B4 |
| 10 P-Q4 | Q-B2 |
| 11 P-KR3 | ..... |

This move in the Ruy Lopez is almost unavoidable. The only question is: at what point should White decide to play it? In my practice I have not found any other position where P-KR3 would be as effective and more in the spirit of the opening. Now White has a direct threat: e.g. 11.... O-O; 12 P-QR4, R-QKt1; 13 PxKtP, PxKtP; 14 PxKP, PxP; 15 KtxP! and Black cannot follow up with 15.... QxKt; 16 RxKt, Kt-Kt5.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 11 | Kt-B3 |
| 12 B-K3 | O-O |
| 13 OKt-Q2 | B-Q2 |
| 14 R-QB1 | KR-B1 |
| 15 Kt-B1 | Kt-QR4 |
| 16 KKt-Q2 | ..... |

White now aims for P-KB4 without playing P-Q5 as the latter move would permit Black to mitigate the ensuing attack by manoeuvring his QKt to K4.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 16 | B-K1 |
|----------|------|

Black comprehends the situation at once. He must block the White KP, which might become mobile after P-KB4, and aim to secure the diagonalK1-KR4 as an outlet for his Bishop.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 17 Kt-KKt3 | Kt-Q2 |
| 18 Kt-B5 | B-B1 |
| 19 Q-Kt4 | K-R1 |

19... P-KKt3 would leave too many holes in the position, which White could exploit after the eventual P-KB4.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 20 P-KB4 | P-B3 |
| 21 R-B1 | B-B2 |
| 22 BPxP | QPxP |
| 23 P-Q5 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 24 Q-R4 | Kt-Q3 |
| 25 P-KKt4 | P-B5 |
| 26 K-R2 | KtxKt |

This is the first really weak move as it unnecessarily opens the Kt file. A better plan would have been 26... QR-Kt1 then if 27 P-R3, P-QR4; and Black has counter chances on the Queen's side. Even this line however would require very delicate handling of the defense as after 28 P-Kt5, KtxKt; 29 RxKt, B-K2; 30 R-KKt1, White retains attacking possibilities.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 27 KtPxKt | B-B4 |
| 28 QR-K1 | QR-Kt1 |

29 P-R3

30 R-KKt1

P-QR4

R-Kt1

Very important! After any other move follows 31 R-Kt4 when Black would have no reply against the threat of doubling on the Kt file. If 31.... R-Kt1? 32 QxPch!!

31 R-Kt4

BxB

32 RxB

P-R3

33 QR-Kt3

K-R2

33... P-Kt5?; 34 B-R4, PxBP; 35 BxKt, PxKt; 36 RxP! etc.

34 R-Kt2

Kt-B4

35 Q-Kt3

B-R4

36 R-R4

B-B2

36... B-K1 immediately would be refuted by 37 RxPch, KxR; 38 Q-R4ch, B-R4; 39 R-Kt6ch, etc.

37 Q-K3

B-K1

The threat now was RxKtPch followed by QxPch etc.

38 Kt-B1

P-Kt5

39 RPxP

PxP

40 Kt-Kt3

P-Kt6

A shade better would have been 40... PxP but Black would still have difficulties after 41 QxBP. The text move clears the way for Black's Kt to KB5.

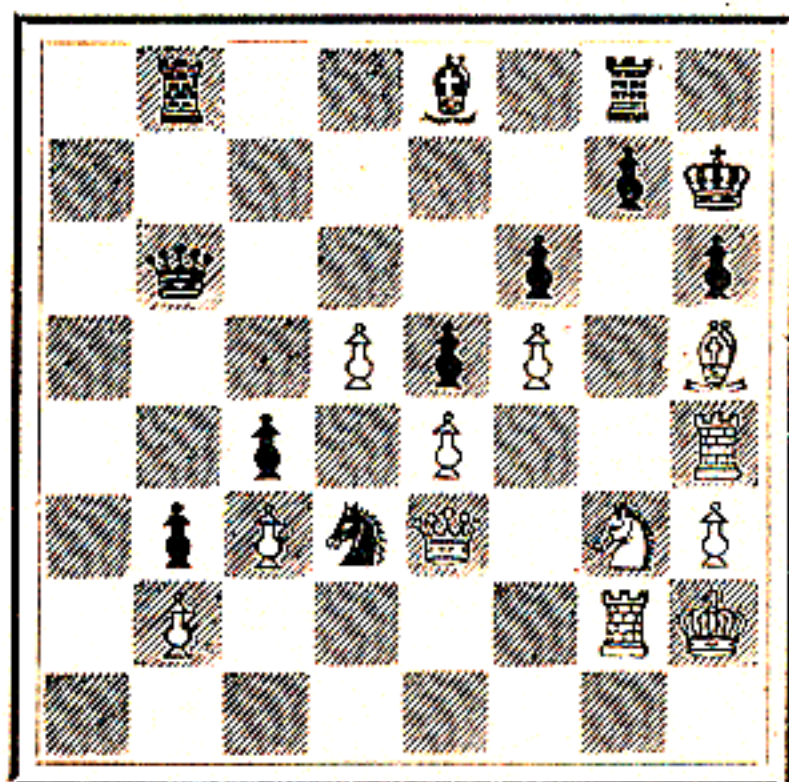
41 B-Q1

Kt-Q6

42 B-R5!

Q-Kt3

Dr. Asztalos



Lajos Steiner

42... Kt-B5 would be of no value because of 43 BxB, KRxB; (not 43... KtxR; 44 B-Kt6ch K-R1; 45 RxPch, etc.) 44 Kt-R5!, KtxKt; (again not 44... KtxR; 45 KtxPch!, and mates in 3). 45 RxKt, Q-B2; 46 R-Kt6, Q-B1, 47 R-R4 and Black is practically "zugzwang". After 47... R-R1 follows Q-K2! threatening Q-R5.

43 B-Kt6ch

BxB

44 PxPch

KxP

45 Kt-B5ch

K-B2

46 QxQ

.....

Too risky would have been 46 Q-Kt3, Kt-B5; 47 RxKt, PxR; 48 Q-Kt6ch, K-B1; 49 KtxP, R-Kt2; 50 KtxR, KxKt, etc.

46 RxQ
 47 R(R4)-Kt4 P-R4
 48 R-Kt6 K-B1!

If 48 ... Kt-B5, 49 RxKtPch, RxR; 50 RxRch, K-B1; 51 R-QB7; Kt-Q6; 52 P-Q6 and the Black King cannot stop the Pawn as after 52 ... K-K1; 53 Kt-Kt7ch, K-Q1; 54 Kt-K6ch, and mates next move.

49 P-Q6!
 Kt-B5

An interesting continuation! 49 KtxP falls short because of 49 ... K-B2!

49 Kt-B5

After 49 ... R-Kt2; follows 50 Kt-K7, Kt-B5; 51 RxPch, PxR; 52 RxRch, K-B2; 53 R-QB8, R-Q2; 54 Kt-B5, etc.

50 P-Q7 R-Kt1
 51 RxKtP! RxR

Black could not play 51 ... KtxR because of 52 RxRch, KxR; 53 Kt-K7ch, K-B2; 53 Kt-B8!

52 RxR R-Q1
 53 R-R7 K-Kt1
 54 R-K7 K-B1
 55 R-R7 K-Kt1
 56 R-K7 K-B1
 57 K-Kt3 Kt-K7ch

This makes matters easier. Passive resistance would be more promising. eg. 57 ... R-R1; 58 R-K8ch, RxR; 59 PxR (Q)ch, KxQ; 60 Kt-Q6ch and though White's position would be preferable, the game would still prove difficult.

If 57 ... Kt-Q6; 58 K-R4, KtxP; 59 R-R7, K-Kt1; 60 R-Kt7ch, K-B1; 61 KxP, Kt-Q6; 62 K-R6, P-Kt7; 63 Kt-Q6, P-Kt8 (Q); 64 K-R7, etc.

58 K-R4 KtxP
 59 R-R7 K-Kt1
 60 R-Kt7ch K-B1
 61 KxP Kt-K7

To prevent 62 K-Kt6, etc.

62 K-R6 Kt-Q5
 63 Kt-Q6 Kt-K3

To prevent 64 K-R7, etc.

64 R-B7ch K-Kt1
 65 R-K7 Kt-B2
 66 R-Kt7ch Resigns

Maribor Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

V. Pirc	L. Steiner
White	Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-B3
3 P-O4	P-O4
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 B-O3	B-K2
6 O-O	PxP
7 R-BP	O-O
8 Kt-B3	P-OKt4
9 B-Q3	P-Kt5

This idea of avoiding the weakening move of ... P-QR3 was an innovation of mine at Bradley Beach, 1929. However I experienced some technical difficulties due in a large measure to

White's KB, e.g. 9... B-Kt2; 10 P-K4, P-Kt5; 11 P-K5, PxKt; 12 PxKt, BxP; 13 PxP, Q-R4; 14 B-Q2, P-B4; 15 BxPch, etc. (Andersen—L. Steiner, Folkestone, 1933).

10 Kt-K4
 10 Kt-QR4 seems to be somewhat better.

10 B-R3!
 11 BxB KtxB
 12 KtxKtch BxKt
 13 Q-R4 Q-Kt3

It is now apparent that White's position without his menacing KB is not quite favorable.

14 B-Q2 P-B4

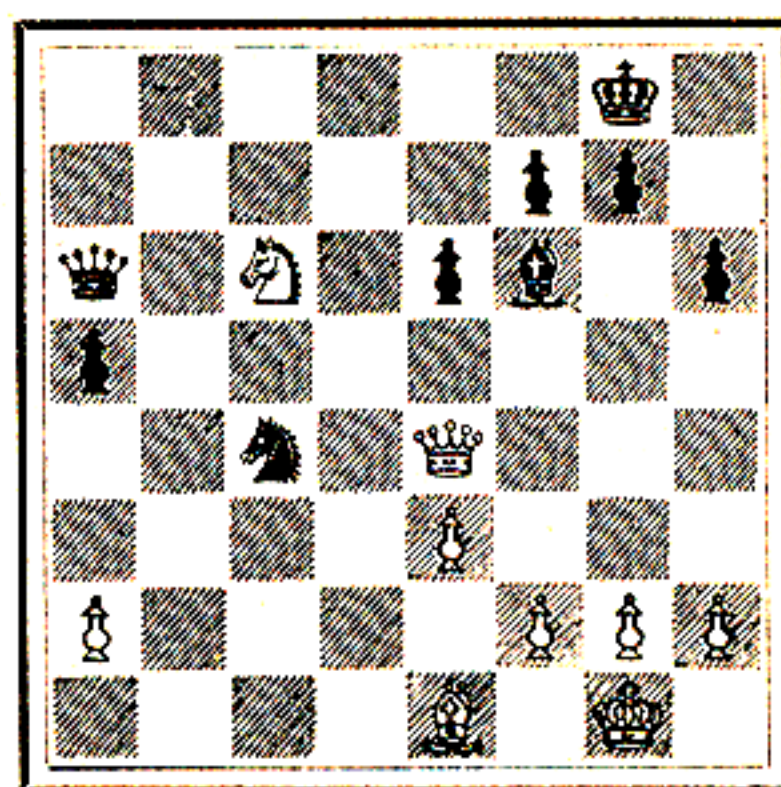
If before this move, Black had time for QR-Kt1, there would be no question of his superiority. But unfortunately this is not possible. e.g. 15 P-QR3! P-Kt6; 16 B-B3, P-B4; 17 KR-Q1, and all of White's forces are well posted.

15 PxP KtxP
 16 QxKtP Kt-Q6
 17 Q-K4
 17 Exchanging Queens is not advisable because of the inferior endgame.

17 KtxKtP
 18 KR-B1 QR-QB1
 19 RxR RxR
 20 R-QB1 Q-R3
 21 RxRch QxR
 22 Kt-Q4 Kt-B5
 23 B-Kt4 P-QR4!
 24 Kt-B6 Q-R3
 25 B-K1
 A forced but very tricky retreat. 25 Kt-K7ch would have been fatal. e.g. 25 ... BxKt; 26 BxB, Kt-Q7, etc.

25 P-R3

L. Steiner



V. Pirc

Black overrated his position and did not realize there was actual force to the move 25 B-K1. Now there is a setup for a neat combination.

26 KtxP!! KtxKt
 27 Q-QR4 B-Q1

If the Kt were immediately returned, the position would be hopeless.

28 Q-K8ch K-R2
 29 QxB Kt-B3

29 ... Kt-Kt2 with the idea of eventually landing on QR5 would have been slightly better.

30 Q-Q2 P-B4
31 P-KR3 P-K4
32 Q-B2

Black being in time pressure, White tries to hurry him by moving rapidly—and fails to make the best moves. Otherwise he would have continued with 32 Q-Q7! K-Kt3; 33 Q-K6ch, K-Kt4; 34 P-B4ch, PxP; 35 PxPch, KxP; 36 B-Q2ch and mate next.

32 P-K5
33 Q-B5 K-Kt3
34 B-B3 Kt-Q1
35 Q-K5 Kt-K3
36 P-Kt4

36 P-QR4 was indicated, at once.

36 PxP
37 QxPch K-B2
38 P-QR4 PxP
39 Q-B5ch K-Kt1?

39 ...K-K2 was better.

40 QxP K-B2

Barely getting by the clock. 40 ...Q-B5 would offer drawing chances.

41 Q-B5ch K-K2
42 B-Kt4ch K-K1
43 Q-Q5 K-B2
44 B-Q6 Q-B1
45 P-R5 K-B5
46 Q-K5ch K-Kt3
47 Q-K4ch K-B3
48 P-R6 Resigns

A good game in spite of its mistakes.

Liebwerda Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by E. Eliskases)

(Translated from the Magyar Sakkvilag)

E. Eliskases	K. Gilg
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2
5 P-K3	O-O
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
7 R-B1	P-B3
8 Q-B2	Kt-K5
9 B-B4?	.....

Instead the simple and more usual 9 BxB, QxB; 10 B-K2 was indicated.

9 P-KB4
10 P-KR4

Otherwise ...P-KKt4 might eventually be played with effect.

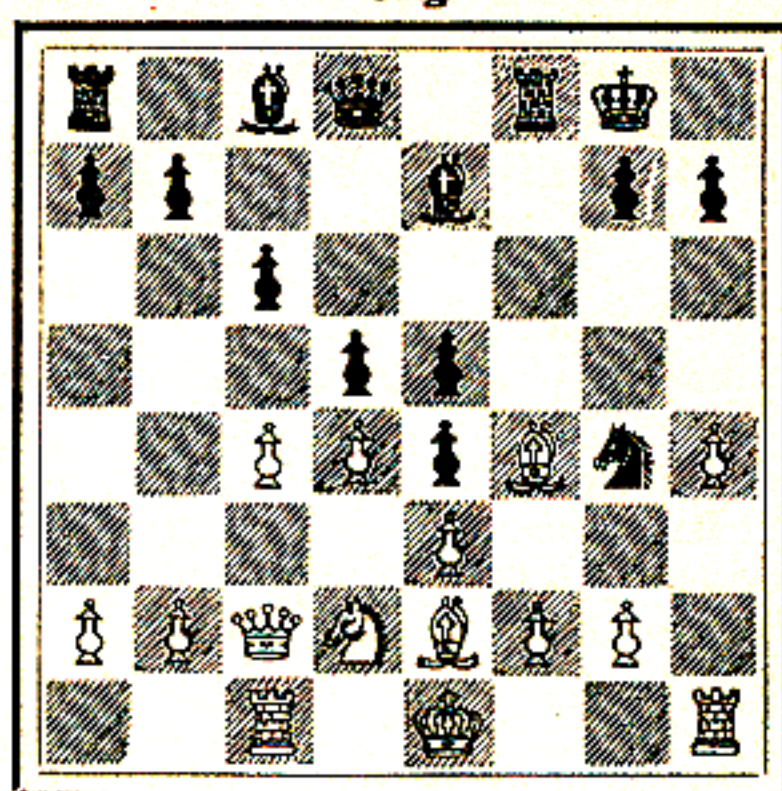
10 QKt-B3
11 B-K2?

This is immediately refuted. 11 Kt-K5 was proper.

11 Kt-Kt5!
12 KtxKt BPxKt
13 Kt-Q2 P-K4!

Should the Kt retreat to B3, 14 P-B5 would give White a strangle-hold on the position.

Gilg



Eliskases

14 QPxP RxB!!
15 PxR P-K6!
16 BxKt

Forced! If 16 PxKP, BxPch! If 16 Kt-B3, PxPch; 17 K-Q2, B-Kt5ch! and if 16 Kt-Kt1, PxPch; 17 K-Q2, B-Kt5ch; 18 Kt-B3, PxPch!

16 PxKtch
17 QxP BxB
18 PxP PxP
19 P-B3?

Flohr pointed out that after 19 O-O! the position was still tenable. e.g. 19 ...BxP, 20 P-Kt3, B-K2 (...B-B6; 21R-B3); 21 P-B3, B-K3; 22 KR-Q1 (threatening P-B5!), Q-Kt3; 23 Q-Q4! etc.

19 B-K3
20 P-KKt4 Q-Kt3
21 P-B5?

Asleep at the switch! The position was still defensible with 21 K-B1.

21 B-Kt5
22 R-B3 P-Q5!

The endgame after 22 ...BxR; 23 PxB, Q-Kt8ch; 24 Q-Q1, QxQ; 25 KxQ would still allow drawing chances.

23 PxB PxR
24 PxP R-Q1!

Avoiding the trap! 24 ...BxP; 25 QxB, Q-Kt8ch; 26 K-K2, QxR; 27 P-K7! After which White continues with Q-B4ch and Q-KB7! (27 ...K-B2; 28 Q-Kt3ch!)

25 Q-B1 R-QB1!
26 P-K7 Q-B4!
Resigns

Gilg conducted the game in masterly fashion.

Played at Copenhagen

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by A. Nimzowitsch)

(Translated from Skakbladet)

G. Stoltz	A. Nimzowitsch
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3

3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
4 Q-B2 Kt-B3!
5 Kt-B3

Generally, White plays 5 P-K3, and follows it with 6 B-Q3 and 7 Kt-K2, but after 5 P-K3, P-K4! is a good continuation.

5 P-Q3
6 P-KKt3

An alternative was 6 P-QR3.

6 O-O
7 B-Kt2 P-K4
8 PxP PxP

Or even 8KtxP: and then if 9 KtxKt, PxKt; to be followed by ...P-QB3 and eventually ...P-K5!

9 O-O BxKt!

For after 9 ...Q-K2, would follow 10 Kt-Q5.

10 QxB Q-K2

Stoltz points out that should Black continue instead with 10 ...P-K5, White plays 11 Kt-Kt5, Q-K2; 12 Kt-R3! (threatening B-Kt5), P-KR3; 13 Kt-B4! with a good game.

11 P-Kt3 B-Kt5
12 B-Kt2 KR-K1
13 P-KR3

A better continuation would seem to be 13 KR-Q1 with the idea of continuing with Q-K3, R-Q2, QR-Q1, and control the open Q file, Black could then not afford 13 ...P-K5; 14 Kt-Kt5, BxP? 15 R-K1!, but would attempt to refute White's plan with 13 QR-Q1, 14 RxR QxR.

13 B-B4
14 Kt-R4 B-Q2
15 K-R2

If instead 15 P-B4, PxP; 16 RxP, Q-K6ch; 17 QxQ, RxQ; 18 K-B2, QR-K1; 19 B-KB1, R(K6)-K5; or if 19 R-K1, Kt-QKt5! (threatening ...Kt-Q6ch) or if QR-Q1, Kt-Q5!

15 QR-Q1
16 QR-Q1

Threatening 17 BxKt, BxB; 18 Kt-B5, Q-K3; 19 RxR, RxR; 20 QxP.

16 P-K5

Lengthening the scope of White's QB, but in turn shortening that of his KB.

17 R-Q5! Q-B1
18 Kt-B5

This sacrifice is full of dynamite! Another method of continuing the attack would be 18 R-KKt5, P-KR3; 19 QxKt, PxR; 20 QxP.

18 KtxR
19 Kt-R6ch K-R1
20 PxKt Kt-Kt5

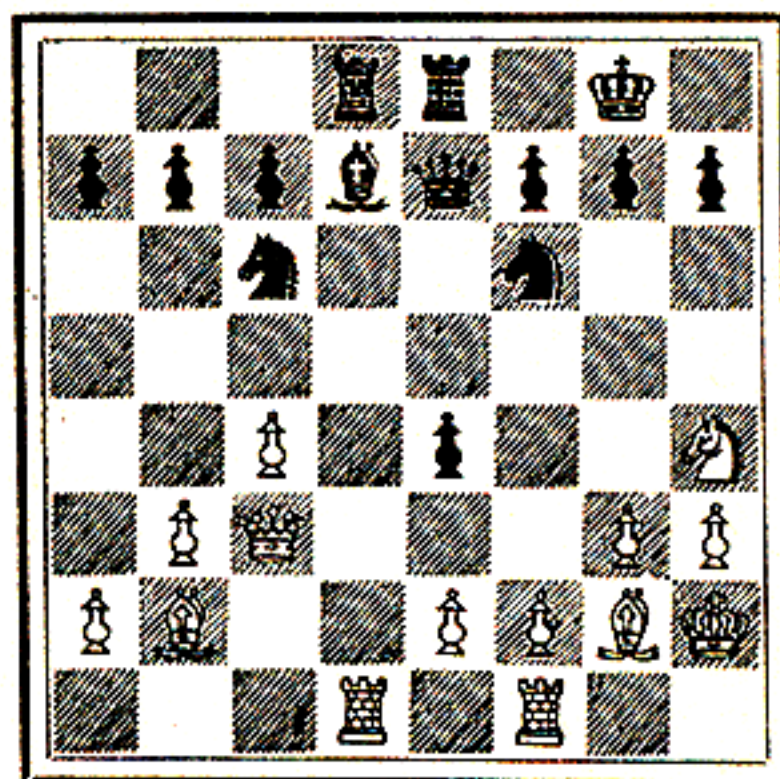
If 20...Kt-K4; 21 QxBP, R-B1; 22 QxP, etc.

21 KtxPch

21 QxBP, KtxQP; 22 QxP, offered better drawing chances.

21 QxKt
22 QxKt QxP
23 Q-B3 Q-B2
24 QxBP B-K3
25 Q-R5 P-Kt3
26 Q-Kt4 B-Q4
27 B-Q4 R-QB1

A. Nimzowitsch



G. Stoltz

Position after 16 ... P-K5.

28 Q-Q2 K-Kt1
29 R-Q1 B-Kt2
30 P-KR4 P-KR3
31 B-R3

If 31 Q-K3, R-B7; 32 R-Q2; RxR, as in the game.

31 QR-Q1
32 Q-K3 B-B1
33 B-Kt2 B-Kt5!

The correct post for the Bishop. If 34 BxKP? B-B4; 35 P-B3, Q-K3; 36 BxB, QxQ and wins.

34 R-Q2 Q-K3
35 B-Kt2 RxR
36 QxR Q-Q2

If 36 ...P-K6; 37 Q-Q4! Q-Q2; 38 B-Q5ch with attack.

37 Q-B4

In consideration comes 37 Q-K3, Q-Q8; 38 Q-B3, R-K2; 39 Q-Kt4, R-B2; 40 QxKP, QxKP; 41 QxQ, BxQ; 42 B-Q5! But after 39 Q-Kt4, Black might continue with Q-Q2, although this gives White good drawing chances.

37 P-K6!

Better than 37 ...BxP; 38 BxKP when White's Bishops become commanding.

38 PxP BxP
39 B-Q4! B-Kt4

39 ...B-Kt5 was safer.

40 B-R3 Q-K2
41 B-KB5 B-B3
42 Q-Kt4 Q-B2
43 P-R5 R-K2!
44 Q-Kt6 QxQ
45 BxQ

If 45 PxQ, P-KR4? 46 P-KKt4! PxP; 47 K-Kt3! In this variation correct is 45 ...B-K1 to be followed by ...R-QB2 and ...R-QB3.

45 B-K1
46 BxB RxB
47 P-R4 R-QB1

Now if 48 P-R5, PxP; 49 BxRP, R-B7ch; 50 K-R3, R-QKt7; 51 B-Kt6, P-R5! and wins.

48 P-KKt4 R-B8
49 P-R5 PxP
50 BxRP R-QKt8
Resigns

A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

Dr. Emanuel Lasker

The re-entry of Dr. Lasker into the international arena strikingly reveals one of the advantages the game of chess offers to its gladiators. From Amsterdam in 1889 to Zurich in 1934 stretches nearly half a century. During all these years, with only brief interludes, the German grandmaster has been active in international competition spreading his fame into every corner of the globe, and adding to the literature of chess hundreds of games of the highest order.

Yet nothing more clearly characterizes the man who held the championship title for twenty-six years, than the abruptness of his rise to eminence, and the sureness of his ascent from obscurity to the highest position in the chess world.

Writing in *La Strategie*, *Journal d'Echecs* in 1888, A. Goetz, a German enthusiast enumerated the leading experts of Berlin, Breslau, Leipzig and other centers of the game. Strange as it may seem, his list did not include the name of Lasker. Which occasioned a foot-note in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* of February 1888, "Lasker and Harmonist, two strong Berlin experts should have been included in the list."

Emanuel Lasker was born on December 24th, 1868, at Berlinchen, Prussia. He had just passed his 19th year, and it is not surprising that he had not as yet attained his mastership. His games up to that time were indistinguishable from those of many contemporary masters, and his strength was somewhat below that of a score of the leading experts of the period. We have the record of a defeat he had suffered at the hands of Bardeleben in June, 1884.

Keeping in mind that the young expert was not sixteen years of age when it was played, these salient facts emerge: he was not awed by the reputation of his adversary, and, while not a prodigy in the same sense as his successors to the title, the attainment of his mastership could not be long delayed.

Played at Berlin

June 4, 1884

RUY LOPEZ

Lasker White		Bardeleben Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 Q-R1	Q-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 K-B1	Kt-K3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 B-K7	Q-R6ch
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	25 K-Kt1	Kt-Kt4
5 P-Q3	B-B4	26 P-KB4	
6 P-B3	P-QKt4		Kt(R5)B6ch
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	27 K-B2	KtxR
8 PxP	KtxP	28 PxKt	KtxPch
9 Kt-Kt5	.....	29 RxKt	Q-B4ch
	Better is 9 O-O	30 R-B3	R-Q7ch
9	O-O	31 K-K1	Q-Q2
10 Q-B3	QKt-K2	32 R-Q3!	.....
11 Kt-K4	B-Kt3		A fine effort but it fails.
12 B-Kt5	B-K3	32	QxR
13 Kt-R3	P-KB3	33 QxRch	K-B2
14 B-K3	Q-Q2	34 Q-B8ch	K-Kt3
15 Kt-B5	BxKt	35 Q-K8ch	KxP
16 BxB	Kt-B5	36 BxPch	PxB
17 R-Q1	BxB	37 Q-Kt8ch	K-R4
18 PxB	KR-Q1	38 Q-B7ch	K-Kt5
19 O-O	Kt(K2)-Kt3	39 Q-Kt7ch	K-B6
20 P-Kt3	Q-R6	40 QxPch	K-Kt7
21 KR-K1	Kt-R5	41 QxKP	R-Q8mate

Yet to the casual eye there was little indication that a superlative talent was being nurtured and brought to high excellence. On the contrary, Dr. Tarrasch was the bright particular star of the chess firmament at the time. The visit of the latter to Berlin is duly recorded in the chess journals of the day. We read that in April, 1887, he arrived at the capital and impressed the local chess fraternity by his consummate skill over-the-board. The words carry their own picture of the immaculate physician, the correctness of his moves matching the elegance of his attire. "The elegant and sure manner of play of the renowned guest aroused universal admiration," ran the comment in the leading chess magazines of the day.

The attention of the chess world had indeed moved from the arresting struggle between Zukertort and Blackburne, in 1887, to the imposing succession of triumphs gained by the brilliant doctor of Nuremburg. Thence it was to be focused upon the spectacular contest at Havana for the championship of the world between

"the invincible Steinitz," as he was currently designated, and the great Russian, Tschigorin, he of the great beard, broad forehead and flashing eyes.

This encounter that began in January, 1889, was followed by the Sixth American Chess Congress, at New York, with a notable array of native and foreign talent. In the same year occurred another great Tourney, at Breslau, which was to add another first to the growing list of triumphs garnered by Tarrasch.

In the background one erroneously named as M. Lasker, managed to win the Minor Tourney at Breslau, thereby gaining his rank as Master. He alone understood the full significance of this achievement, for such a victory conferred no real distinction beyond the little circle of German experts.

Later in the year, however, came the International Meet at Amsterdam, and the new fledged Master was not backward about entering. The scores of his games in this event indicate a new sureness in attack and defense, a new mastery of combinative and positional manoeuvres. He scored sparkling victories over Loman and Gunsberg, and his game against Bauer was a veritable "work of art", which brought a chorus of praise from diverse sources.

Said La Strategie: "The new German master ought to be complimented for having inaugurated his career by a game as brilliant as the present". Pollock, ever chivalrous, commented: "A splendid and correct combination conducted in masterly manner at once precise and brilliant". And across the ocean, world champion Steinitz, ever watching the chessic horizon, saw a new star swim into his ken. "A spirited surprise", he wrote in the Tribune, as he scanned the final combination of that game. "Considering that it had to be foreseen several moves in advance, it shows clearly that genius of high order is conducting this attack against the king".

Amsterdam, 1889 BIRD'S OPENING

Lasker White	Bauer Black
1 P-KB4	P-Q4
2 P-K3	Kt-KB3
3 P-QKt3	P-K3
4 B-QKt2	B-K2
5 B-Q3	P-QKt3
6 Kt-KB3	B-QKt2
7 Kt-QB3	QKt-Q2
8 O-O	O-O
9 Kt-K2?	P-QB4
10 Kt-KKt3	Q-B2
11 Kt-K5	KtxKt
12 BxKt	Q-B3
13 Q-K2	P-QR3
14 Kt-KR5	KtxKt
15 BxPch!	KxB
16 QxKtch	K-Kt1
17 BxP	KxB
18 Q-Kt4ch	K-R2
19 R-KB3	P-K4
20 R-R3ch	Q-R3
21 RxQch	KxR
22 Q-Q7! and White won.	

The announcement of the result of that Tournament was also marked by an error of name.

"M. Lasker", it ran, "the winner of the second prize, is a young man of twenty-one, who gained the first prize in the minor tournament at Breslau".

Young man of twenty-one, a critical age for a talented chess master, who within five years was to score a redoubtable victory over the great, "the invincible Steinitz".

These were to be busy years for the young expert. His international reputation was to be built up slowly. While other chess notables were holding the center of the stage, he was firmly laying the groundwork for the climax of his career by successive victories in set-matches against a diverse group of well known masters. The front page recorded the great matches between Gunsberg and Steinitz, between Tschigorin and Steinitz, between Gunsberg and Tschigorin, between Golmayo and Blackburne, all of which roused more interest than ever yet attained by a chess encounter.

Meanwhile Herr Lasker, having beaten Bardeleben in a match, is on his way to England, where the managers of the German Exhibition have engaged him to give chess exhibitions. It is a novel form of chess combat, in which all comers are invited to try a tilt with the exhibitor. "There was no dearth of entrants," commented the English press. "The cry is still they come, after a round dozen had bitten the dust."

With this demonstration was combined the more serious task of defeating Bird and Miniati in matches, of taking first in a tourney in which Blackburne, Bird, Mason and Gunsberg participated. So superior a brand of chess did he display that enthusiastic friends were already urging a challenge for the world title.

But young Lasker is not yet ready; he knows his own strength. In his International Magazine of December 1891, (which, however, after the manner of many chess periodicals did not appear until the middle of April 1892) William Steinitz, its able editor, fresh from his victory over Gunsberg, thus surveys the list of possible contenders.

"Mr. Tschigorin will hardly have cause for complaint if I do not play him again, and should I retire absolutely no one will be able to say fairly that I have shirked a meeting over the board with any of the strongest masters of the present time. For, as will be remembered, I was quite ready two years ago to try conclusions with Tarasch, who is generally held to be the foremost of living players whom I have not encountered. . . . And as regards Herr Lasker, the new rising star, this ingenious young master has spontaneously declared in a handsome and modest letter that though he would be glad to play against any English master, he did not consider himself equal yet to compete in a match for the Championship of the World."

The scores of Herr Lasker's match performances spoke for themselves. Against Mieses, 5 wins, three draws, no losses. Against Bird 7 wins, 2 draws, 2 losses, the only reverses suffered by him in a total of five matches.

In the next issue the story of the championship Match of 1894 will be unfolded and the career of the new titlist traced until the St. Petersburg Tourney of 1909.

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky

White

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-B3 |
| 5 P-K3 | P-QR3 |
| 6 B-Q3 | PxP |
| 7 BxBP | P-QKt4 |
| 8 B-Q3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 9 P-QR4 | P-Kt5 |
| 10 Kt-K4 | P-B4 |
| 11 O-O | B-Kt2 |
| 12 QKt-Q2 | B-K2 |
| 13 P-QKt3 | PxP |
| 14 PxP | Kt-Kt3 |
| 15 Kt-B4 | QKt-Q4 |
| 16 B-Q2 | O-O |
| 17 R-B1 | P-QR4 |
| 18 B-Kt1 | Q-Kt1 |
| 19 QKt-K5 | Q-Q3 |
| 20 Q-K2 | QR-B1 |
| 21 RxR | RxR |
| 22 Kt-Kt5 | Kt-B6! |
| 23 BxKt | PxB |
| 24 R-Q8 | KtxB |

I. Kashdan

Black

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 24 B-B2 | B-R3 |
| 25 Kt-B4 | BxKt |
| 26 PxP | QxQP |
| 27 B-Q3 | R-Q1 |
| 28 R-Q1 | Q-B4 |
| 29 Kt-K4 | KtxKt |
| 30 QxKt | P-Kt3 |
| 31 B-B2 | RxRch |
| 32 BxR | Q-Q3 |
| 33 Q-K2 | Q-Q5 |
| 34 P-Kt3 | B-B4 |
| 35 B-B2 | K-Kt2 |
| 36 K-Kt2 | P-B4 |
| 37 P-B4 | K-B3 |
| 38 K-R3 | K-K2 |
| 39 K-Kt2 | K-Q3 |
| 40 K-R3 | Q-K6 |
| 41 Q-Kt2 | B-Kt3 |
| 42 Q-Kt7 | B-B2 |
| 43 Q-B8 | Q-B7 |
| 44 B-Kt3 | Q-Kt3 |
| 45 Q-B8ch | K-Q2?? |
| 46 Q-Kt7ch | Drawn |

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AN OFF-HAND ENCOUNTER SICILIAN DEFENSE

E. A. Powers Mr. X
Jacksonville, Ill.

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	P-K3
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 KtxP	B-B4
6 B-K3	KtxKt
7 BxKt	BxB
8 QxB	Kt-B3
9 P-K5	Kt-Kt1
10 B-B4	Kt-K2
11 Kt-K4	O-O
12 O-O	Q-B2
13 B-Q3	Kt-QB3
14 Kt-B6ch!	PxKt

If 14K-R1; 15 Q-K4, P-KKt3; 16 Q-KR4 wins.

15 Q-Kt4ch	K-R1
16 PxP	R-Kt1
17 Q-R5	R-Kt3
18 BxR	PxB
19 Q-R6	Resigns

PLAYED IN A SIMULTANEOUS EXHIBITION

CENTER COUNTER GAME

E. Canal	Amateur
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-Q4
2 PxP	QxP
3 Kt-QB3	Q-QR4
4 P-Q4	P-QB3
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
6 B-KB4	P-K3
7 P-KR3	BxKt

If 7 ...B-R4; 8 P-KKt4, B-Kt3; 9 Kt-K5! followed by 10 P-KR4 or 10 Kt-B4 and 11 Q-B3 etc.

8 QxB	B-Kt5
9 B-K2	Kt-Q2
10 P-R3!	O-O-O?
11 PxB!!	QxRch
12 K-Q2	QxR
13 QxPch	PxQ
14 B-QR6 mate	

MAROCZY JUBILEE TOURNAMENT QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

May, 1934

P. Frydman	Dr. M. Vidmar
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 P-B4	P-B3
4 PxP	PxP
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
6 B-B4	P-K3
7 P-K3	B-K2
8 B-Q3	O-O
9 O-O	P-QR3
10 R-B1	B-Q2
11 Kt-K5	R-B1
12 P-QR3	Kt-R4
13 Q-B3	P-QKt4
14 Q-R3!	Kt-B5

14 ...P-KKt3 was indicated.

15 KtxQP!! P-Kt3

If 15 ...PxKt; 16 KtxB, QxKt; 17 BxPch!

16 KtxKB	QxKt
17 BxKt	RxB
18 RxR	PxR
19 B-Kt5!	Resigns

For a piece must fall after KtxB or Kt-Kt4.

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Selected Games

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky		E. Tholfsen	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 R-K1	Kt-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 Kt-K2	B-QB3
3 P-B4	P-K3	22 B-B2	KR-K1
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	23 P-KR4	Kt-Kt3
5 P-K3	B-K2	24 B-B3	Kt-R5
6 B-Q3	O-O	25 B-R5	Q-Q2
7 O-O	P-QKt3	26 P-R5	R-Kt1
8 PxP	PxP	27 R-Kt1	Q-R2
9 Q-B2	B-Kt2	28 P-Kt3	RxR
10 P-QKt3	P-B4	29 RxR	R-Kt1
11 B-Kt2	R-B1	30 Q-Q1	R-Kt4
12 KR-Q1	Q-B2	31 B-K1	Kt-Kt3
13 QR-B1	P-Kt3	32 B-Q2	Kt-Q2
14 Q-K2	P-B5	33 P-R4	RxR
15 B-Kt1	P-QR3	34 QxR	Q-Kt2
16 P-K4	P-QKt4	35 PxP	BPxP
17 P-K5	Kt-R4	36 BxP	PxB
18 PxP	KtPxP	37 QxPch	Kt-Kt2
19 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt2	38 B-R6	Resigns

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

FRENCH DEFENSE

H. Steiner		S. Reshevsky	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	20 PxKt	P-K6!
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 QR-K1	B-KKt4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	22 B-B3	KR-B1
4 B-Kt5	PxP	23 Kt-B1	R-Q7
5 KtxP	B-K2	24 B-K4	P-R4
6 BxKt	PxB	25 Kt-Q3	R-Q1
7 Kt-KB3	P-Kt3	26 P-KR4	B-R3
8 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	27 KR-B1	P-K7
9 Q-K2	Q-Q4	28 R-R1	R-Q5
10 QKt-Q2	P-QB4	29 B-B3	B-QKt2
11 PxP	QxBP	30 BxBch	KxB
12 O-O	Kt-Q2	31 P-Kt3	B-K6
13 B-Kt2	O-O-O	32 P-KKt4	PxP
14 Kt-K4	Q-QR4	33 P-R5	P-Kt6
15 K-Kt1	Kt-K4	34 P-R6	P-Kt7
16 Kt-Q4	P-B4	35 R-R3	R-Q8ch
17 P-KB4	PxKt	36 K-Kt2	RxR
18 Kt-Kt3	Q-R3		
19 QxQ	BxQ		Resigns.

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

FRENCH DEFENSE

I. Kashdan		E. Tholfsen	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	9 PxKt	BxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 O-O	O-O
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	11 B-KKt5	P-KR3
4 KtxP	Kt-Q2	12 B-R4	B-K2
5 Kt-KB3	B-K2	13 Q-K2	Q-B2
6 B-Q3	KKt-B3	14 QR-Q1	R-Q1
7 P-B3	P-B4	15 Kt-K5	P-QKt3
8 KtxP	KtxKt	16 KR-K1	B-Kt2?

17 KtxP!	Q-B3	28 Kt-Q7ch	K-K2
18 B-K4	QxB	29 KtxB	PxKt
19 QxQ	BxQ	30 K-B1	K-Q3
20 KtxR	P-KKt4	31 K-K2	K-Q4
21 RxB	KtxR	32 P-Kt3	P-K4
22 Kt-B6	B-B4	33 K-K3	P-R4
23 B-Kt3	R-KB1	34 P-B3	P-KR5
24 R-Q8	KtxB	35 P-R3	P-R5
25 RxRch	KxR	36 PxQRP	K-B5
26 PxKt	P-R3	37 K-K4	Resigns
27 Kt-Kt8	P-QR4		

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

July, 1934

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. Lasker		E. D. Bogolubow	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 Kt(Kt3)xKt	R-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 P-B3	QR-K1
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-Q3	B-Q3
4 B-Q3	P-B4	24 Kt(R4)-B5	B-B1
5 Kt-B3	BPxP	25 P-QKt4	R-K6
6 KKtxP	Kt-B3	26 Kt-Kt3	B-KB4
7 B-QKt5	B-Q2	27 Kt-K1	B-R6
8 PxP	PxP	28 Kt-Kt2	R(K6)-K2
9 O-O	B-K2	29 R-K1?	RxR
10 B-K3	O-O	30 KtxR	BxKKtP!
11 Kt-Kt3	P-QR3	31 R-K2	BxPch
12 BxKt	PxB	32 K-R1	RxR
13 B-B5	R-K1	33 QxR	B-Q3
14 Q-Q4	B-B4	34 QxP	P-Kt3
15 QR-B1	B-Q3	35 Q-K2	Q-Q1
16 P-B3?	B-K4	36 Kt-Kt2	Q-Kt4
17 Q-Q2	Q-B2	37 Kt-Q2	BxKtch
18 P-Kt3	B-R6	38 QxB	Q-R5ch
19 R-B2	Kt-Q2	39 K-Kt1	Q-K8ch
20 Kt-R4	KtxB		Resigns.

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

July, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

A. Alekhine		S. Rosselli	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 BPxB	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 P-Kt4	PxKtP
3 P-K3	P-K3	21 RPxP	R-KR1
4 B-Q3	P-B4	22 Kt-B3	PxP
5 P-QKt3	PxP	23 KtPxP	Kt-QB3
6 PxP	B-Q3	24 Q-K3	Q-K2
7 O-O	O-O	25 K-Kt2	P-B4
8 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	26 PxPep	KtxP
9 P-QR3	P-QKt3	27 Q-Kt5	R-R3
10 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	28 R-KR1	QK-KR1
11 Q-K2	O-B2	29 RxR	RxR
12 Kt-K5	Kt-K2	30 R-K1	Kt-Q1
13 P-KB4	QR-B1	31 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt1
14 OR-B1	P-Kt3	32 B-QB1	Q-K1
15 P-KKt4	P-KR4!?	33 R-B1	B-B3
16 P-R3	K-Kt2	34 R-B6!	KtxR
17 P-B4	O-O1	35 QxRch	K-Kt1
18 P-QB5!	BxKt	36 B-KKt5	Resigns

Book Review

The second volume of "Amenities and Background of Chess Play", by William E. and Edward J. Napier, has just come to hand. Recalling that the first volume sparkled joyously, we glanced expectantly through the new pages. There is no diminution of the author's ardor for the game, or his keen zest for that battle of high intelligence and choice spirit of which chess is but a small part.

Mr. Napier may well be termed the Palgrave of chess literature, for his volumes are veritable treasuries of historic encounters. This second anthology reveals a high gift of selection, and a striking flair for the picturesque. With a few deft strokes of a gifted pen, he etches fact, face and fancy, transferring to his pages the fleeting moods and breathless moments as well as the recorded moves of a hundred merry chess sessions.

His own victory over Tschigorin at Monte Carlo in 1902 (Vol. I), and a win over Bardeleben (Vol. II), hitherto unpublished, bring to mind the author's creditable representation of America in International competition over a full decade. His incidental capture of the British championship should,—in his own manner of recording,—be noted under the caption "*The Boys From Brooklyn—Their Page*".

Mr. Napier believes firmly that chess is art of a high order; his new collection will please mightily. More important he is setting new standards in chess annotation and the presentation of chess history.—B.F.W.

This lively game was given the First Brilliancy Prize. The award was made, I think, by Dr Tarrasch.

Hanover Congress, 1902

RUY LOPEZ

Bardeleben White		Napier Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 P-QKt3	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 KxB	O-O
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	16 P-KKt4?	QR-Q
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	17 P-Kt4	Kt-Q5ch
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	18 PxKt	PxP
6 P-Q3	B-Q2	19 BxP	KtxKP
7 Kt-K2	P-KKt3	20 Q-K3	BxB
8 P-B3	B-Kt2	21 KtxB	OxP
9 P-KR3	Q-K2	22 BxKt	RxKt
10 B-K3	P-Q4	23 B-Q3	O-R5!
11 B-B2	B-K3	24 K-B1	R-K1
12 Q-B1	PxP	25 Q-B3	R-KB5!
13 PxP	B-B5	26 Q-Q1	Q-Q5!

27 R-R2	Q-Q3!	35 QxBP	Q-Q8ch
28 R-Kt2	R-O5!	36 K-K3	Q-K8ch
29 R-Kt3	R-Q1	37 Q-K2	Q-B6ch
30 K-K2	P-QB4	38 K-B4	R-Q5ch
31 Q-Kt3	RxB	39 R-K4	Q-B2ch
32 RxR	Q-K4ch	40 K-Kt5	P-B3ch
33 R-K3	QxQR	41 KxP	R-Q3ch
34 R-K7	P-B5!	Resigns	
If 42 K-Kt5, R-Q4ch, etc.			

Zurich Jubilee Tournament
July, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

A. Nimzowitsch White		H. Johner Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Q-B3	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 Q-KKt3	K-R1
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch	21 P-KR4	P-Kt3
4 B-Q2	BxBch	22 K-R2	Q-Kt2
5 QxB	P-QKt3	23 KR-K1	R-K2
6 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	24 P-Kt3	QR-K1
7 B-Kt2	Q-K2	25 R-K3	R-KKt1
8 O-O	P-Q3	26 R(K)-K2	P-KKt4!
9 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	27 BPxP	PxP
10 KtxKt	BxKt	28 QxQP?	Kt-K4!
11 Kt-K1	BxB	29 R-Kt3	R-B2
12 KtxB	Kt-Q2	30 P-R5	Kt-B6ch
13 P-K4	O-O	31 RxKt	RxR
14 P-B4	QR-Q1	32 P-R6	Q-Q5
15 QR-K1	P-QB4	33 P-K5	P-Kt5
16 R-K2	P-K4!	34 R-K3	P-Kt6ch
17 P-Q5	PxP	35 K-Kt1 R(Kt1)-KB1	
18 PxP	KR-K1	Resigns	

Zurich Jubilee Tournament
July, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

F. Gygli White		G. Stahlberg Black	
1 P-O4	P-O4	17 BxKt	QR-B1
2 P-QB4	P-OB3	18 O-R4ch	B-B3
3 Kt-OB3	Kt-KB3	19 QR-B1!	BxQ
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	20 RxRch	K-O2
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	21 R-B7ch	K-K1
6 B-O3	PxP	22 R-B8ch	K-O2
7 BxBP	P-OKt4	23 RxR	B-O3
8 B-O3	P-OR3	24 R-B1	Kt-Kt5
9 P-K4	P-Kt5	25 P-KR3	Kt-K4
10 Kt-QR4	P-B4	26 KtxKt	BxKt
11 PxP	BxP	27 BxP	O-R3
12 O-O	B-K2	28 B-B8ch	K-K2
13 B-KB4	O-R4	29 B-K3	B-B5
14 O-B2	B-Kt2	30 P-K5!	R-K1
15 B-B7	O-R4	31 R-B7ch	K-Q1
16 Kt-Kt6	KtxKt	32 B-Kt6	Resigns

CHESS LESSONS by Recognized Experts

Rates on Request

THE CHESS REVIEW
60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

Test Your Problems!

Complaints have reached the Editorial Desk that too many problems have been found unsound lately. To render appearances worse No. 186 was a problem with three legitimate solutions which, despite its caption, "How many solutions?", led some solvers to believe it was cooked.

I regret the excess of cooks as much as any member of the family, but, for the xth time, I go on record shouting aloud that I have definitely broken away from the unfortunate and wholly unreasonable conception that a problem editor is responsible for the soundness of the problems he prints.

No editor, in any field of endeavor, corrects contributions. No one ever expects it. Why pick on a problem editor? Just because some editors good naturedly burdened themselves with the insignificant duty of testing the one or two problems they publish? That is an accommodation I cannot possibly render with the number of problems I supply in each issue. I am the monitor of the Problem Dept.; not a truant officer, drill master or auditor. I print the problems you submit, provided they attain, at least approximately, the standard the C. R. exacts. I print them, as nearly as possible, in the order received. There my portion of the collaboration ceases. The rest is up to the authors of the contributions. I do not intend to test problems any more than I plan to comb and wash other peoples' children. Such jobs belong to the parents. Let the composers test their own work. My time is insufficient for that work. I sacrifice too much to chess as it is.

Incidentally, if there is among the family some experienced solver willing to aid the good cause by acting as "official tester" for the C. R. Problem Dept., let him raise his hand. The job is open, but it pays what the European testers receive: a mere "thank you".

Until an official tester can be acquired, testing must be performed by the men to whom the work belongs in the first place —the composers.

. . .

THE WINNERS OF THE HONOR PROBLEMS ARE:

July: Dr. Gilbert Dobbs (171).
August: Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (184).

THE LADDER WINNERS ARE:

July: David C. McClelland. —August: O. H. Ludlow.

Congratulations to all four of the good brothers.

Solutions to all of the problems published in this issue will be credited up to November 5th, 1934.

Problems were received, with thanks, from: Burke (2), (one a correction), Beers (2), Hill, Mowry (3), McCarthy (2), Dr. Berliner, Hargreaves, McClelland and Partos.

The C. R. stands in need of 2 movers and 4 movers (regulars), and, urgently of Fairy Problems (not too complicated!). Other problems welcome also, but not badly needed. Kindly oblige me.

. . .

How to Construct a Chess Problem

PART I.

Of all the various (and often curious) demands directed by chess fans to the Editorial Desk probably not one is as persistently recurrent as the request for a vade mecum on problem construction. Nor is the call for guidance through the labyrinth of Problemica issuing solely from the homes of tyros. Many fairly advanced composers iterate the wish for instruction, thus proving that the desire to improve one's knowledge is indeed deeply rooted in the souls of earnest and conscientious workers.

I have always tried to dodge this particular request, for the following reasons:

FIRST.—A certain percent of the readers care little about the intrinsic details of a problem, because they do not compose themselves. To them problems are entertainment, pure and simple.

NEXT.—A number of composing readers, fully satisfied with the quantity and quality of their caissal knowledge, are little interested in technical discussions with which they are more or less familiar.

THEN.—Since Problem Composing rates as a fine art there are naturally, different schools. In consequence there exists an uncertainty as to the respective merits of these schools, which, in turn, causes some composers to keep aloof from all of them.

FINALLY.—No university has seen fit to make me a Doctor of Problem Lore, which means that I have no official standing, diploma, license or certificate of registration entitling me to practice tutelage. As a result some folks will probably challenge both my right and my ability to act the role of instructor.

Be that as it may, I am yielding to the constant urge. I intend to publish a series of informal discussions in which I purpose to set forth, without dogmatic assertions, how I go about com-

posing. If these suggestions prove beneficial to other disciples of Madame Caissa—a la bonne heure, I shall be delighted. If, on the other hand, you prefer another system, by all means, hang on to it. I am entitled to my opinion, you to yours. So listen, if you like. There is no Zugzwang.

To me the process of composing a problem seems to consist of five successive phases, e.g.

- 1.—The erecting of the frame.
- 2.—The filling-in.
- 3.—The purification.
- 4.—The selecting of the Key.
- 5.—The testing.

It appears to me that by the adoption of a system, such as the above or a similar one, many of the perilous pitfalls and congenital weaknesses that menace and beset the aspiring composer are eliminated, and one fundamental law is established, to wit, that success in the field of problem composing is, as in most other fields, attained by the combination of 90% perspiration plus 10% inspiration. Shaking a meritorious problem out of your sleeve, without proper instruction even, is indeed possible. I've done it myself once or twice during the past 40 years. However, if you figure on becoming an illustrious star, believe your Uncle Dudley, the slow and laborious traveling along the avenue of "Study" is a vastly surer and more promising means of realizing your aim.

The first phase of problem composition must, of necessity, be devoted to finding and expressing an idea, a theme or task. Being a pupil of the great E. B. Cook, one of the outstanding problem stars that rose on the American sky, I adhere steadfastly to the principle he voiced so eloquently and vigorously all his life, namely, that "a problem, to be a problem, must illustrate an idea." Thus, at the very outset, we must capture an idea at all costs, even if we have to resort to the ancient trick of strewing salt on its tail. Without an idea —no problem.

Of course, the idea need not be a new one. As a matter of fact there is such a paucity of that article that, were you to wait until you captured one, you would in all probability not compose a half dozen problems during the span of your natural life. Thus it becomes manifest that we have to select ideas previously illustrated for our problem themes. Epigones that we are we must therefore strive to clothe that idea with a new garb, to present it in a new outfit. To accomplish even that is no child's play.

Before I go further let me point out to you a common error. Many composers believe that only a new idea permits originality in a problem and that, vice versa, every originally conceived setting presents a new idea. That is not a fact but a mere fancy. Originality is a trait, an individual qualification. It exemplifies your peculiar individualistic *modus operandi* but not at all the theme you treat. By the same token, you may, if you are fortunate, hit on a brand new idea, yet if you present it in a hackneyed, humdrum manner, little or no originality is going to manifest itself. Therefore, to be original, the overpowering craving of most beginners, does not mean to offer something new but to present something, either

old or new, in a novel and dew-fresh style. For while new ideas are scarcer than the proverbial hen's teeth, styles are as plentiful as there are individuals.

Having decided on your problem theme you should, if you accept my hint, ignore everything else for the time being and concentrate on the task of illustrating your theme correctly and completely. Thus you choose the necessary men and place them on the board in such positions that, with the aid of alterations, positional shifts, additional material and other technical armament, you achieve exactly the thematic mates you wish to show. Do not allow yourself to be sidetracked by any other consideration, however essential it may be or at least appear at the moment. Not until your two or three thematic variations are clicking, not until they actually show what you intended to create, not until these variations are clean-cut, faultless and worthy, let your attention be distracted by details foreign to the task in hand. For remember, your idea, as represented by these theme variations, is the frame work of the edifice called chess problem. On its soundness rests the fate of your problem's future.

The second phase: Even if your composing experience is anemic you know, instinctively, that two or three thematic variations rarely constitute a chess problem. The frame requires filling in, a body. You have to add other play. To some composers that job is more difficult than the carving of a problem theme. There is a wealth of excellent material that you can incorporate, but you cannot add it at random. The feature that differentiates the work of a master from the makeshift of a beginner is that indescribable something that we call: Unity. Though the master composer, even as the tyro, adds variations to his thematic fundement, you are generally unable to tell what he added, because he selected and incorporated his additions so skillfully that the component parts of the problem lose every trace of being portions of successively added material. They have been welded together into one harmonious, unified body. The problem has become a unit.

To Be Continued.

Solutions

Solution to Frontispiece

July Issue B-c6-d5-e4-c3, etc.

August Issue R-e4.

No. 163 Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (2M) Sh3.

Best two-er of the month.—Partos. Pretty lightweight with three models.—Dr. Dobbs. Fair.—Schmolka. Ingenious construction.—Nash. A beautiful picture gallery of sparkling mates and a superb mirror model mate.—McClelland. Economical and pleasing.—Burke. The mates are nice in this lightweight.—Vail. Nice key and two pretty model mates.—Hoy. Very clever.—Hargreaves.

No. 164 E. Boswell (2M) Qe8.

Don't know what you call all the developments in this: but, anyway, they are good.—Emery. This gets my vote. The pinning of the two Black pawns is very neat.—Patz. Dandy alternate pawn pins.—Dr. Dobbs. Pretty, but the Q move is too obvious.—Schmolka. A tantalizer, the variations are beautiful.—Nash. The pawn half-pin is seldom rendered in such artistic style as this.—McClelland. Pretty variety of self-pins.—Malzberg. The problem gained in my estimation upon perceiving the variations attending the uncovering of the Black Q and B.—Burke.

(Continued on page 189)

FAIRYLAND

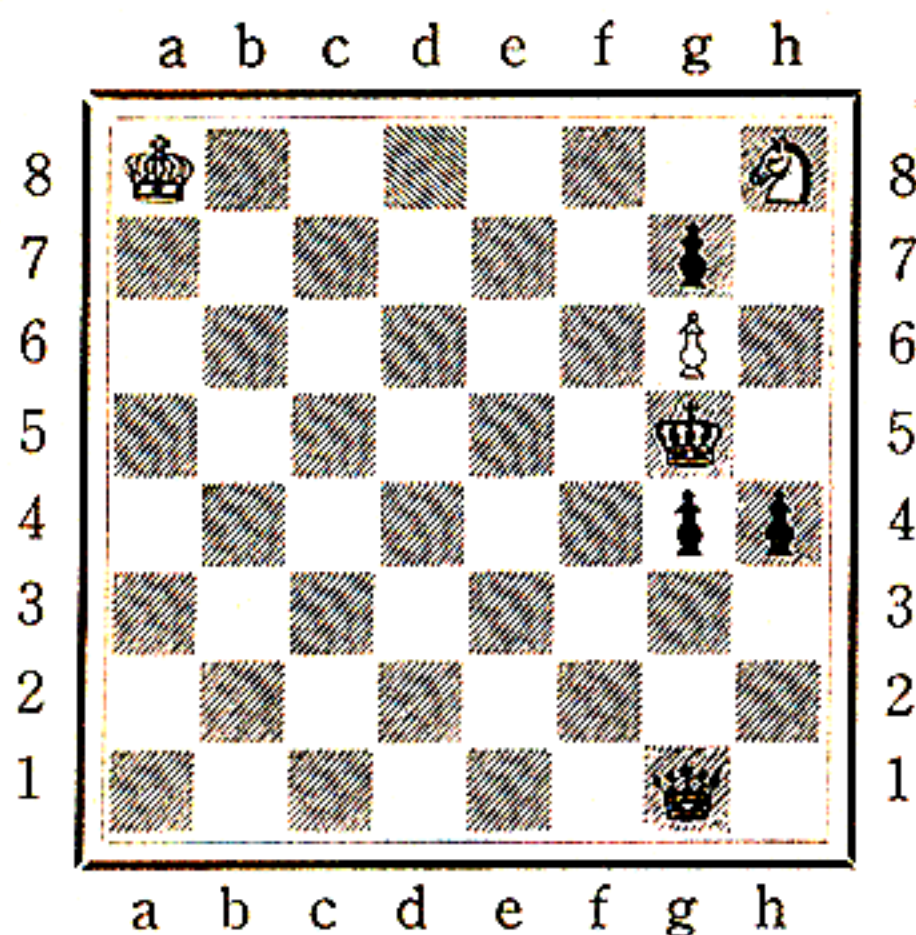
Welcome, ye fairy fans!

Today, we begin our fairy section in the C. R. with a charming offering of a quintuplet Help-Selfmate by the renowned composer David C. McClelland of Jacksonville, Ill.

What is a Helpmate and its twin-brother, the Help-Selfmate? A mate, or Selfmate, accomplished by the intelligent co-operation of White and Black Chessmen. The first condition the solver must accept in order to solve a helpmate, is: Forget all you know about "winning" a game by mating. Here is no fight. Here we meet a brain task. The one and only object is, how, with the given chessmen, can we obtain a mate? Here we do not employ force and compulsion. Black and White men co-operate, choosing the best moves each, to achieve the demanded mate. Like the "new deal" this co-operation spells the doom of "rugged individualism" in the chess problem. Neither White nor Black aim to get the best of each other; instead they work harmoniously together to attain what they cannot possibly accomplish by compulsion and attack.

MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Bellaire, L. I.



White to Play and Helpmate in 5 moves.

For the benefit of our novices, I present the above problem, a plain, simple helpmate, especially composed for the purpose of aiding the solvers in the task of solving the appended quintuplet.

How is a mate possible in the above 5 mover? Let us see:

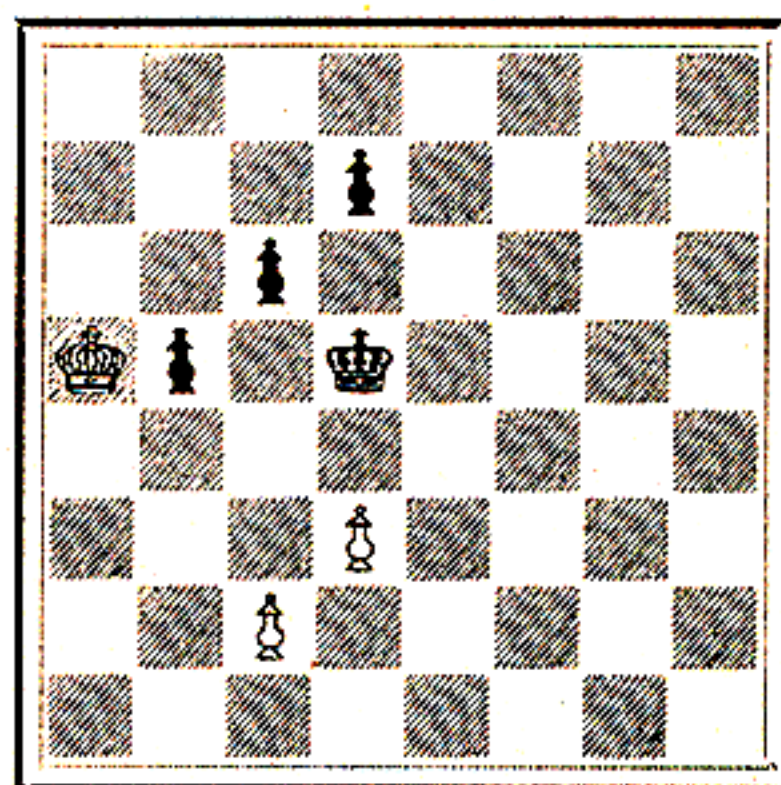
- 1.—Kb7, Qb1ch.
- 2.—Kc6, Qxg6ch.
- 3.—Kd5, Qh5!
- 4.—Ke5, g6.
- 5.—Sf7mate.

We notice that despite the queen checks that sort of camouflage the cooperation, the queen actually does the lion's share of the work to bring about a mate that looks downright impossible of achievement at first glance, owing to the freedom of the Black King and the feebleness of the White force.

Study the maneouvers and "get the idea" of the helpmate. Then try your luck with the appended set, which, however, are Help-Selfmates. Solutions will be credited, separately from our ladder.

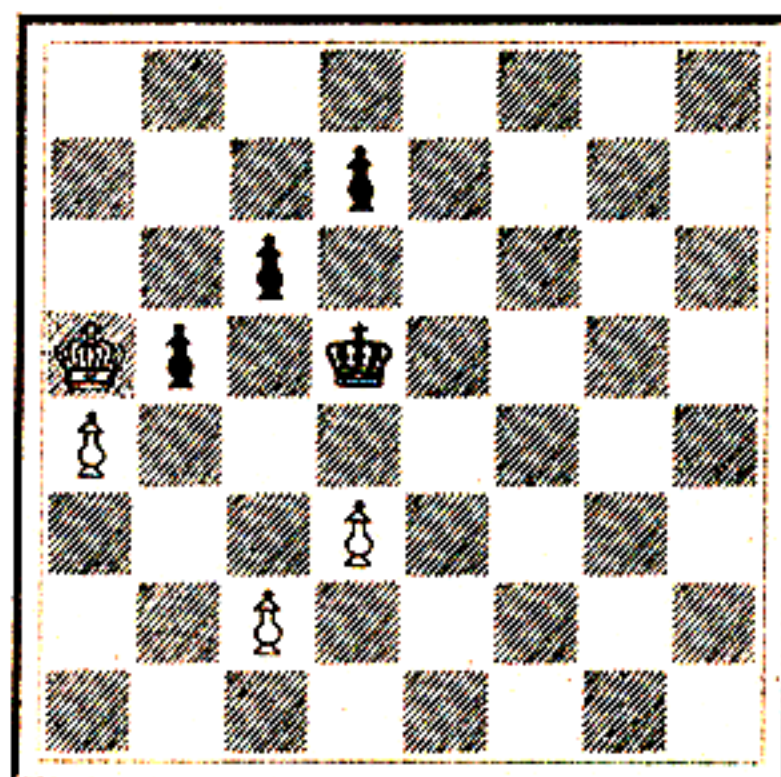
Closing Date: November 5th, 1934.

No. 1
YVONNE



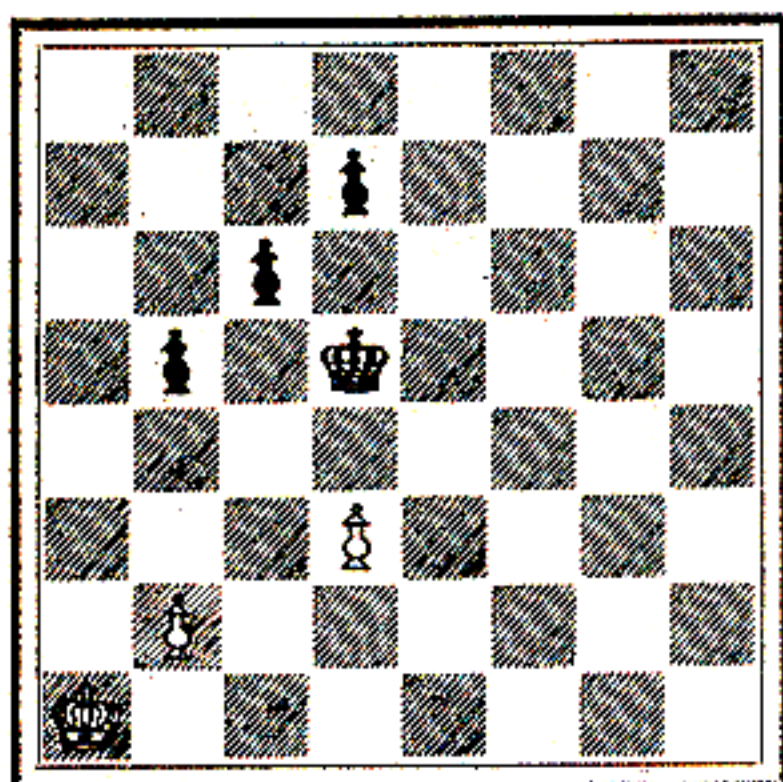
Black help selfmates in 4 moves

No. 2
ANNETTE



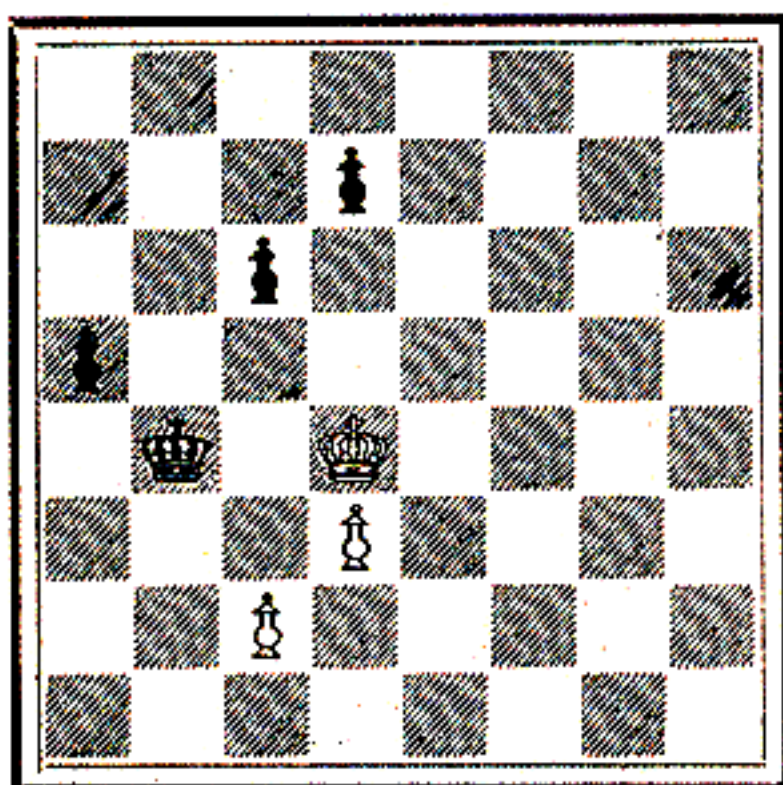
White help selfmates in 4 moves

No. 3 CECILE



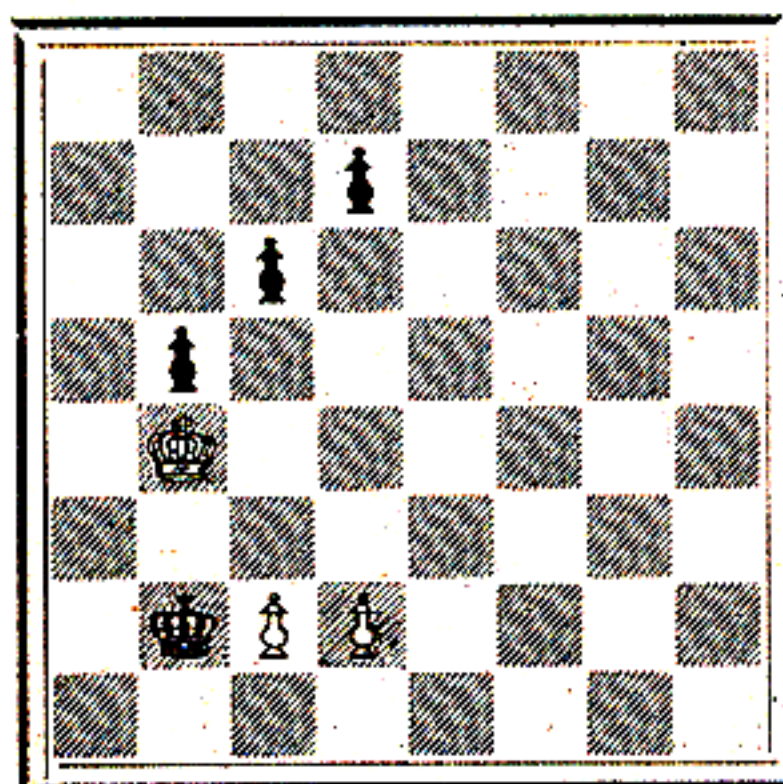
White help selfmates in 4 moves

No. 4 MARIE



White help selfmates in 4 moves

No. 5 EMILIE



Black help selfmates in 5 moves

(Continued from page 187)

No. 165 Bill Beers. (2M) Bf7.

Cooked by Qa7 ch.

No. 166 W. Vanwinkle (2M) e5.

Theme is o.k. Gets my vote for the month.—Davis. The impending checks weaken this.—Dr. Dobbs. Pawn e5 provides for 3 checks and personally I don't think this worth publishing.—McClelland. The keymove seems very obvious.—Burke. Very clever lightweight.—Vail.

No. 167 E. F. Young (2M) Sg4.

Cooks: Qf5 ch and Qd7 ch.

No. 168 F. A. Hill (2M) Se4.

Very bright! A pat on the back for the White Bear artist.—Dr. Dobbs. Fair.—Schmolka. Very beautiful.—Wahby. The Key is excellent though rather suggested. A pretty little affair with a piquant crosscheck.—McClelland. The Key is good and there are several close tries.—Burke.

No. 169 Harry Boardman (3M)

1. e4, Sd2 ch; 2. Ka2, etc.
1. . . . , RxP; 2. Qe6 ch, etc.
1. . . . , Bg5; 2. Qd5 ch, etc.

Cooked in 2 moves by Qf7.

A judiciously placed white pawn would have prevented this.—Burke.

No. 170 Harvey Burke (3M)

1. Qg1, threat; 2. Qg2 ch, etc.
1. . . . , KxP; 2. Bf3 ch, etc.
1. . . . , Kf5; 2. Sg7 ch, etc.
1. . . . , Qe3; 2. Qg6 ch, etc.
1. . . . , Qe5; 2. Bf1 ch, etc.
1. . . . , Qg3; 2. Bd3 ch, etc.
1. . . . , Qf2; 2. QxQ, etc.

Mr. Burke certainly deserves praise for this wonderful problem. One of the best and most interesting 3-ers I ever saw.—Vanwinkle. Replete with duals.—Patz. For sheer difficulty Burke takes the cake.—Dr. Dobbs. Difficult! Some variations are exhilarating. I wonder if this 17 year old boy will again provide the most goose eggs in the ladder this month?—Nash. It is very difficult to adequately express a thought about this masterpiece. It is certainly one of the most comprehensive works I've ever seen. By far best of the month.—McClelland. Loosely constructed. I had a better version prepared.—Burke. Most difficult even after the Key.—Vail. Quite complicated.—Hargreaves.

No. 171 Dr. G. Dobbs (3M)

1. Qd1, Kxd5; 2. Qe2, etc.
1. . . . , Kxe6; 2. Qh5, etc.
1. . . . , Ke4; 2. Qh5, etc.

Interesting. Has a good try.—Davis. This one is delightful. Gets my vote as "best" in July. Beautifully constructed and contains very deceptive try f8=Q, defeated only by BxP.—Vanwinkle. Best problem of month.—Partos. The Key is splendid and the promotion beautiful.—Wahby. No matter how many times I solve a Dobbs with this maneuver I still have difficulty with the next one. Many tries and actual solution somewhat of a surprise.—McClelland. Quiet Key gives black King surprising freedom. Best of the month.—Malzberg. The chief merit of this problem is the futile try f8=Q.—Burke. The pawn mates are nice.—Vail. Splendid.—Tiesler. Another pretty creation by the doctor.—Hargreaves. Best of the month.—Rothenberg. Appeals on account of subtlety of The Key.—Ludlow.

No. 172 F. W. Watson (4M)

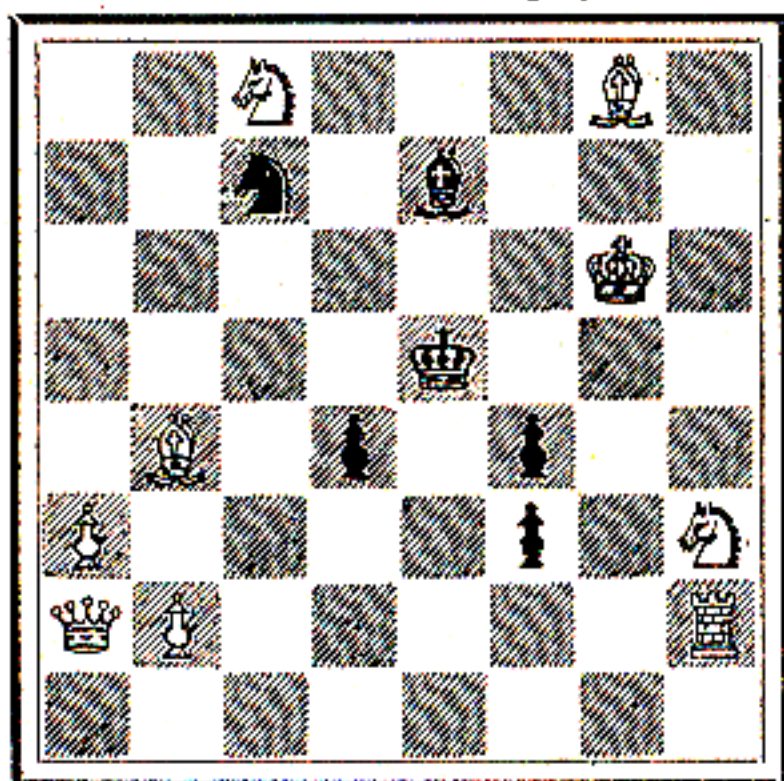
1. Kb1, h7.
2. Rc1, h6.
3. Bd1, KxS.
4. Bf3 mate.

Clever Indian.—Davis. Interesting Indian.—Partos. Neat, but the theme is quite threadbare.—Dr. Dobbs. Was this one "tuff"!—Nash. Illustrating the Indian theme neatly and economically. Some close and real tries.—McClelland. A good Indian.—Burke. Too bad there is not more variety, but what there is is really good.—Vail. Nice single liner strategy.—Hargreaves.

(Continue on page 192)

No. 199
(Original)

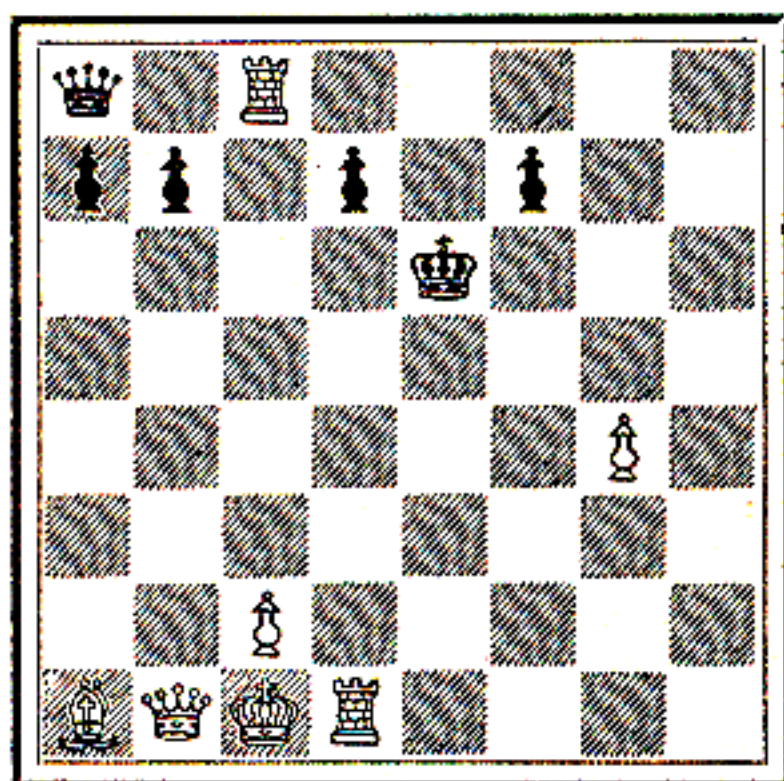
DR. H. M. BERLINER
New York City
(A First Attempt.)



Mate in 2 moves

No. 201
(Original)

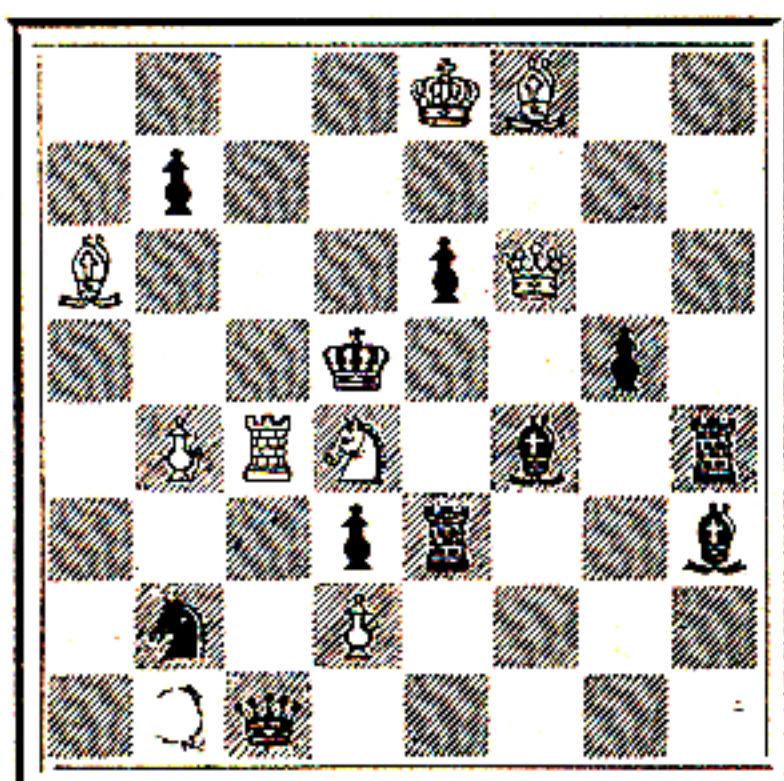
WILBUR VANWINKLE
Endicott N. Y.



Mate in 2 moves

No. 203
(Original)

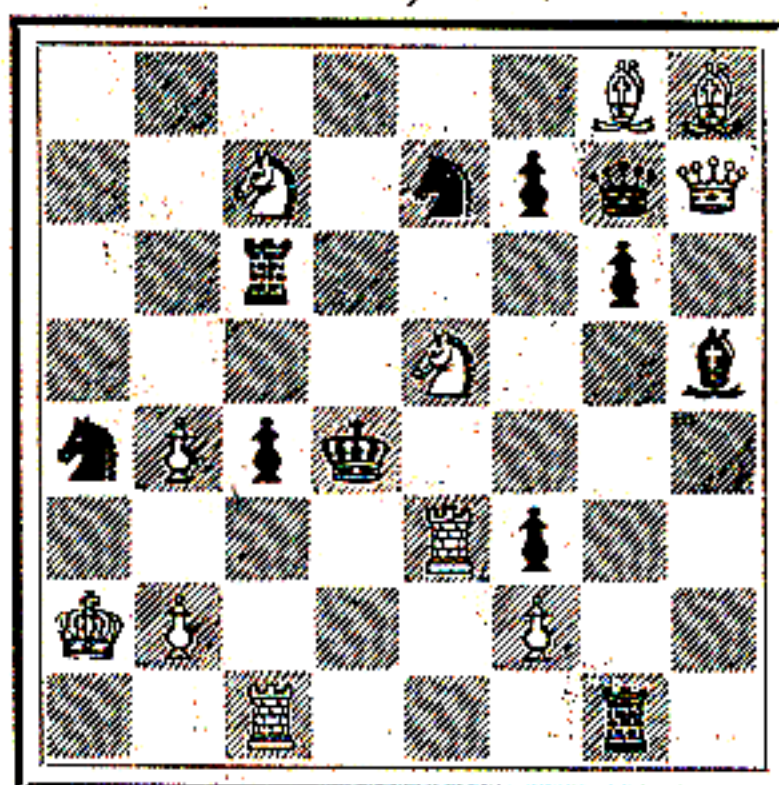
CARLOS JIMENO, Jr.
Mexico



Mate in 2 moves

No. 200
(Original)

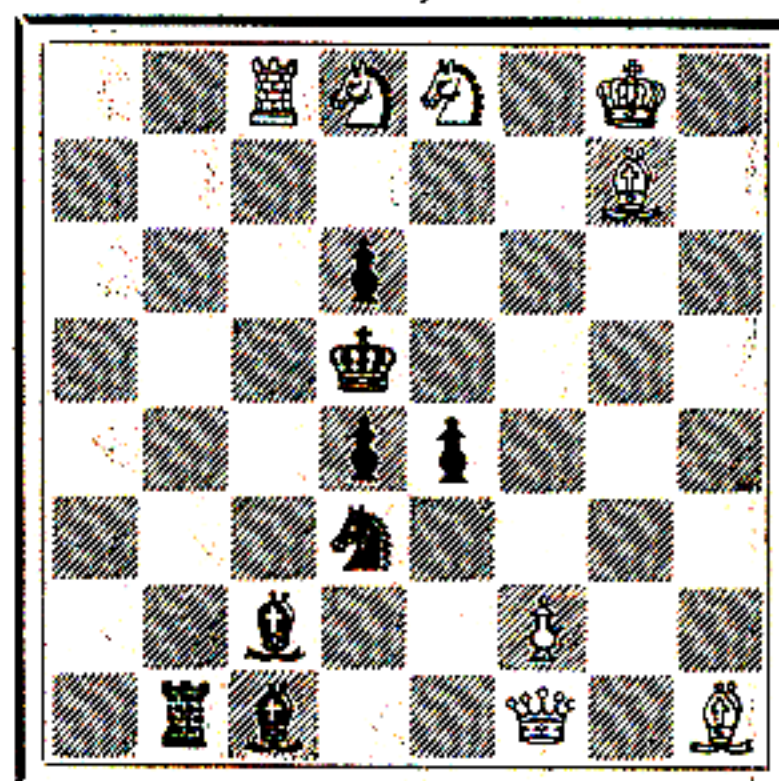
GEORGE PARTOS
Corona, L. I.



Mate in 2 moves

No. 202
(Original)

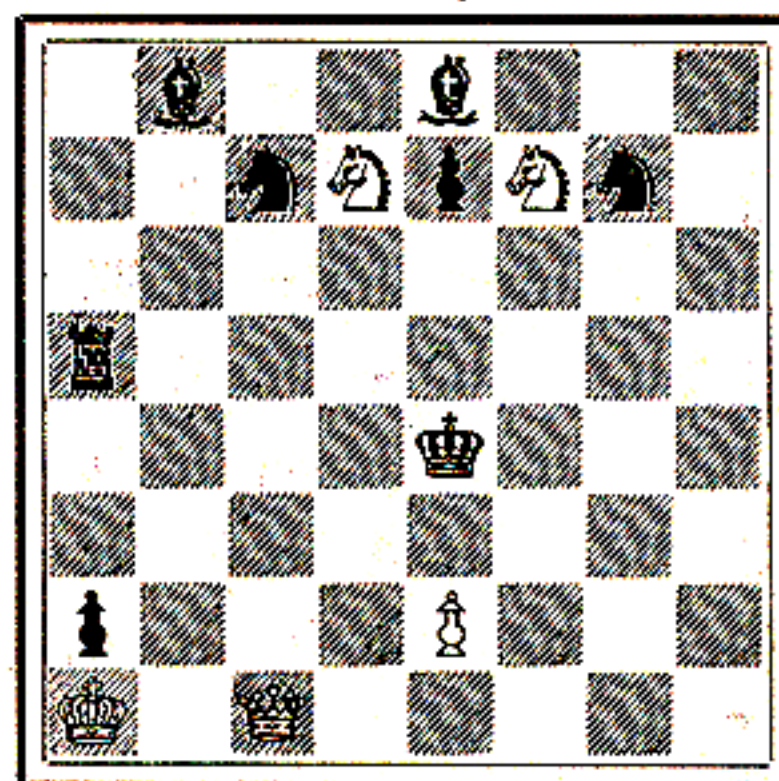
FRANK VAIL
Rochester, N. Y.



Mate in 2 moves

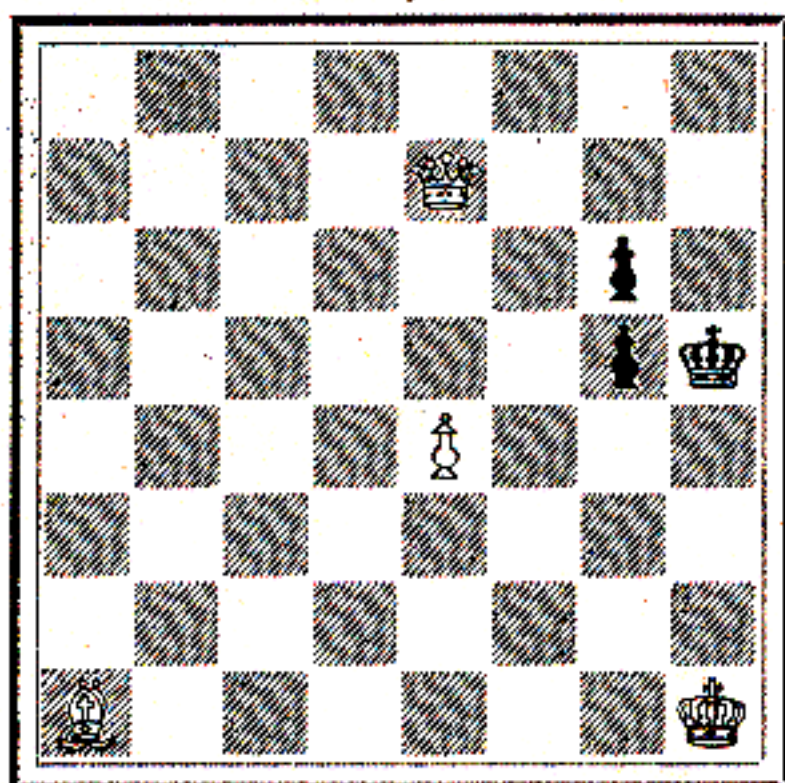
No. 204
(Original)

DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



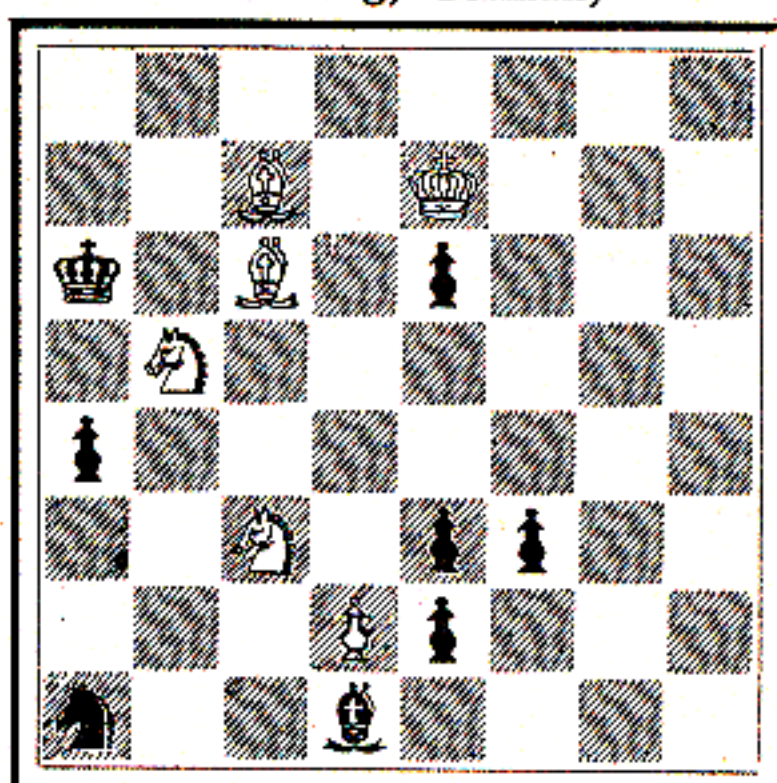
Mate in 3 moves.

No. 205
(Original)
E. McCARTHY
Rochester, N. Y.



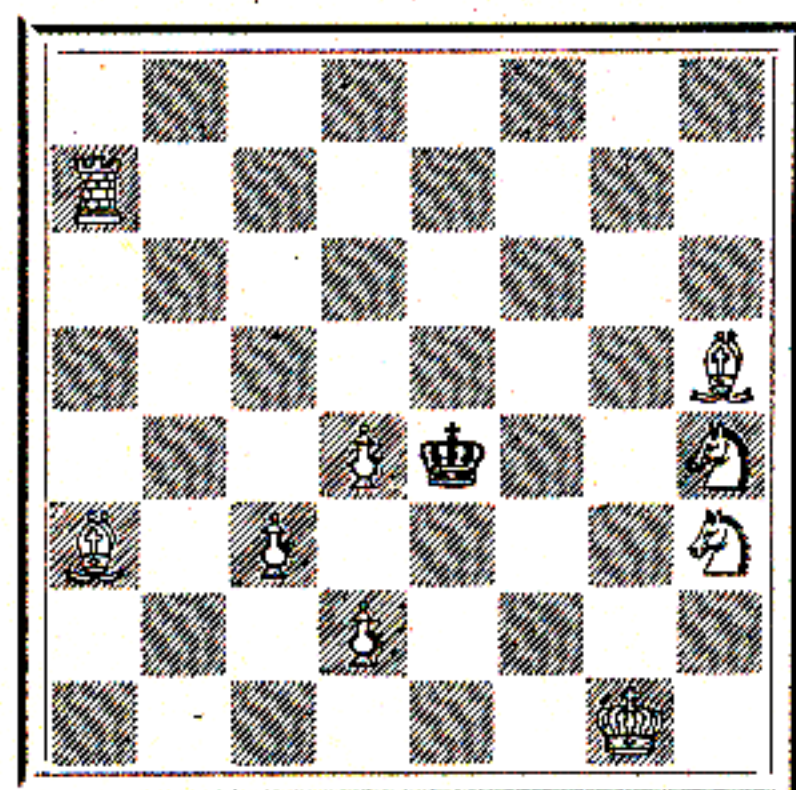
Mate in 3 moves

No. 206
(Original)
FRANZ PALATZ
Hamburg, Germany



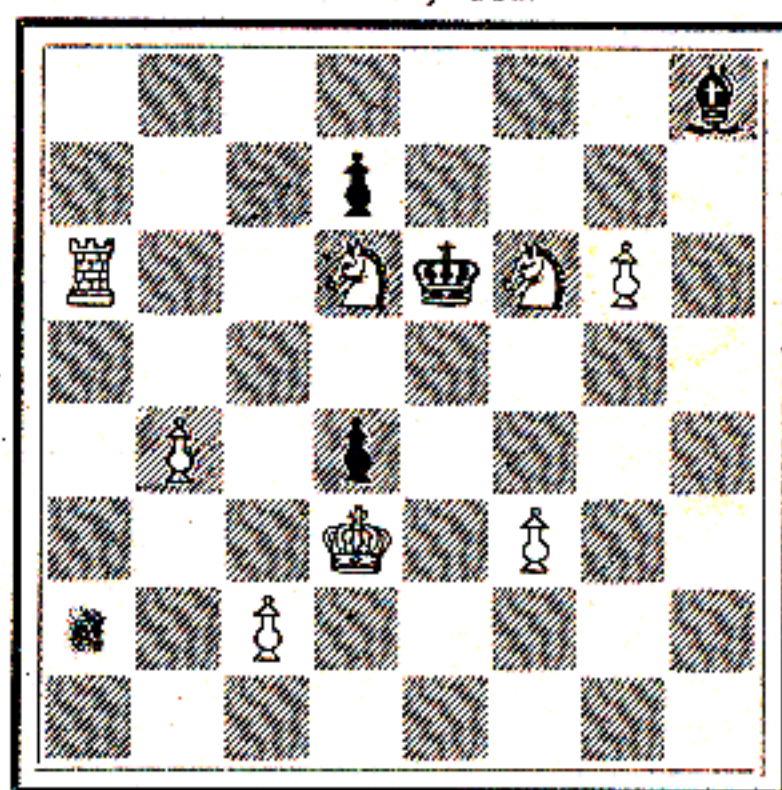
Mate in 3 moves

No. 207
(Original)
G. V. KINNEY and W. BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



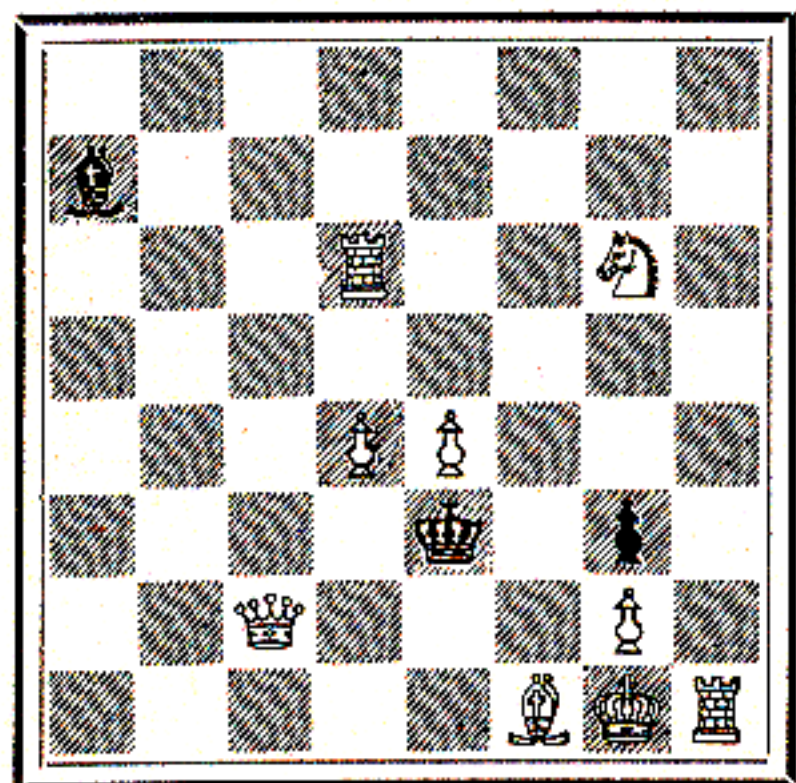
Mate in 4 moves

No. 208
(Original)
W. T. SCOTT
Denver, Col.



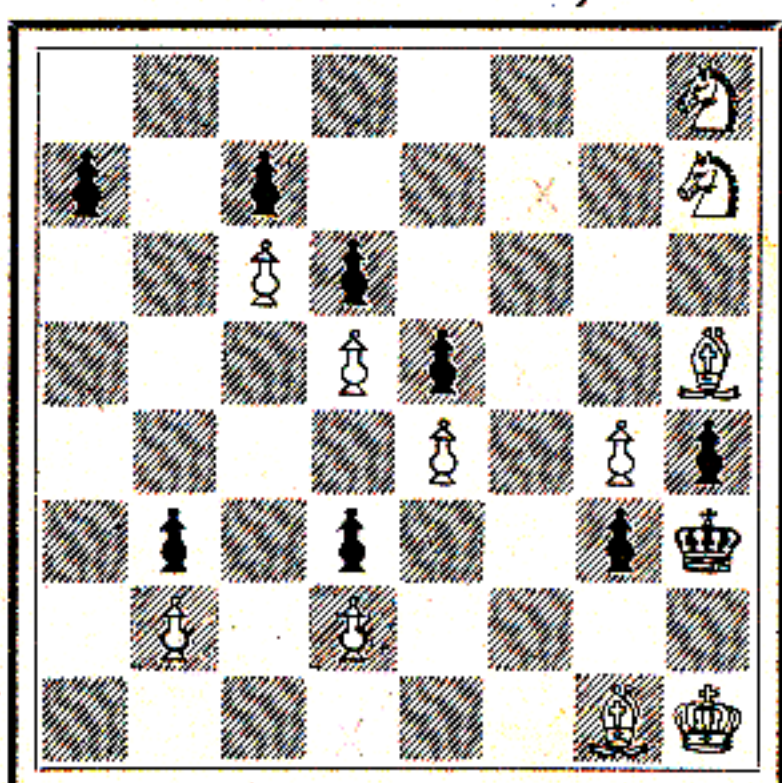
Mate in 4 moves

No. 209
(Original)
Dr. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Selfmate in 4 moves

No. 210
(Original)
GOTTFRIED GOELLER
Rottweil Germany



Selfmate in 6 moves

Solutions to these problems must be received by Nov. 5, 1934

(Continued from page 189)

No. 173 W. T. Scott (5M)

1. Kf3, a3.
2. Bc2, f5
3. Rxa3, f4
4. Ba4, S any.
5. Bxc6 mate.

Ditto, but the Indian is in purer form here.—Dr. Dobbs. Difficult Indian.—Nash. The Indian is well camouflaged in this one.—McClelland. Well timed.—Malzberg. The strategy is not obvious; the timing is excellent.—Burke. Another long Indian.—Hargreaves.

No. 174 G. Goeller (6M Sui.)

1. Qa7 ch, Bc5
2. Qd7 ch, Bd6
3. Qg4 ch, Bf4
4. Qd1 ch, Bd2
5. Rh4 ch, Kc3
6. Qc2 ch, PxQ mate.

Goeller's suis are very fine.—Vanwinkle. Just like rolling off a log. The King and his consort die nicely together.—Dr. Dobbs. Quite clear.—Nash. An amusing mill wheel, introduced by a poor Key.—McClelland. It is regrettable that White's play must be so forceful.—Burke. A fine sui in spite of all the checks.—Vail. A beautiful sui.—Hoy. A merry "Ring around the Rosie" or game of tag.—Ludlow. The merry-go-round. Very enjoyable.—Szabo.

No. 175 Harold Thayer (2M). Kd6

The discovered mate is rather striking.—Dr. Dobbs. Some clever strategy in this one.—Vail. Getting better.—Evans. Kt promotions evidently still captivate our young composer's fancy.—Burke. Bro. Thayer has ideas but also much to learn.—McClelland.

No. 176 D. C. McClelland (2M) QxPch

Cooked by Qd4ch

No. 177 D. C. McClelland (2M) Bb2

Cooked by Sd6 ch.

No. 178 G. W. Hargreaves (2M) Qd2

NO SOLUTION—On inspection the diagram shows that the pawn g3 was not put there by Mr. Hargreaves, thus rendering his solution correct; but, unfortunately the problem is cooked by Sg5 ch when the pawn g3 is removed.—Editor.

No. 179 Dr. Gilbert Dobbs (2M) Kf2

Rather bold but effective.—Hannan. The very best Key move imaginable. With all his freedom the King can only go to one square.—Emery. A pretty waiter.—Vail. Fine illustration of a waiter.—Evans. An excellent, though obvious, waiter.—Burke. A rather time-worn complete block with a dash of cayenne in the Key.—McClelland. A beauty.—Szabo. Pretty waiter. Nice variations.—Hoy.

No. 180. Theodore C. Wenzl (3M)

1. Qg6, Kc5, d4 or d5; 2. Qd6 ch, K any; 3. Sd2mate.
1. . . . , Kb5 or b6; 2. Qc6, any; 3. Qb5mate.
1. . . . , S any; 2. Qe4 ch K any; 3. P or S mates.

Cooked by: Qe5 and Sb6 ch.

No. 181 Maurice Leysens (3M)

1. Sc5, Kb4; 2. PxP, etc.
1. . . . , PxP; 2. Sxd5, etc.

Cute little trick.—Dr. Dobbs. Very clever.—Vanwinkle. This problem is most pleasing.—Emery. The Key is strong but the play is excellent.—Vail. Pleasing.—Evans. A very "quiet" problem.—Burke. Very mediocre.—McClelland. Economy and pretty mates by minor pieces, also originality and strategy are apparent.—Szabo. A difficult 3er but not much variation.—Hoy.

No. 182 M. R. Cancio Jr. (3M)

1. Ba5, Kd6; 2. Bc7 ch, etc.
1. . . . , KxR; 2. Re5 ch, etc.
1. . . . , P any; 2. Bc3, etc.

If the pawns h2 and h3 could be dispensed with this would be a dandy miniature.—Dr. Dobbs. Excellent strategic Key.—Nash. My vote for best problem of the month.—Vanwinkle. The switchback after d3 is pretty.—Vail. Very neat.—Burke. Not much better than poor. I am weary of this type.—McClelland. Very nice.—Korsgaard.

No. 183 O. H. Ludlow (3M)

1. Bg7, Kg8; 2. Sf8, etc.
1. . . . , QxB; 2. Sf6 ch, etc.
1. . . . , QxQ; 2. Sf8 ch, etc.
1. . . . , QxR ch; 2. SxQ ch, etc.
1. . . . , QxP ch; 2. Sg6xQ ch, etc.
1. . . . , else; 2. Sf8 ch, etc.

Pretty unpin of the Black Queen and beautiful co-operation between White B and S.—Hannan. Not so hot. The Key move, depriving K of a flight-square is not in good taste.—Vanwinkle. Such complexity puts one's head in a whirl.—Emery. Clever arrangement with a good Key.—Vail. Easy to find theme and Key in this.—Evans. A candidate for best of the month.—Mott-Smith. Too many idle black pieces.—Burke. Best of the month.—Rothenberg. A typical player's (board player?—Ed.) problem full of duals and every sort of inaccuracy but nevertheless interesting in its way.—McClelland.

No. 184 Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (4M)

1. Sc1, Ke5
2. Se2, Kf5
3. Sc3, Ke5
4. Rd6 mate.

Nice single line strategy.—Dr. Dobbs. Fine timing of moves and wise economy.—Ludlow. Very neat miniature. Too bad there isn't more; but what there is, is very good.—Vail. My singular choice for best of the month. One track as it is, it still provides more tries in proportion to its weight than any other of the month.—Mott-Smith. The moves of the Knight are pleasing; an excellent miniature.—Burke. Simple.—Rothenberg. The actual solution is somewhat of a surprise and this problem has a touch of piquancy.—McClelland.

No. 185 Eugene McCarthy (4M Sui)

1. e5, Kd5.
2. Rc7, Kxd5.
3. Rxe7, K any.
4. Sd5 or f5, PxS mate.

Easy, and the bifurcation begins too late.—Dr. Dobbs. Nice sui, well constructed.—Vail. To me this one was most enjoyable.—Wenzl. Very clever sui.—Evans. Lo! a selfmate that contains a neat echo.—Burke. Simple.—Rothenberg. Surely you have better than this. A very ordinary sui, its only redeeming feature—some difficulty.—McClelland. Black King is given unexpected freedom. Best of the month.—Malzberg. Pretty sui; hard to find sequence of White moves.—Hoy.

No. 186 Maxwell Bukofzer (4M Sui)

Three solutions:

1. Re1, P any; 2. Ra1, P any; 3. Ra7, P any; 4. RxP ch, BxR mate.
1. Re4, P any; 2. Qh6, P any; 3. Qc1, P any; 4. Qc6 ch, PxQ mate.
1. Bxb6, P any; 2. Sd8, P any; 3. Bf2 or g1, b6; 4. Sb7, BxS mate.

I remember having solved this before.—Dr. Dobbs. (This was published in W. C. M. in a different version. No solution was published, because the W. C. M. ceased to appear.—Ed.) Congratulations, friend B., on this fine sui. It tops the list.—Ludlow. Both (Bro. Vail, Oh! Bro. Vail!—Ed.) solutions are pretty. Q and R each go on surprising journeys.—Vail. To hunt for these solutions is rather interesting.—Burke. Pleasing but not difficult.—Rothenberg. The second solution is rather well hidden but I expected more out of this position.—McClelland. (Wipe your glasses Bro. Mac.—Ed.). A very ingenious problem.—Korsgaard.

Correspondence

D. C. McClelland.—Why so glum, my friend, and what is that dark hint anent last contribution for some time. Surely, dear Mac, you are not going to forsake me! I need you on my staff! Glad you liked the Shinkman article.

A. Chess.—Welcome back. If you "stick" your 181 points will be allowed you.

Sam Korsgaard.—Welcome to the family. Send only Key moves for 2M problems. As to checks and captures in the Key, they are not elegant but neither are they illegal.

Hochberg Bros.—You get two votes, even if you select the same problems. No. 186 was not cooked. It had 3 solutions. The trick was to find them.

M. Patrick and A. Szabo—Your generous praise of my article is much appreciated, but the statement both of you make that my system should be accepted as a standard is perhaps not to the liking of some composers that entertain different views on composing. I am glad I added you in appraising problems. You, Mr. Szabo, kindly remember that the C. R. depends somewhat on the printer, hence we cannot extend the time to the 15th of the month.

H. D. Grossman, P. Murphy, A. Blumenfeld, L. Halpern—Welcome! Welcome!

C. W. Riggin, T. C. Wenzl and others—When you claim no solution where there is one, you are solving wrongly, hence get a goose-egg. So beware of hasty claims.

G. Partos—Your first problem was already in print when the new one arrived. Now you must wait for your turn. Sorry, but I must be fair to all.

F. Evans—What makes you think I don't care if you quit? Fortunately you don't seem the kind to do any quitting, if I read your letters correctly. Stick, brother!

P. L. Rothenberg—172 and 173 get your goat? Why? The were not difficult. You just failed to get the "hang," which happens, occasionally, to all of us.

E. A. Nash—I appreciate your great interest in my dept., yes, even when you send a "hot" letter, like your first one. This is a free country, my friend, and I am opposed to all muzzling. Say, always, what you feel like saying. Just so long as you use decent language, I take no offense at criticism that hurts.

E. M. McCarthy—Your conception of a "continuous" problem is slightly erroneous. A continuous problem is solved like any other problem. Then the Key move remains as made and the problem, without any positional alterations whatsoever, is solved a second time by means of a new Key. Your two problems possess a family likeness but are two distinct positions. Both are nice. I shall print them together.

R. J. Ratke—No, Bro. Ratke, in a selfmate you

must compel the mate to White's King. Only in the reflex-mate is a possible mate obligatory and even there only subject to a certain condition. Why don't you vote and comment? Don't be bashful. In the C. R. we are all entitled to our say.

N. Malzberg—August issue appeared on time. I prefer the arithmetical (so-called German) notation but accept any kind offered.

H. Burke—You write a fine letter, my young friend. Don't send stamped envelopes. Your problems are not going back, hence no postage is needed. Thanks for your kind appreciation of my dept.

Frank—On an incorrectly addressed postal card, written almost illegibly with a soft lead pencil, in notation, you offer a problem of a "Loyd theme" as your own work. One glance showed me that it is a mere copy of one of Loyd's best known positions. What is the big idea?

J. Hannan—Glad you are interested in the fairies. Do not worry about "too much" or "too difficult" problem work. Leave it to me, my friend. I shall introduce everything gradually, slowly and sparingly, until all fairy fans can stand on their feet without crutches. You write a mighty nice letter, my friend.

G. Mott-Smith—Well—I am dee-lighted! Had no serious doubt that you would ast as you did. "Quod licet Jovi non licet bovi" may be reversed and still be true. Am expecting the promised fairies. And, you are solving again, Bully! What you stated in your charming letter is true enough, but—neither you nor I can reform this clap-trap world, it is too far gone. Let's make the best of it and grin as though we had won a "grand slam."

G. R. Emery—There is sound sense in your facetious remark that we should vote for problems we are unable to solve. However, that would often penalize fine problems of lesser difficulty. After all, difficulty is a much over-rated feature. It is our challenged vanity that causes us to over-rate teasers. But the sentiments we display do not make the problem an iota better than it really is. Problems should be appraised with judgment not sentiment.

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Last Score	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	Total
*McClelland, D. C.	435	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	475
Ludlow, O. H.	432	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	3	3	0	5	6	2	4	2	0	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	12	514
Nash, E. A.	393	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	2	4	4	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	12	479
Vanwinkle, W.	381	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	2	4	4	2	2	9	3	3	3	4	4	8	470
Malzberg, N.	376	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	.	5	6	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	8	443
Rothenberg, P. L.	320	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	.	.	6	2	4	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	8	389
Burke, H.	291	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	2	4	4	2	2	9	3	3	3	4	4	12	380
Partos, G.	296	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	3	3	4	.	6	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	4	367
Dobbs, Dr. G.	272	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	2	4	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	4	4	12	363
Riggin, C. W.	302	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	4	12	358
Tanassy, L.	298	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	0	.	.	.	.	2	2	0	2	2	9	3	3	3	4	4	0	352
Hargreaves, G. M.	273	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	3	3	4	5	.	2	.	2	2	2	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	320
Foote, B. A.	270	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	284
Davis, Lynn	189	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	8	274
Halpern, L.	216	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242
Hoy, J. O.	146	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	3	3	0	5	6	2	4	4	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	12	230
Bastine, A. J.	192	2	2	0	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	222
Emery, G. R.	149	2	2	.	2	6	2	2	.	.	4	.	.	2	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	4	199
Szabo, A.	111	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	3	3	0	5	6	2	4	4	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	12	195
McCarthy, E.	115	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	4	8	189
Patrick, M. W.	104	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	2	.	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	12	186
Wenzl, T. C.	113	2	2	.	2	4	2	2	3	0	0	5	.	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	12	177
Hochberg Bros.	97	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	.	.	.	2	4	4	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	8	160
Vail, F.	75	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	8	150
Berliner, Dr.	68	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	3	3	0	5	6	2	0	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	12	146
Tudor, W. B.	118	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	0	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	134
Young, E. F.	54	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	.	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	12	123
Berry, G. F.	91	2	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	113
Braverman, S.	32	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	3	3	0	5	6	2	0	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	12	110
Ratke, R. J.	47	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	0	108
Evans, F.	60	2	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	4	.	98
Blumenfeld, A.	0	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	3	3	0	5	6	2	0	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	12	78
Greenwald, I.	0	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	3	3	0	5	6	2	0	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	12	78
Tiesler, G. P.	22	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	66
Hannan, J.	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	4	.	2	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	58
Chess, A. (181)	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	4	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	8	45
Mott-Smith	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	12	42
Patz, W.	23	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42
McClelland, D. C. ....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	4	0	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	8	40
Wahby, M.	22	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Stanton, St.	21	2	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Korsgaard, S.	0	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	0	4	32
Murphy, P.	0	2	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	.	.	30
Grossman, H. D.	0	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	.	18

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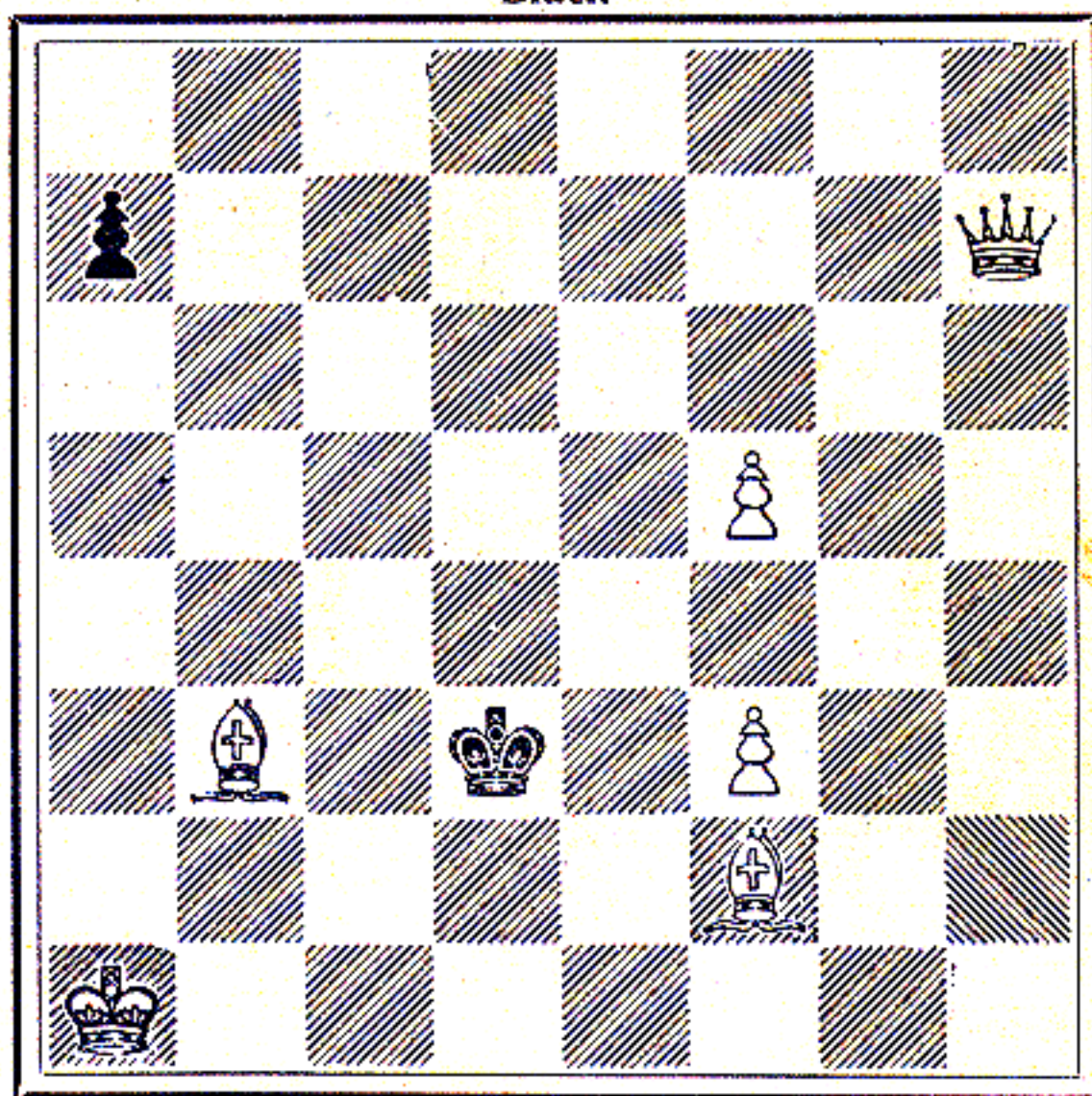
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Endicott, N. Y.
Black



White
WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER

LESTER W. BRAND

W. E. NAPIER

IRVING CHERNEV

News Events

Levenstein Wins N. Y. State Title

Robert Levenstein of the Marshall Chess Club defeated Prof. E. B. Adams of the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club in the play-off for the N. Y. State Championship. It required five games to reach a verdict and the final score was 3-2.

N. Y. State Problem Tourney

Coincident with the Syracuse Masters Tournament, the N. Y. State Chess Ass'n. held a problem solving tourney. The prize was awarded to David Polland of New York City who solved all eight problems correctly in 37 minutes.

Bronx County Championship

At the end of the 7th Round, the leading scores in the Bronx County Championship, sponsored by the Empire City C. C. are: E. Schwartz, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; A. Simchow $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; P. Ellis 5-1; S. Stern 5-2.

Marshall vs. Mercantile Library

The Marshall Chess Club sent a team of 22 players to Philadelphia to play a return match with the Mercantile Library Chess Ass'n. The Marshall Chess Club won by $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ —one of the closest intercity scores in recent years.

Mercantile Library Championship

A strong field of 15 players entered the Mercantile Library Championship Tournament. The participants are: S. Drasin, A. Regen, W. A. Ruth, B. Winkelman, J. Levin, R. S. Goerlich, H. Morris, R. Gedance, S. T. Sharp, P. Driver, D. G. Weiner, W. Wilkinson, J. Gordon, C. Glover and I. Ash.

Vermont vs. New Hampshire

The fourth annual match between the Vermont Chess Ass'n. and the New Hampshire Chess Ass'n. resulted in a victory for Vermont. The match was played at Claremont, N. H. and the final score was 4-3.

City of Boston Championship

Thirty-six entrants started in the City of Boston Open Championship Tournament. Games are being played at the Wells Memorial Institute. The Tournament Director is Franklin J. Sanborn. A large silver loving cup emblematic of the Championship has been donated by George Sturgis, President of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n.

Cleveland vs. Cincinnati

Cleveland defeated Cincinnati in an intercity problem solving contest by the score of 7-4 and 1 tie. Prizes awarded for the best solving record were: A. Szabo, first prize; W. F. Streeter, second prize; Erwin Krisch, third prize—all of Cleveland.

Copenhagen Tournament

Aaron Nimzowitsch came through a strong Scandinavian field to take first prize at Copenhagen. The leading scores: A. Nimzowitsch $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; E. Lundin 6-2; G. Stahlberg $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

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Washington State Championship

Olaf Ulvestad of Seattle won the Championship of the State of Washington. He is only 21 years old and turned in a very fine performance. Out of nine games contested he won eight and drew one. Ulvestad has acquired a reputation on the Coast for his blindfold play, meeting as many as ten players simultaneously *sans voir*.

Alekhine Exhibits

At Niendorf, Germany, Dr. Alekhine, the World's Champion, played against 54 competitors—4 of them without sight of the board. His score was 50 wins, 1 loss, and 3 draws. All four of the blindfold games were won.

New Jersey Chess League

A schedule of inter-club matches is being arranged by the N. J. Chess League. All clubs interested in joining should communicate with Mr. Alan L. Brown, Secretary, 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Thus far five clubs have entered: The Ridgewood C. C., The Elizabeth C. C., The Jersey Jersey City C. C., The Newark Rice C. C., and the Irvington Polish C. C.

The French Championship

Victor Kahn of Nice won the 1934 French Championship Tournament held at Paris. The contest was very close and he barely nosed out Raizman, who finished second, and Gibaud, who finished third—both former titleholders.

Botwinnik Wins at Leningrad

The dark horse of the chess world is undoubtedly Mischä Botwinnik, Champion of Russia. The recent Leningrad Tournament again demonstrated his genius for the game. He wrested first prize from a strong field that included Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, (who is scheduled to play Dr. Alekhine for the World's Championship next year). The leading scores: Botwinnik $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$; Rjumin and Romanowski 7-4 each; Rabinowitsch $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$; Khan 6-5; Dr. Euwe $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

G. Stahlberg White		Dr. Lasker Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 R-R4	Kt-Kt7
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 RxB	Kt-Q6ch
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26 K-K3	KtxR
4 Kt-B3	P-QB4	27 RxRP	KtxP
5 BPxP	KtxP	28 KtxPch	PxKt
6 P-K4	KtxKt	29 RxB	K-B2
7 PxKt	PxP	30 R-R7ch	K-Kt3
8 PxP	Kt-B3	31 R-QKt7	R-Q3
9 B-K2	B-Kt5ch	32 R-QB7	P-Kt4
10 B-Q2	Q-R4	33 R-QKt7	R-R3
11 R-QKt1	BxBch	34 P-Q5	R-R6ch
12 QxB	O-O	35 K-Q4	PxP
13 B-Kt5!	QxQch	36 PxP	R-R7
14 KxQ	Kt-R4	37 P-Kt4	RxB
15 KR-QB1	P-QKt3	38 P-Q6	P-R4
16 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	39 PxPch	RxB
17 P-B3	KR-Q1	40 P-Q7	R-R8
18 K-K3	QR-B1	41 K-Q5	R-Q8ch
19 B-Q7!	Kt-B5ch	42 K-K6	R-K8ch
20 K-K2	RxB	43 K-Q6	R-O8ch
21 KtxR	B-R3	44 K-B6	R-B8ch
22 K-B2	P-B3	45 KxP	Resigns
23 R-Kt4!	R-Q1		

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Lest We Forget

By William Ewart Napier

A. MacDonnell

This year, the hundredth anniversary of the Homeric encounter of La Bourdonnais and MacDonnell, inspires the true chess-lover with a fresh ardor, not only for proud, beautiful, elusive chess, but also for its imperishable annals, its wholesome rivalries of nations and even races, and for the two masters who were too great to be understood in their own day, save only that they beyond all doubt understood each other. At all events, they were getting acquainted when the series of matches was finally interrupted. And it is a poetic end of these volcanic adversaries that they lie not far apart in the same London cemetery.

My earliest chess trophy, won in some inconsiderable contest was a copy of "Walker's Chess Studies", and later on I came across many of the games they played in Paul Morphy's chess column in the New York "Ledger", embellished, of course, with his annotations. If the original impression of grandeur needed any tighter grip on my admiration, Morphy supplied it abundantly.

In all there were six successive matches, comprising 85 games, thus:

First match: La Bourdonnais 16, MacDonnell 5, Drawn 4.

Second match: MacDonnell 5, La Bourdonnais 4,

Third match: La Bourdonnais 6, MacDonnell 5, Drawn 1.

Fourth match: La Bourdonnais 8, MacDonnell 3, Drawn 7.

Fifth match: La Bourdonnais 7, MacDonnell 4, Drawn 1.

Sixth match: MacDonnell 5, La Bourdonnais 4.

The last match remained unfinished.

Viewing both the record of the tide of battle and the games move by move, I have long harbored an impression that the frail MacDonnell would have overtaken his robust opponent within the year had they been destined to play on. They were different types and constitutions, and for parallel one might imagine a continuous debate between a bluff, hearty Ben Jonson and a serene, quiet Marlowe capable on provocation, however, of mighty thought and mighty phrase.

Posterity has seen fit to award the great bulk of praise to La Bourdonnais, but although justified, it is somehow an unsatisfying verdict. It is the state of mind which finds no fault with our common verdict of "Not

guilty but pay the costs." Or, still closer, one may recall to mind that venerable question whether Napoleon or Wellington was the greater general,—and the kindly, rustic answer that Napoleon may have been the greater, but they "paid-off" on Wellington!

Let me take leave of this brief tribute by introducing games won by MacDonnell; for from these may be inferred the preeminent mastery of the other man who won a majority of the games played. What La Bourdonnais had to overcome in order to win is, I think, more significant than the mere fact of his winning,—which applies to chess contests in general.

FRENCH DEFENSE

(By Transposition)

A. MacDonnell		C. F. De La Bourdonnais	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	8 P-Q4	O-O
2 P-KB4	P-K3	9 B-Q3	P-B5
3 KKt-B3	P-Q4	10 B-K2	B-Q2
4 P-K5	QKt-B3	11 O-O	P-QKt4
5 P-B3	P-B3	12 Kt-K3	P-R4
6 Kt-R3	Kt-R3	13 K-R1	PxP
7 Kt-B2	B-K2	14 BPxP	Kt-B4

(Continued on Page 197 Column 2)

Contract Bridge

Chess

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Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

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The Chess Review, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y.

A Tune-up for the 1934 World's Championship.

RUY LOPEZ

E. D. Bogolubow White		H. Mueller Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Q-K3	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 Kt-Q5!!	Q-B4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	If 14 . . . PxKt; 15	
4 BxKt	QPxB	P-QB3! and if 14 . . .	
5 Kt-B3	B-QB4	KtxKt; 15 PxKt, RxB;	
6 P-Q3	Q-K2	16 Q-R7!	
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	15 QxR!! Resigns	
8 BxB	QxB	For it 15 . . . QxQ;	
9 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	16 Kt-K7ch, K any; 17	
10 P-Q4	Q-Kt5	KtxBPch regaining the	
11 KtxP	O-O-O	Queen.	
12 O-O	RxB		

Brilliancy Prize Game in

Master Tourney at Iceland, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Thr. Sigurdsson White		Sv. Thorwaldsson Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 KtxBP!	KxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 BxPch!	KxB
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	Alter 12 . . . K-B1;	
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	13 P-K5 regains the	
5 P-K3	P-B3	piece, but Black can	
6 B-Q3	B-K2	then put up a sem-	
7 O-O	O-O	blance of a defense.	
8 P-K4	PxBP	13 Q-Kt3ch	Kt-Q4
9 BxP	R-K1	14 KtxKt	K-B2
10 Kt-KKt5	P-KR3?	15 Kt-B4ch and mate	
10 . . . Kt-B1 was		in three moves.	
better			

Played at Hamburg 1933

ENGLISH OPENING

Wilke White		Priwonitz Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K3	Better was 11 K-Kt3	
2 P-K4	P-Q4	11 Q-R5	
3 BPxP	PxP	12 R-K1 QxPch	
4 PxP	Kt-KB3	13 K-R1 R-K1	
5 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	14 P-Q4 R-K6!!	
6 B-B4	B-K2	15 B-Q2	
7 Kt-QB3	O-O	Not 15 BxR, KtxB	
8 KKt-K2	B-Q3	threatening Queen and	
9 O-O	BxPch!	mate.	
10 KxB	Kt-Kt5ch	15 R-R6ch	
11 K-Kt1?	. . . . .	16 PxR Q-R7mate	

(Continued from page 196)

15 P-KKt4	KtxKt	31 Q-KB2	Kt-B8
16 BxKt	B-K1	32 B-R4	Kt-Q6
17 Q-Q2	B-Kt3	33 Q-B1	P-Kt4
18 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	34 B-B2	Kt-B4
19 BxB	Q-Q2	35 PxKt	BxB
20 P-KR4	P-Kt5	36 P-B6	B-R5
21 K-R2	PxP	37 P-B7	R-K1
22 PxP	P-R5	38 Q-B1	QxP
23 P-R5	B-K5	39 QxKtP	B-B7
24 P-R6	P-Kt3	40 B-B8dis.ch	B-Kt3
25 B-B6	QR-Kt1	41 BxP	Q-Q2
26 B-Kt7	Q-K2	42 B-Q6	P-Q5
27 K-Kt3	RxR	43 Q-B4	Q-B1
28 RxR	P-R6	44 QxP	Q-B3
29 R-B6	Kt-R4	45 Q-R7 and wins.	
30 B-Q1	Kt-Kt6		

GIUOCO PIANO

C. F. De La Bourdonnais White		A. MacDonnell Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 P-Kt5	PxP
2 B-B4	B-B4	20 BxP	P-R6
3 Q-K2	KKt-B3	21 P-Kt3	B-B3
4 P-Q3	Kt-B3	22 R-Kt4	B-R4
5 P-QB3	Kt-K2	23 P-R4	BxKt
6 P-B4	PxP	24 KtxB	R-R4
7 P-Q4	B-Kt3	25 P-R5	RxB
8 QBxP	P-Q3	26 RxR	Kt-B5
9 B-Q3	Kt-Kt3	27 Q-B3	KtxB
10 P-QR4!	P-Kt5	28 P-Q5	KtxQP
11 P-KR3	R-K1	29 KR-Kt1	Kt-B6ch
12 Kt-Q2	Q-K2	30 K-R1	BxP
13 O-O-O	P-B4	31 RxPch	K-R1
14 K-Kt1	PxP	32 Q-Kt3	B-Kt3
15 PxP	P-QR4	33 PxP	Q-K8ch
16 KKt-B3	B-O2	34 RxQ	RxRch
17 P-KKt4	P-R3	35 OxR	KtxQ
18 QR-Kt1	P-R5	36 R-R7ch	K-Kt1
		and Black wins.	

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The Richter Variation

By F. REINFELD

PART I

The German master Kurt Richter is noted for his daring and fearless play. In the middle game one may always expect all sorts of sacrifices and surprise attacks from him; and so it is not strange that he has originated a number of interesting gambit attacks in several openings. If Richter had lived a hundred years ago, he would have played Muzio Gambits, Evans Gambits, Cunningham Gambits, Allgaier Gambits—in fact, any kind of gambit but the Queen's Gambit!

But since Richter's style unconditionally demands gambits, he must perforce introduce them into such staid and dull openings as the Sicilian Defense. In 1932 he played a game against H. Wagner in Hamburg, and play proceeded thus:

1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3

So far all book. Now comes a move which is not "theoretical"; it is so much against the spirit of the opening that only an extremely ignorant or an extremely original player would hit on it!

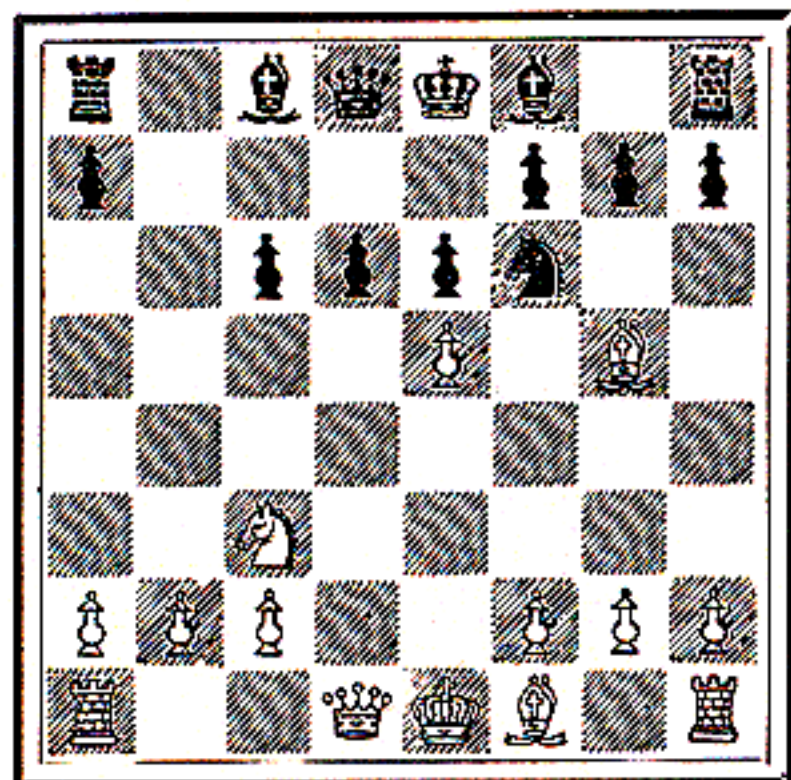
6 B-KKt5	P-K3
----------	------

This is Black's best move. Alternative continuations like . . . P-KKt3 or . . . B-Q2 would be answered by 7 BxKt and which ever way Black recaptures, his Pawn position is compromised. The reply . . . Q-R4 will be considered in a later article.

7 KtxKt	PxKt
8 P-K5	....

The key move to the whole variation, and the only possible way to justify 6 B-KKt5, for against moves like 8 B-Q3, Black could simply reply . . . B-K2 or . . . P-K4 with an excellent game.

H. Wagner



K. Richter

8

PxP

8 . . . Q-R4 suggests itself here. The strongest reply, given by Griffith and White and other authorities, is 9 B-Kt5! for example:

I. 9 . . . PxP; 10 PxKt, P-Kt5; 11 Q-B3 (not 11 PxP, BxP; 12 QxP, QxB; 13 Q-B6ch, B-Q2; 14 QxRch, K-K2; nor 11 Kt-K4, Q-K4!), R-QKt; (but not 11 . . . PxKt because of 12 Q-B6ch! and wins) 12 Kt-K4, B-Kt2 (if 12 . . . P-Q4; 13 PxP, PxKt; 14 Q-B6! or 13 . . . BxP; 14 Kt-Q6ch, K-Q2; 15 QxPch, KxKt with advantage); 13 PxP, BxP; 14 KtxPch with a winning game.

II. 9 . . . B-Q2; 10 PxKt, BPxB; 11 PxP, BxP; 12 O-O, Q-B2 (if 12 . . . BxKt; 13 PxP, Q-B2; 14 Q-Q1 but not 12 . . . P-Q4; 13 KtxP! Pxnt; 14 QxP and Black must castle, for if 14 . . . QR-B? 15 R-Kch, B-K3 and White mates in 5 beginning with RxBch); 13 Kt-K4, P-Q4; 14 Kt-B6ch, K-B (. . . BxKt would also lead to a lost game, but the text is much worse); 15 Q-B3! (threatening Q-R3ch), P-QR4; 16 P-B4!! (a beautiful move), R-B (. . . R-K2 was relatively best); 17 B-B4! P-K4 (or 17 . . . Q-B3; 18 PxKtP, QxP; 19 B-Q6 mat!!); 18 BxP! and Black resigns (Koch-Babel, Berlin 1931).

Before taking leave of this variation, we may pause to note that 9 B-Kt5! is really White's best move, for after (a) 9 BxKt, PxP; 10 PxQP, Q-Kt5! (b) 9 BxKt, PxP; 10 PxBP, Q-K4ch; (c) 9 PxKt, QxB; 10 PxP, QxP (Kt2)—Black has much the better game because of his compact pawn center and the splendid developing facilities offered by his open files and diagonals.

9 Q-B3	QR-Kt
--------	-------

A poor move. Black has at least two satisfactory alternatives:

I. 9 . . . B-Q2; 10 O-O-O, B-K2; 11 BxKt, PxP; 12 B-B4, Q-B2; 13 Kt-Kt5, Q-Kt3; 14 Kt-Q6ch, BxKt; 15 RxB, QR-Kt; 16 P-Qat3 (Richter-Rodl, Swinemunde 1931).

II. 9 . . . B-K2 (the writer has come to the conclusion that this is Black's best line for over the board play with a time limit, and he was pleased to see that no less distinguished an authority than Dr. Tartakower inclines toward this opinion); 10 QxPch (10 R-Q, Kt-Q4 or 10 B-Kt5, O-O; 11 BxP, R-Kt); B-Q2; 11 Q-R6, O-O; 12 B-Q3, Kt-Q4 with an excellent game.

10 R-Q	Q-B2
11 Kt-K4	

He could also play 11 BxKt, PxP; 12 QxP, R-Kt but the text is more aggressive—although less certain in results!

11	B-Kt5ch
------------	---------

This is bad: . . . Kt-Q4 was the right move.

12 P-B3	KtxKt
---------	-------

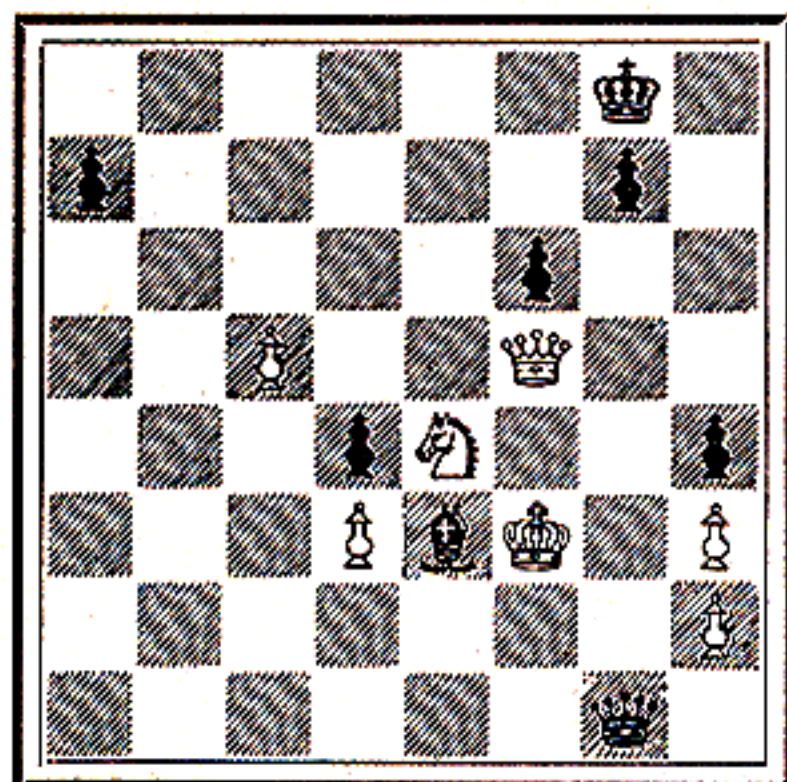
(Continued on page 199, col. 2)

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Bad Kissingen, 1928

Yates



Nimzowitsch

Black to play and win.

The Play: 1 Q-Q8ch?
2 K-Kt2 Q-B7ch?
3 K-B3 Q-Q8ch
4 K-Kt2 P-QR4?

Missing his last chance. Black could have brought the game back to the winning position with 4 . . . Q-Kt8ch.

5 KtxKtPch

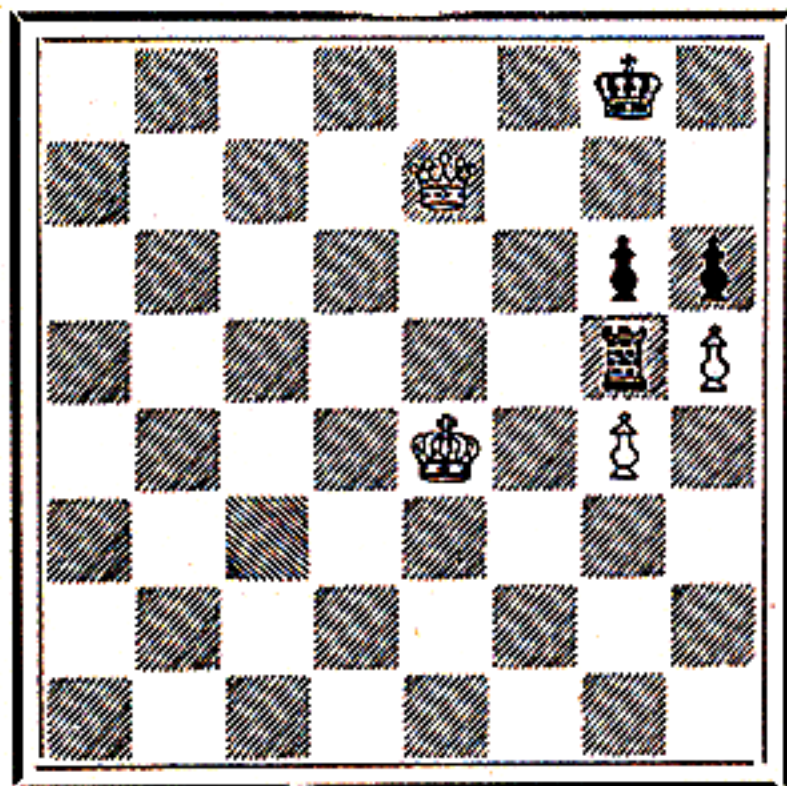
Drawn by perpetual check.

The Win: 1 Q-B8ch
2 K-Kt4 Q-K7ch
3 Q-B3 P-B4ch

Or 3 KxP, P-Kt4ch; 4 K-Kt3, B-B5ch!

Homburg, 1927

Yates



Tartakower

White to play and win.

Tartakower scorned the prosaic win of 1 PxP! but instead played the brilliant (?) move of:

1 QxR? PxQ
2 PxP K-Kt2
3 K-B5 K-R3
4 P-Kt7 K-R2!!

(Continued from Page 198)

Likewise 12 . . . B-K2; 13 BxKt, BxB; 14 Ktx Bch, PxKt; 15 QxP is greatly in White's favor. Now comes a sparkling finish.

13 B-Q8!

Much stronger than 13 R-Q8ch, QxR; 14 BxQ, BxPch; 15 PxP, R-Kt8ch; 16 K-K2, B-R3ch; 17 K-K3, R-K8ch etc. (Tartakower).

13

14 QxKt

Q-Kt2

B-B

Either . . . B-K2 or . . . B-Q2 would at least hold out longer.

15 QxP

B-Q2

Too late.

16 B-R6!

P-B3

A pretty variation is 16 . . . QxP; 17 B-B7, R-R; 18 Q-Q4 etc.

17 BxP

18 Q-R5ch

PxB

Resigns

White had figured on 4 . . . KxP whereupon he would win with 5 KxP.

5 K-B6

K-Kt1

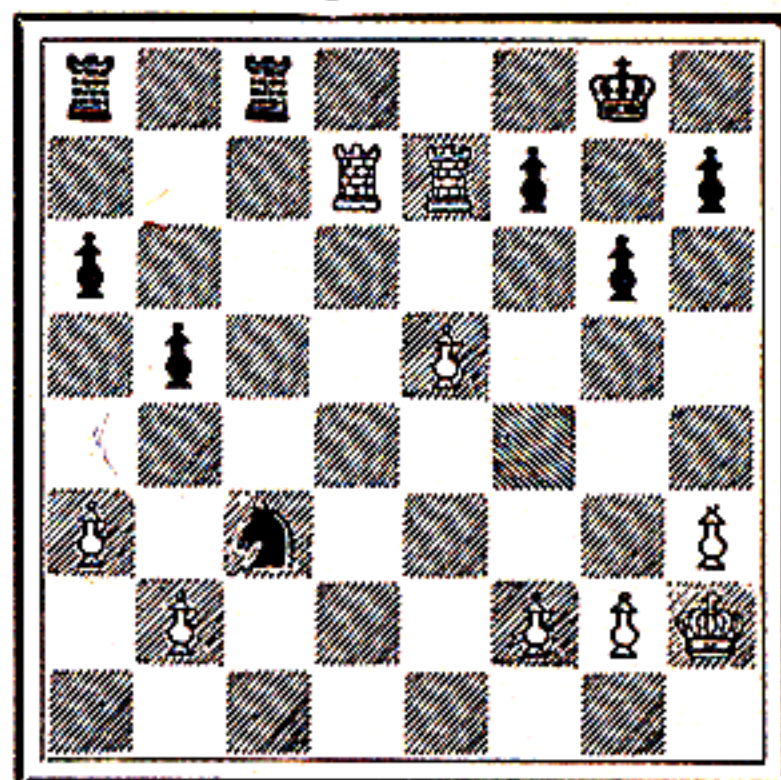
6 K-Kt6

Stalemate!

Showing there is still play in the game with only two pawns apiece on each side.

Bad Kissingen, 1928

Spielmann



Tartakower

White to play and win.

After 1 PxKt? R-B1, White missed several other chances, finally permitting Black to draw.

The Win: 1 RxBP!

Kt-Q4

2 R-Kt7ch

K-R1

If 2 . . . K-B1; 3 R(Q7)-B7ch, K-K1; 4 P-K6 wins.

3 RxRPch

K-Kt1

4 R(Q7)-Kt7ch

K-B1

5 P-K6

R-K1

6 RxKtP wins.

Game Studies

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz A. Kupchik

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-K4

2 Kt-QB3

Reverting to the pre-historic—but there is still some of the cave-man wallop in this opening.

2 B-B4

Expecting 3 P-KB4 which would lead to a King's Gambit Declined position, favorable to Black. Better is 2 . . . Kt-KB3.

3 Kt-B3

A change in tactics to take advantage of Black's weak 2nd. White now gains the center by force.

3 P-Q3

Or 3 . . . Kt-QB3; 4 KtxP, KtxKt; 5 P-Q4!

4 P-Q4 PxP

5 KtxP Kt-KB3

Instead 5 . . . Kt-K2 would avoid the annoying pin that follows.

6 B-KKt5 P-KR3

7 B-R4 Kt-B3

8 KtxKt

A good alternative would be 8 B-QKt5, B-Q2; 9 Kt-B5.

8 PxKt

9 B-Q3 Q-K2

10 O-O Q-K4

Not 10 . . . P-KKt4; 11 B-Kt3, P-KR4; 12 P-K5! The idea of the text is to follow up with . . . Q-KR4 forcing the exchange of Queens.

11 Kt-R4 B-Kt3

12 B-Kt3 Q-K2

Now 12 . . . Q-R4 would be pointless on account of White's reply 13 Q-Q2.

13 KtxB RPxKt

14 P-K5! PxP

15 BxP O-O

16 R-K1 B-K3

17 Q-B3 P-B4

17 . . . B-Q4 would be met by 18 Q-Kt3!

18 B-Kt5

The object of this move becomes apparent as the game progresses.

18 KR-Q1

19 B-B6 QR-B1

If 19 . . . R-R4; 20 P-QR4! and the Rook is shut out of play.

20 P-QR4 Kt-K1

Black must of necessity mark time and await developments.

21 P-R5 PxP

Otherwise P-R6! etc.

22 RxP P-B5

23 B-B3 Q-R5

Intending . . . Q-Kt5.

24 R-K4 Q-K2

25 P-R3 Q-Q3

26 R-Q4 Q-K2

27 R-B4 Q-Q3

28 R-Q4

Gaining on the clock, while formulating the proper plan.

28 Q-K2

29 B-Q5

To isolate Black's weak Pawns.

29 Kt-Q3

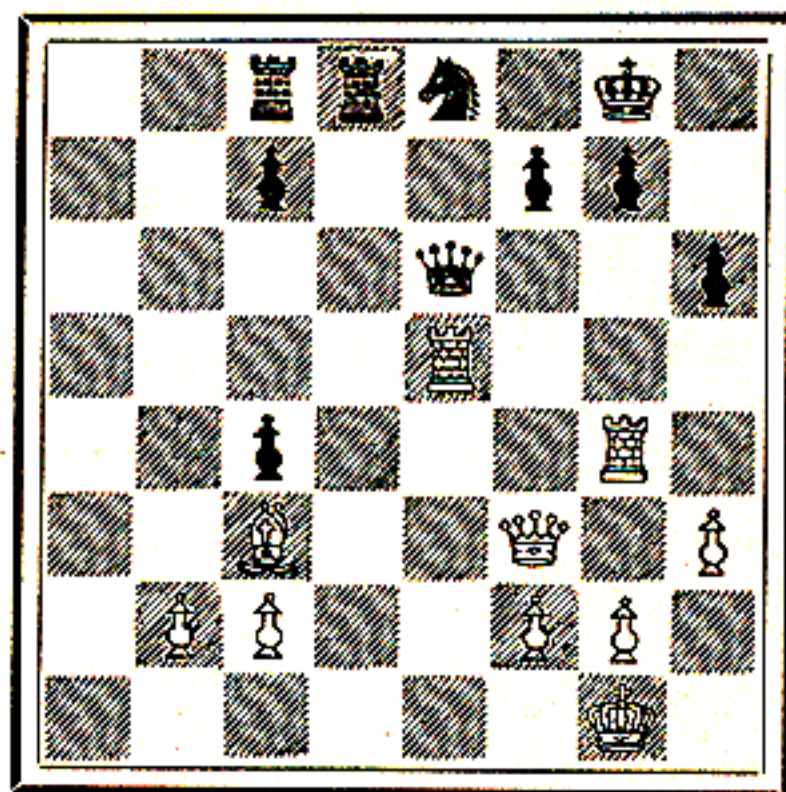
30 BxB QxB

Oddly enough the alternative . . . PxB holds out longer.

31 R-Kt4! Kt-K1

32 R-K5

A. Kupchik



I. A. Horowitz

32 Q-Q2

33 RxKtch RxR

34 RxPch K-B1

35 Q-B4

Almost depriving himself of victory. In his earlier calculations White had counted on 35 R-Kt8ch to lead to a mate, but on further examination found it to be wanting. e.g. 35 . . . KxR; 36 Q-Kt3ch, K-B1; 37 Q-Kt7ch, K-K2; 38 Q-B6ch, K-B1; 39 QxPch, K-K2; 40 Q-Kt5ch—If now 40 . . . K-B1, then 41 B-Kt7ch soon mates, or if 40 . . . P-B3; 41 QxP mate, or if 40 . . . K-K3; 41 Q-K5 mate. BU'1 40 . . . K-Q3! and wins.

Other lines that suggested themselves were 35 B-B6, and 35 Q-B6, but both fell short. After 35 B-B6, R-K8ch; 36 K-R2, Q-Q3ch; followed by . . . R-K3 with a good defensive position.

After wading through the above White found himself short of time and missed the best move 35 R-R7! This would have ended the game much sooner.

35 R-K3

36 QxBP R-KKt3

Still fearful of R-R7, but this costs another Pawn.

37 RxR	PxR
38 Q-B4ch	Q-B2
39 QxPch	K-K1
40 Q-R8ch	K-Q2
41 Q-Q4ch	K-K1
42 Q-K5ch	K-Q2
43 Q-Kt5ch	P-B3
44 Q-Q3ch	K-K1
45 Q-Q6	P-B4
46 Q-R6	K-Q2
47 B-K5	Q-K3
48 Q-Kt7ch	K-K1
49 P-KB4	P-B5
50 Q-K4	K-B2
51 Q-Kt7ch	....

White overrated the strength of his position. He believed the foregoing manoeuvres would produce some tangible results—but actually little headway has been made.

51	K-K1
52 K-R2	R-O1
53 P-QKt4	PxPep
54 PxP	R-O7
55 P-OKt4	Q-Q4
56 Q-B8ch	....

Exchanging Queens here would lead to a difficult endgame, as White's QKtP is not far enough advanced.

56	K-B2
57 Q-Kt4	Q-K3
58 QxQch	....

Now Black cannot prevent the QKtP from reaching the sixth.

58	KxQ
59 P-Kt5	R-Q6
60 P-Kt6	R-QKt6
61 B-B7	K-B4
62 P-Kt4ch	K-K3
63 K-Kt2	K-Q2
64 P-R4	K-K3
65 K-B2	K-O2
66 K-Kt2	K-K3
67 P-R5	....

In spite of the occasional repetition of moves to get in under the time limit, the endgame is very instructive.

67	PxP
68 P-P	K-B3
69 K-R2	K-B4
70 K-Kt2	K-B3
71 K-B2	K-Kt2

White's plan is to march his King over to the Queen side. His Pawns on the King side tie up the Black King, and there is little further resistance.

72 P-B5	K-R3
73 P-B6	K-R2
74 K-Q2	K-Kt1
75 P-R6	Resigns

Liebwerda Tournament
August, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME
(Note by I. Kashdan)

S. Flohr	Prof. A. Becker
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch

This generally results in loss of time, as happens in this game. The idea is to disturb White's usual form of development, or to double the Pawns if 3Kt-QB3.

3 Kt-Q2	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4
5 P-K3	O-O
6 P-QR3	B-K2
7 B-Q3	P-QKt3
8 O-O	QKt-Q2
9 P-QKt3	....

9 P-QKt4 is also worthy of consideration. If then . . . P-QR4; 10 P-Kt5, or 9 . . . P-B4; 10 QPxP, KtPxP; 11 P-Kt5, with a strong game on the Queen side in either case.

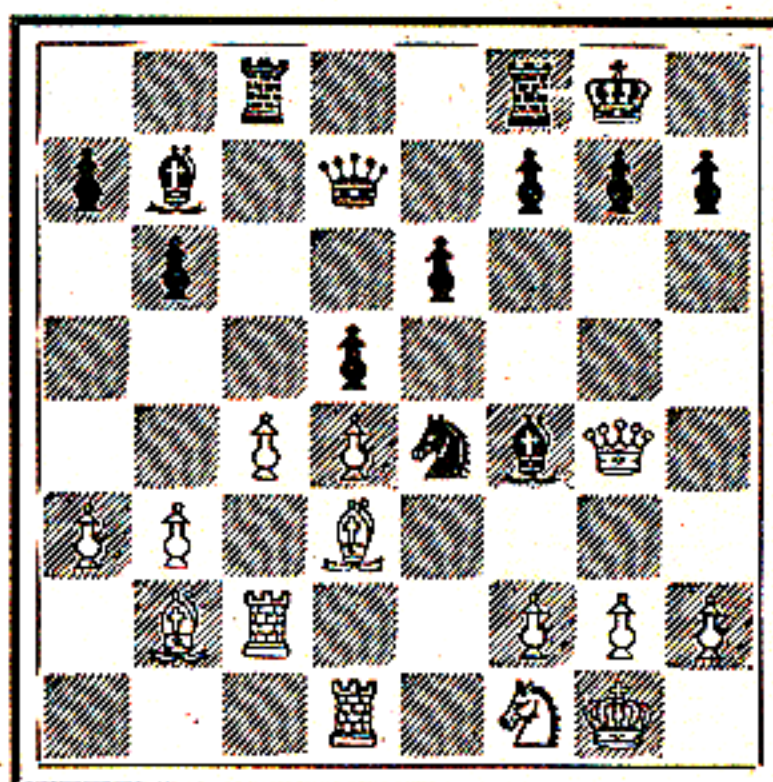
9	B-Kt2
10 R-Kt2	R-B1
11 Q-K2	P-B4
12 KR-Q1	Kt-K5
13 QR-B1	B-KB3
14 Kt-B1	Q-K2
15 Kt-K5	BPxP

It is almost axiomatic that the player who first exchanges in this type of position gets a disadvantage. 15 . . . KR-Q1 was in order, to wait for White to declare his plan.

16 KtxKt	QxKt
17 KPxP	B-Kt4
18 R-B2	B-B5?

All this only weakens Black's game. The B was best placed at KB3.

19 Q-Kt4!
Prof. A. Becker



S. Flohr

19 B-Kt1?

Overlooking the force of White's plan. 19 . . . B-KR3 was now necessary.

20 BxKt	PxB
21 P-Q5!	P-Kt3

If 21 . . . P-B4; 22 PxP, Q-K2; 23 QxPch! QxQ; 24 BxQ, KxB; 25 R-Q7ch, etc., with a winning endgame.

22 PxP

The simplest was QxP (K4). White is playing for the attack, which is sufficiently strong.

22	QxP
23 Kt-K3!	....

Well played. Black dare not exchange Queen's, and the Knight will soon enter with crushing effect.

23 QR-Q1

If 23 . . . P-B4; 24 Q-R4, threatening QR-Q2, etc.

24 QR-Q2 RxR
25 RxR B-B3
26 Q-Kt5

Now Kt-Kt4 is a terrible threat. . . . P-B4 is practically forced but Black did not realize it and played:

26 P-B3?
27 Kt-Kt4!

Of course the Queen cannot be taken because of Kt-R6 mate.

27 B-K4

If 27 . . . K-Kt2; 28 KtxP! RxKt; 29 R-Q8, B-B2; 30 BxRch, QxB; 31 R-Kt8ch, and the Queen is lost.

28 BxB PxP
29 KtxP R-B4
30 Q-Q8ch B-K1
31 Kt-Kt4

Again this square! The Black King is too exposed to offer much resistance.

31 R-B1
32 P-R3!

Threatening to win the Queen by R-Q6, and Kt-R6ch.

32 B-B3
33 Q-B7 R-B1

This loses quickly, but there is nothing to be done..

34 Kt-B6ch K-B1
35 KtxPch K-Kt1
36 Kt-B6ch K-B1
37 Q-B4 Q-B4
38 Q-R6ch K-B2
39 Kt-Kt4 Resigns

Wiesbaden, Germany

August, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

Dr. L. Rodl	M. Blumich
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3
6 B-K2	P-K3

With this, Black takes a slow defensive formation, waiting for a favorable opportunity to gain the initiative. The alternative is 6 . . . P-KKt3. In either case, White has much the freer game, and the Sicilian Defense as a whole is losing favor in master play.

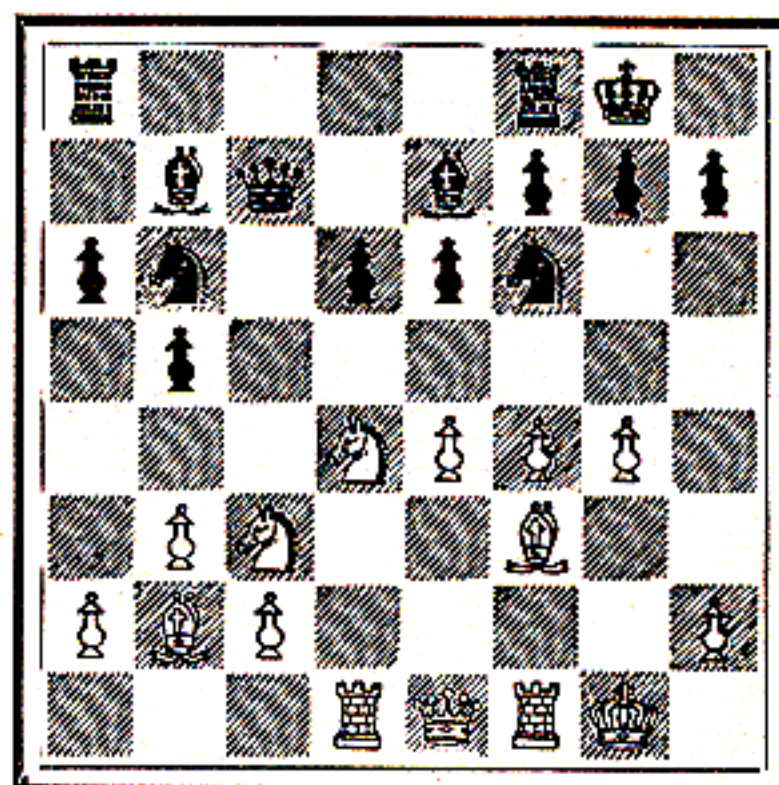
7 O-O B-K2
8 B-K3 Q-B2
9 P-B4 P-QR3
10 Q-K1

More usual is 10 Q-Q2, but the text is a clever idea to prepare for Black's threatened Kt-QR4 and Kt-B5, without having to weaken the Queen side.

10	Kt-QR4
11 R-Q1	Kt-B5
12 B-B1	P-QKt4
13 B-B3	B-Kt2
14 P-OKt3	Kt-Kt3
15 B-Kt2	O-O
16 P-KKt4!	. . . .

The proper attack. White has full control of the center, and his pieces are all ready to cooperate in the advance on the King side.

M. Blumich



Dr. L. Rodl

16	KR-Q1
17 P-Kt5	Kt-K1
18 Q-Kt3	B-KB1
19 R-B2	P-K4

Black must make a bid for freedom, or White will proceed at leisure with P-KR4, or P-B5, etc., with a crushing attack.

20 Kt-B5	PxP
21 QxP	P-Q4
22 P-K5	. . . .

Much better than exchanging Queens, when Black would have sufficient defense.

22	B-B4
23 Kt-Q4	P-Kt5

Preparing for his next move, which proves the decisive error. 23 . . . B-QB1, followed by . . . B-K3, was an essential precaution.

24 QKt-K2	Kt-Q2?
-----------	--------

Here it is, apparently winning the KP. The "defense" that White found must have come as a horribly rude shock.

25 QxPch!!
------------	---------

Brilliant, and ending the game in fine style. Black will now have little time to think of the KP.

25	KxQ
------------	-----

If 25 . . . K-R1; 26 B-Kt4 wins quickly. After the capture it is a forced mate.

26 BxPch	K-Kt3
27 B-B7ch	KxP
28 B-B1ch	K-Kt5
29 R-B4ch	Resigns

As it is mate on the next move.

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

E. Tholfen	A. S. Denker
------------	--------------

White	Black
-------	-------

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3
3 P-B4	B-Kt2
4 P-KKt3	P-Q4

This move has been experimented with quite often in conjunction with the fianchetto development, but it does not seem quite logical: . . . P-KKt3 is played with a view to arriving at a close position, while . . . P-Q4 might open up the game,—and not to the second player's advantage.

5 Kt-B3
---------	-------

More straightforward seems 5 PxP, KtxP; 6 P-K4 and Black has no compensation for his opponent's commanding array of center Pawns.

5	P-B3
---------	------

5 . . . PxP would have been answered by 6 Q-R4ch; but now Black threatens to capture the Pawn and retain it.

6 PxP
-------	-------

Simple and good. If 6 P-Kt3, Black has an excellent reply in . . . Kt-K5.

6	PxP
7 B-Kt2	O-O
8 O-O	Q-Kt3

Possibly 8 . . . Kt-B3 was better: Black's attempt to deviate from the symmetry does not turn out in his favor.

9 Kt-K5	R-Q1
10 P-Kt3	Kt-B3
11 Kt-QR4!	.....

A very fine move. If now 11 . . . QxQP; 12 KtxKt, QxR (Or 12 . . . QxQ; 13 KtxPch, K-B1; 14 KtxPch followed by RxQ and White has won a Pawn); 13 KtxR, Q-K4; 14 B-B4, Q-B4; 15 Kt-B5, P-K4; 16 P-K4!! PxP; 17 B-K3 and wins, e.g. 17 . . . P-Kt3; 18 Kt-B6!

(SEE DIAGRAM)

11	Q-B2
12 B-B4	KtxKt
13 BxKt	Q-R4
14 R-B1	.....

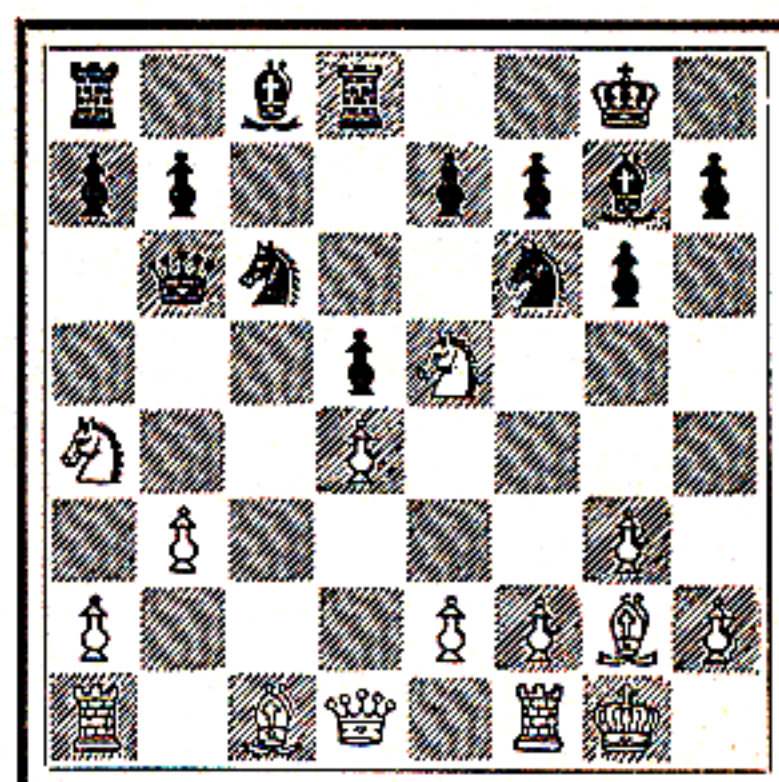
White has gained considerable time with his last few moves and his control of the black squares, coupled with his stranglehold on the QB file gives him a strategically won game.

14	Kt-K1
----------	-------

After 14 . . . P-Kt3 (in order to parry the threat of B-B7), Black's Queen would be badly out of play.

A. S. Denker

Position after 11 Kt-QR4



E. Tholfen

15 R-B5	Q-Kt5
16 BxB	KtxB
17 Kt-B3!?	.....

17 RxP was good enough, but White is carrying out a very pretty but not wholly sound manoeuvre.

17	P-K3
18 Kt-Kt5	.....

With the fearful threat of 19 P-QR3, Q-R4; 20 Kt-B7.

18	P-Kt3
19 P-QR3	Q-R4
20 P-QKt4	Q-R3
21 Kt-B7	.....

And here is the "flaw": Black can answer 21 . . . QxRP, though after 22 R-B2, R-Kt1; 23 Q-Q2, he would still have a very difficult game. White's superior mobility amply compensates for his Pawn minus.

21	Q-Kt2?
----------	--------

After this move Black is simply smothered.

22 R-B3	R-Kt1
23 P-K4!	.....

A powerful stroke; if 23 . . . PxP 24 P-B3, P-B4; 25 PxP, PxP; 26 R-B4! or 24 . . . Kt-B4; 25 PxP, RxP (25 . . . KtxP; 26 P-K5); 26 Q-B1, Kt-Q3; 27 P-K5, Kt-K5; 28 Q-B4 and wins.

23	Kt-K1
24 Q-B1	.....

Very fine play which maintains the pressure.

24	PxP
25 P-B3	Kt-Q3
26 Q-B4	P-B4

There is nothing to be done: e.g. 26 . . . P-K6; 27 Q-B6, R-B1; 28 P-B4, Kt-K5; 29 Q-K5, P-B4; 30 KtxP with a winning attack.

27 P-Kt5	Kt-K1
28 PxP	RxP

A desperate move in time-pressure; of course if 28 . . . PxP; 29 Q-B8 mate.

29 Kt-Kt	B-Q2
30 Kt-B6ch	Resigns

A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

Dr. Emanuel Lasker

Part II.

The record of young Lasker's matches scarcely offers a key to the high estimates of his skill that were aroused after his first arrival in England. Even before his participation in the British Chess Association Tournament of March 1892, the London press had stated:

"He had already made a very favorable impression on the chess world, and many people were of the opinion he would carry off first honors in the fight."

During the Tourney he was described as "a brilliant young Berlin player, now domiciled in England." It was further noted: "As this was his first important engagement in this country, public interest was from the first centred upon him."

"Young as he is," wrote another observer, during the subsequent Quintangular Match, "he looks every inch a king of chess, as he sits at the board, calm, imperturbable, and with an easy grace. He plays neither too quickly nor too slowly, and as he moves, he gives the onlookers the idea that he has the game at his finger ends. As a player he is not bound to any school. He can be as brilliant as Morphy or Blackburne, or as cautious as Staunton or Mason as the occasion demands."

"Like the B.C.A. Tournament, the Quintangular Match has ended with the success of the young Master Herr E. Lasker," ran the comment. "To commence with, he played right through the match without losing a single game, though he was opposed by the four strongest players in this country." (Blackburne, Mason, Gunsberg, and Bird).

Later in the year came his match victory over Blackburne. The young master was now the toast of the British chess world. On July 5th of that year the Continental Chess Club, of which he was Secretary, tendered him a complimentary dinner, and two days later he was the guest of honor at H. F. Gastinau's Annual garden party at his home, "Ivy House" in Peckham. The veteran Blackburne who was also on hand, spoke of his admirable sportsmanship, and averred that Lasker had shown him the greatest consideration throughout their match.

With Lasker absent on account of his health,—and possibly a desire to rest a bit on his laurels,—the Dresden Tourney resulted in another first for Dr. Tarrasch. In the interim the younger expert had chalked up a second match victory over Bird. The veteran, with British grace in defeat, expressed his belief thereafter that greater victories were in store for his opponent.

The repercussions of this series of triumphs agitated the distant centres of the chess world. At the New York City Club Herr Lasker's visit to the States became the topic of discussion. Samuel Loyd donated one hundred dollars toward a prize fund for the American player who would make the best score against the foreign menace. There was also talk of a possible match with Steinitz, which the latter discouraged; allegedly he was too busy with the second volume of his Chess Instructor.

In the fall of the year Lasker arrived in New York; after paying his respects to the world champion, he filled his engagements at the leading clubs. His successes against the best American talent were impressive and uniform, though Hodges reaped a measure of glory by scoring a brilliant game.

Reviewing the chess events of 1893, S. Tinsley in London voiced the general opinion in rating Lasker as the undoubted hero of the year. However this was coupled with the perennial cry as to why the professionals were so chary of meeting each other . . . why so much negotiation, disputes and parleys?

During his engagements in the leading American cities, his simultaneous exhibition at Baltimore, where he met 54 with but a single loss, was outstanding. At Havana in the early part of the new year he defeated Golmayo and Vasquez, the Cuban and Mexican champions, in short matches. A contemplated encounter with Walbrodt did not eventuate, and caused some irritation between Lasker and his hosts. The former, however, was interested only in a match with the champion.

Shortly thereafter he was reported to have challenged Steinitz for the title, and the latter was reputed to have acknowledged that the defi was entitled to respectful consideration. There were further victories over the leading

LISTEN IN TO OUR CHESS BROADCAST

American players, a one-sided defeat of Showalter, lectures at Tulane University on mathematics, and some rumors of his abandonment of chess for a teaching post.

Meanwhile Tschigorin and Tarrasch prepared to fight out the question of individual supremacy. Lasker continued to make a favorable showing against the American experts. But raising of the necessary stake for a world contest was still remote. At this juncture a much-touted congress of the leading American experts was finally arranged in New York. Lasker's thirteen successive wins over a field that included Albin, Delmar, Lee, Showalter, Pillsbury and Pollock, brushed aside the last doubts as to his worthiness to contest with the great Steinitz.

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

Lasker White		Albin Black	
1 P-Q4	P-O4	17 B-KB3	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-K4	18 R-KKt1	Kt-K1
3 OPxP	P-Q5	19 Kt-Kt3	O-O2
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-OB3	20 O-O-O	Q-O3
5 P-QR3	B-KKt5	21 K-Kt1	OxBP
6 P-R3	BxKt	22 R-K+4	Q-R3
7 KtPxP	KtxP	23 BxKt	PxB
8 P-B4	Kt-OB3	24 RxOP	R-O3
9 B-Kt2	O-O2	25 P-R5	R-K3
10 P-Kt4	P-OR3	26 OxRP	OxP
11 B-Kt2	R-O1	27 R(O4)-Q3	O-Kt7
12 Kt-O2	KKt-K2	28 Kt-O4	R-B3
13 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B4	29 R-K3	B-O1
14 O-O3	B-K2	30 Kt-B2	RxP
15 B-K4	Kt-O3	31 RxB	Resigns
16 Kt-B5	Q-B1		

Near the end of the year the Havana Chess Club made a bid for the match, and after some delays the moneys were finally secured. Over one thousand dollars was subscribed toward the event at a banquet tendered to Steinitz in Montreal upon conditions that attested the general confidence in his invincibility. The articles were duly signed and the most important chess event in nearly three decades was on.

The contest between Tarrasch and Tschigorin had just been concluded, and criticism had been evoked against the former by his adherence to a single opening,—the Ruy Lopez in ten out of eleven of his games with the white forces. A memorandum in a Russian magazine threw a prophetic though indirect light upon the chances of Dr. Lasker in the

forthcoming struggle. An astute, but partial critic wrote:

"Having studied the games of E. Lasker during the past two years, we are ready to assert that his play is superior to that of Dr. Tarrasch, and that the latter will succumb in a match".

From the outset of their meeting it became apparent that Steinitz, who had reached his 58th year, was unequal to the task of holding his younger rival. The years had indeed taken their toll. He trailed after the sessions at New York and Montreal, dropped all three games at Philadelphia, and had to bow once more in the final games in the Canadian city. The score: Lasker 10, Steinitz 5, drawn 4.

However the veteran had lost none of his native sportsmanship. As he resigned the concluding game he rose from his chair and called for three cheers for the new champion. Then Dr. Lasker asked for three cheers for the man who had so long maintained the sceptre of chess against all comers. Thus began the reign of a new chess monarch.

In Montreal the greatest excitement prevailed. The *Herald* maintained an enormous exhibition board at its offices, lighted at night by electricity and showing the position after each move. "Crowds of people who knew nothing about the game kept staring at this, and many were so interested that they picked up a respectable knowledge of chess before the match was over." (*British Chess Magazine*)

First Game of Match

RUY LOPEZ

Lasker White		Steinitz Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Kt-K2	R-B2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 P-R5	Kt-B5
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3	19 BxKt	PxB
4 P-Q4	B-Q2	20 Q-KB3	Q-R4
5 QKt-B3	KKt-K2	21 K-Kt1	Q-K4
6 B-QB4	KtxQP	22 Kt-Q4	B-B3
7 KtxKt	PxKt	23 P-B3	R-K1
8 QxP	Kt-B3	24 KR-K1	B-Q1
9 Q-K3	Kt-K4	25 Q-KKt4	B-QB2
10 B-Kt3	P-QB3	26 Kt-B3	Q-B3
11 Q-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	27 Kt-Q2	KR-K2
12 P-KR4	B-K3	28 P-B3	P-Q4
13 BxB	PxB	29 R-R1	R-K4
14 B-Kt5	B-K2	30 P-KKt3	R-KKt4
15 O-O-O	P-K4	31 Q-Q7	Q-B2
16 B-K3	O-O	32 QxQ	KxQ

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at
191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

At the annual meeting for 1934-35, the Manitoba Chess Association elected as its officers: President, J. H. Booker; Vice-President, J. Dreman; Secretary-Treasurer, E. G. Baldwinson. One of the main subjects was a special match, dating back to last April, in which the Winnipeg Jewish chess club and players were overwhelming victors against an amalgamation of all other Winnipeg clubs and players—arrangements were made for a return match scheduled for October.

Problems, and more problems!—Saskatchewan challenges Manitoba to a chess problem solving contest, a new idea associated with correspondence chess. Each week, a specially selected problem is published in the Winnipeg Tribune, the Manitoba Free Press, the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, and the Regina Leader-Post. The competition is now on, the final result is anxiously awaited. The Provincial team captains are, for Saskatchewan, Mr. A. Benson; for Manitoba, Mr. S. Hall. The score recorded from the first contest problem, a three mover, favored Hall's team, with the count as Manitoba 92, Saskatchewan 83. All solvers throughout both provinces have been invited to compete.

Sid Kirk—President

The Toronto Oakwood Club will operate throughout the present season with its recently elected officers at the helm: President, S. Kirk; Vice-President, W. Sharp; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Essex; Tournament Director, G. Beauchamp; Team Captain, W. Sharp; with Messrs. Beauchamp and Sharp as City-league representatives. Under the supervision of Sid Kirk, a lively time is anticipated, as Mr. Kirk is an enthusiastic worker and a fine leader, having done much in the past to support and promote the game for boys, and in this part he became directly associated with the Rotary Club.

Toronto Chess League

The chess league competition in Toronto for the ensuing 1934-35 season is now a lime-light feature, and with its newly appointed live-wire executive—a bang-up program is naturally expected. The man with the little hammer is to be Mr. T. Schofield, President. Other officials are: 2nd Vice-President, A. E. Forde, Toronto C. C.; Secretary, B. Freedman, Jordan C. C.; Assistant Secretary, H. Storey, Oakwood C. C.; Treasurer, C. Lennox, Beaches C. C.

Correspondence Chess

The C.C.C.A., Major Tournament 1934-35 was commenced last month, October 1, with the Provincial Championships due to start in this month of November. The Canadian Correspondence Chess Association Championship 1934, was recently won by H. Opsahl, Temiskaming, Quebec. S. Hall, of Winnipeg, is the Manitoba correspondence champion.

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Selected Games

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

BRILLIANCY PRIZE GAME

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

M. Monticelli

White

R. Fine

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	12 B-Kt3	P-QR4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 P-QR4	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	14 B-Q2	O-O-O
4 KtxP	B-B4	15 Kt-B1	B-Kt5
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	16 O-O-O	Kt-B4
6 Kt-B3	P-K3	17 Q-K3	R-Q6
7 B-QB4	Kt-B3	18 PxR	KtxBch
8 Q-K2	QKt-Q2	19 K-B2	B-QB4
9 Kt-K5	KtxKt	20 Q-R3	Kt-Q5ch
10 PxKt	Kt-Q2	21 K-B1	Q-Kt6
11 P-B4	B-QB4		Resigns

* * *

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

August, 1934

RUY LOPEZ

A. Alekhine

White

P. Johner

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	25 Kt-R2	Kt-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 Kt-Kt4	Kt-B5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	27 Q-B3	K-Kt2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	28 PxP	RPxP
5 O-O	P-Q3	29 RxRch	KtxR
6 P-B3	B-Q2	30 R-R1	K-R1
7 P-Q4	B-K2	31 R-R6	Q-B2
8 P-Q5	Kt-QKt1	32 B-Q1	R-KKt1
9 B-B2	B-Kt5	33 Q-QKt3	P-Kt3
10 P-B4	QKt-Q2	34 Q-R4	B-B1
11 P-KR3	B-R4	35 QxP	BxR
12 Kt-B3	O-O	36 KtxB	Q-Kt2
13 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	37 KtxR	KxKt
14 Q-K2	Kt-K1	38 Q-B8ch	Kt-B1
15 B-Q2	P-R3	39 BxKt	KPxP
16 K-Kt2	B-R2	40 O-K8	P-Kt5
17 R-R1	P-KKt4	41 Q-R5	P-Kt6
18 P-KR4	P-KB3	42 B-R4	Kt-R2
19 Kt-Q1	R-B2	43 B-B2	Kt-B1
20 Kt-K3	Kt-B1	44 P-K5	QPxP
21 Kt-B5	BxKt	45 P-Q6	P-B4
22 KtPxP	R-KR2	46 B-K4	Q-Q2
23 QR-KKt1	Kt-Kt2	47 Q-R6	Resigns
24 K-B1	Q-K1		

* * *

Western Chess Ass'n. Tourney

July, 1934

QUEEN PAWN OPENING

A. S. Denker

White

M. Rundell

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 B-Kt2	P-KR4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	14 B-B4	Q-K2
3 P-K3	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-Kt5	BxKt
4 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	16 BxB	O-O-O
5 P-QKt3	P-B4	17 Q-B3	Kt-Kt1
6 O-O	P-QKt3	18 KR-Q1	P-Kt3
7 Kt-K5	KtxKt	19 RxRch	QxR
8 PxKt	Kt-Q2	20 R-Q1	Q-B2
9 P-KB4	P-B4	21 Q-R8	Q-QKt2
10 P-B4	B-Kt2	22 R-Q8ch	K-B2
11 PxP	BxP	23 RxKt!	Resigns
12 Kt-B3	B-B3		

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

BRILLIANCY PRIZE GAME

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

S. Reshevsky

White

A. S. Denker

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 P-K5	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K4	12 PxP	Kt-KKt1
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	13 B-K3	P-B3
4 P-K4	P-Q3	14 B-Q3	PxP
5 B-K2	KtxKP	15 Kt-KKt5	Kt-B3
6 P-B4	Kt-Kt5	16 RxKt	BxR
7 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3
8 O-O	B-Q2	18 BxPch	PxB
9 Kt-B3	B-K2	19 QxPch	K-K2
10 P-KR3	Kt-B3	20 B-B5 mate	

* * *

Klosterneuburg Tournament

July 1934

PETROFF DEFENSE

Sir George Thomas

White

Dr. H. Weil

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Kt-B3	B-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 KtxKt	QxKt
3 KtxP	P-Q3	15 B-K3	KR-K1
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	16 KR-Q1	R-K3
5 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 P-QKt3	Q-KR4
6 B-Q3	B-KKt5	18 P-KR3	BxRP
7 O-O	B-K2	19 PxP	QxP
8 P-B4	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-R2	B-K4!
9 PxP	KtxP	21 P-B3	BxKtch
10 Q-K2	Kt-QB3	22 QxB	R-Kt3ch
11 B-QKt5	O-O		Resigns
12 BxKt	PxB		

* * *

Liebwerda Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Herzog

White

Eliskases

Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	by . . . KR-B1	was
2 P-Q4	P-K3	better.	
3 P-B4	P-Q4	19 B-B4	KR-B1
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	20 KR-B1	Kt-R4?!
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	21 B-K4	KtxB
6 B-Q3	PxP	22 Q-B1	B-R3
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	23 BxQ	PxB
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	24 Q-K1	B-KKt4
9 O-O	P-B4	25 Kt-Q6	Kt-K7ch
10 P-QR4!	P-Kt5	26 K-R1	KtxR
11 Kt-Kt1	B-Kt2	27 RxKt	. . . . .
12 QKt-Q2	B-K2	Or 27 KtxR!	
13 Kt-B4	O-O	27	BxR
14 Q-K2	Q-B2	28 KtxR	RxKt
15 KKt-Q2	PxP	29 KtxB	Kt-Kt3
16 PxP	Q-B3	30 P-QKt3	Kt-Q2
17 P-B3	P-QR4	31 K-Kt1	Kt-B1
18 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q4?	32 Q-Q2	R-B6
18. . . Q-B2 followed		33 Q-Kt2	Kt-K3
		34 Kt-K2	R-K6

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

August, 1934

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. Lasker White		A. Nimzowitsch Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	34 R-K4	RxR
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	35 PxR	K-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	36 K-B1	K-B3
4 P-K5	P-QB4	37 K-Q2	K-K4
5 B-Q2	Kt-K2	38 K-K3	P-KR4
6 Kt-Kt5	BxBch	39 P-R3	P-R4
7 QxB	O-O	40 Kt-R3	Kt-B7ch
8 P-QB3	Kt-B4	41 K-Q3	Kt-K8ch
9 P-KKt4	Kt-R5	42 K-K2	Kt-Kt7
10 P-Kt5	PxP	43 K-B3	Kt-R5ch
11 PxP	Kt-B3	44 K-K3	Kt-Kt3
12 O-O-O	Q-R4	45 Kt-Kt5	K-B3
13 K-Kt1	QxQ	46 Kt-R7ch	K-Kt2
14 RxQ	P-B3	47 Kt-Kt5	K-B3
15 KtPxP	PxP	48 Kt-R7ch	K-K2
16 B-R3	PxP	49 Kt-Kt5	Kt-K4
17 Kt-B7	R-Kt1	50 K-Q4	K-Q3
18 KtxKP	R-B3	51 Kt-R3	P-QK5
19 Kt-B7	BxB	52 Kt-B4	P-R5
20 KtxB	Kt-B6	53 Kt-R3	P-Kt3
21 QR-Q1	PxP	54 Kt-B4	P-Kt4
22 KtxP	R-B4	55 Kt-R3	Kt-B3ch
23 QKt-B4	QR-KB1	56 K-K3	K-B4
24 Kt-Q3	QKt-K4	57 K-Q3	P-Kt5
25 KtxKt	RxKt	58 PxPch	KxP
26 Kt-Kt1	Kt-Kt4	59 K-B2	Kt-Q5ch
27 P-KR4	Kt-K3	60 K-Kt1	Kt-K3
28 R-R2	R-K5	61 K-R2	K-B5
29 P-B3	R-K6	62 K-R3	K-Q5
30 R-K2	R-B5	63 KxP	KxP
31 RxR	PxR	64 P-Kt4	K-B6
32 R-Q3	RxRP	65 P-Kt5	K-Kt7
33 RxP	Kt-Q5		Resigns

* * *

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Euwe White		O. Naegeli Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 Q-B3	Q-B1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 P-QR4	P-B4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24 PxPep	K-B2
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	25 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt1
5 BPxP	KtxP	26 Q-B3	Q-B2
6 P-K4	KtxKt	27 P-R4	B-B3
7 PxKt	Kt-Q2	28 PxP	PxP
8 B-Q2	B-K2	29 RxR	BxR
9 B-Q3	Q-B2	30 P-Kt4!	R-R1
10 O-O	P-QR3	31 BxPch	KxB
11 P-K5!	P-QKt4	32 Q-K4ch	K-B2
12 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	33 QxPch	K-Kt3
13 BxB	B-Kt2	34 P-B7ch	K-Kt2
14 R-K1	P-B5	35 B-R6ch	RxB
15 B-B2	Kt-Kt3	36 P-B8(Q)ch	KxQ
16 Q-Kt4	Kt-Q4	37 QxRch	K-B2
17 B-KR4	P-Kt3	38 Q-R7ch	K-B1
18 B-B6	R-KKt1	39 Q-R8ch	K-B2
19 Q-R3	P-KR4	40 R-K8	Kt-B3
20 B-Kt5	O-R4	41 R-B8ch	Resigns
21 B-K4	Q-R6		

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Alekhine White		A. Nimzowitsch Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27 R-B3	B-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	28 P-Q6!	BxR
3 P-B4	P-K3	29 KxB	B-Kt4
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	30 Kt-B4	P-B3
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	31 P-QR4!	B-Q2
6 P-K3	Q-R4	32 P-R5	PxP
7 PxP	KtxP	33 KtxP	R-B2
8 Q-Q2!	B-Kt5	34 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt4
9 R-B1	P-KR3	35 K-Kt4	P-R3
10 B-R4	O-O	36 P-Q5	K-Kt1?
11 B-B4	KtxKt	37 Kt-Q4	B-K1
12 PxKt	B-R6	38 R-R1	R-R1
13 R-QKt1	P-K4	39 K-R5!	R-Q2
14 B-KKt3	PxP	40 K-Kt6	R-B2
15 BPxP	QxOch	41 K-Kt7	R-Q1
16 KtxQ	Kt-Kt3	42 RxP	QR-Q2
17 B-Kt3	B-B4	43 K-Kt6	R-B1
18 P-K4	QR-K1	44 Kt-K6	B-B2
19 P-B3	B-B1	45 Kt-B5!	B-K1
20 K-K2	K-R1	46 R-R8!	K-B2
21 B-B7	Kt-Q4	47 KtxR	BxKt
22 BxKt	PxB	48 B-O8!	K-Kt3
23 K-Q3	P-QKt3	49 K-B7	B-Kt4
24 R-Kt3	B-K2	50 R-R5	B-K1
25 PxP	B-R3ch	51 B-K7	R-B2
26 K-B2	R-B1	52 K-Q8	Resigns

* * *

Liebwerda Tournament

August 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Boros White		Blumich Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 KtxP!	BxKt
2 P-QKt4	PxP	21 Q-Kt5ch	K-B1
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	22 Q-B6ch	Kt-B2
4 P-K5	Kt-QB3	23 Kt-Kt5	B-Q4
5 P-Q4	P-K3	24 KtxKt	QxKt
6 PxP	BxPch	25 QxRch	K-K2
7 P-QB3	B-K2	26 Q-R6	K-K3
8 Q-Kt4	K-B1	27 KR-KKt3	R-KKt1
9 P-R4	P-KR4	28 R-Kt5	P-B5
10 Q-B4	B-Q2	If . . . K-K2; 29	
11 Kt-B3	Kt-R4	RxRP, P-R3; 30 Bx	
12 Kt-Kt5	Kt-R3	RP, PxR; 31 Q-Q6ch,	
13 Kt-Q2	Q-B2	followed by B-Kt5ch	
14 R-KR3	P-B4	and mate shortly.	
15 B-R3	BxB	29 RxP	Q-K2
16 RxB	P-KKt3	30 R-R4	B-K5
17 B-Kt5!	P-Kt3	31 QxBP!	K-Q4
18 P-B4!	PxP	32 P-K6ch	Resigns
19 QKt-K4!	K-K2		

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A subscription to THE CHESS REVIEW  
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PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

Good News

The Problem Dept. of the CR. which now brings alternately articles on "Problem Construction" and "Who's Who in Problemdom", besides sundry interspersed stories, will add two more Serials, beginning with the next number.

The one series, entitled "Problem-Musings" will comprise most any topic of interest to problem lovers. The other one, under the caption "Masterpieces" will print the elite work of famous composers, past and present, with a detailed analysis setting forth *why* the problem is a masterpiece.

You may submit entries for the "Masterpieces" serial, but observe the conditions carefully. Every problem you send must be properly diagramed, bear name of the composer and the publication from which it was clipped, if possible date of previous publication, full solution and your own name and address. If these details are neglected the problem goes in the waste basket. Do not send the originals from your collections but *copies only*, because none of these entries will be returned, stamp or no stamp. I also announce beforehand that I reserve the unrestricted right to decide whether or not the problem deserves a write-up.

If you have a Christmas problem send it at once. I cannot print it in the December number unless it is in my hands before November 10th.

I am still short of 2 move and 4 move problems. Please come to my assistance. Have plenty of 3 move problems and a fair number of self-mates. Fairy problems are also *urgently needed*.

Please put your names and addresses on all solution sheets and problems and write on one side of the paper. Use ink, not a soft pencil.

In the January number all scores will be decimated, that is a score of 414 will be 41, of 217 will be 22, etc. This is done to save space.

Some of you do not vote for the "Best" problem. Please do hereafter. The more votes the fairer the decision.

Problems were received from Charosh (4), Rosado (2), Beers, Hoy (returned), Drasin, Burke (Correction), Watson, McCarthy (2), Kipping and Krisch (6), Thank you.

Closing date for solutions in this number: December 10, 1934.

* * *

CHESS BROADCAST: Every Sunday at 1:45 Eastern Standard Time, 297 M — W. H. N. — 1010KC.

Winner of Honor Prize: W. Vanwinkle, Winner of Ladder Prize: E. A. Nash.—*Congratulations.*

Solutions

No. 187 Lynn Davis (2M) Kc3

A familiar mating net.—Dr. Dobbs. Key, taking flight square spoils this effort; otherwise a nice problem for a beginner.—Beers. Variations too few but good.—Evans. Neat, quiet, simple "min".—Patz. A piquant appetizer.—Nash. Considering the few pieces a very difficult problem. Bd3 is a good try.—Stanton. The Bishop moves are interesting.—Silver. Key is quite obvious.—Burke. A pretty miniature though the mates are familiar.—Vail. A much overworked mate.—Malzberg. Artistic moves in this one.—Tangeman.

No. 188 S. J. Benjamin (2M) Bf6

Just an average Meredith.—Dr. Dobbs. Cute effort.—Beers. Not exactly a waiter but has some of the elements.—Evans. Only fair. One good mate.—Patz. Fine key.—Emery. Neat, incomplete block.—Hoy. The Knights are well placed.—Silver. Clever clearance key in this waiter.—Tangeman.

189 Frank Vail (2M) Sd4

Smart work but the rook b4 has no necessary function.—Dr. Dobbs. Clever and deceptive—Vanwinkle. Heavy but great play.—Beers. The best 2 movers are the easiest to solve. This kind develops your interest in chess.—Evans. My idea of a good blocking problem. Best 2er in this issue.—Patz. Very deceptive.—Silver. There are some nice variations—Burke. A rather heavy position.—Rothenberg. Subtle shut-off key here; fine problem with clever tries.—Tangeman.

No. 190 G. Mott-Smith (2M) Q-c8

Attractive half pin.—Dr. Dobbs. Very, very clever key.—Beers. I think No. 190 is splendid.—Berry. Key not hard to find but good. Black certainly messes things up trying to unpin his pawn.—Evans. Nice pins by rook and queen.—Patz. Very excellent problem by Mott-Smith with neat halfpin. My selection for month.—Hoy. The position seems more than crowded.—Silver. The half-pin idea is neatly expressed here. The key also is very clever.—Ratke. The threat is well hidden.—Burke. Pretty pin mates.—Vail.—Interesting half-pin theme.—Tangeman.

No. 191 Bill Beers (2M) Qd4

The triple pin is, of course, the feature.—Dr. Dobbs. This gets my vote. I want to get ONE vote anyhow.—Beers. Bill gets no prize for this.—Evans. The triple pin is unique.—Patz. Daffiest problem I have run across in two years of solving.—Murphy. Most pitiless key I ever saw.—Emery. The pins are thoroughly enjoyable and the position is a bit humorous.—Silver. Key is very simple, but the mate after Kd1 is pretty.—Ratke. Give some of your other composers a chance.—Braverman. (Why do they not send 2Ms?—Ed.) Pleasant.—Rothenberg. Feature is a triple pin after flight.—Tangeman.

(Continued on page 212)

Who's Who in Problemdom

Otto Wurzburg

Not satisfied with the renown of domiciling William Shinkman, the problem Kaiser of the world, the city of Grand Rapids, Mich. plucked another caissical laurel leaf for itself, when, on the tenth day of July 1875, it became the birth place of Otto Wurzburg. Nephew and disciple of the senior wizard, Otto is known throughout problemdom as "the Junior Wizard of Grand Rapids". Today, at the age of 59, he is still residing in the city of his birth, the most famous chess town of five continents.

I can tell you but little about Wurzburg, the man. There is a veil, woven of reserve, dignity and extraordinary modesty, wrapped securely about Otto's person, and it is hard to penetrate it. Knowing him for 25 years I am even now uninformed of his vocation in daily life. Nor have I been able to learn how many chess problems he has composed, how many prizes and honors he has conquered, save the fact that their number must be tremendous. I do know that there is scarcely a remote corner in this world where he is not hailed as one of the most eminent exponents of the composing art, that there is hardly a magazine or chess column in existence that did not, at some time or other, publish a "Wurzburg".

As a solver he ranks among the foremost. Nothing, however involved and difficult, feazes him. As a critic he is one of the most oddly notable. He rarely criticises inferior work. What he says is invariably characteristic of the man: Brief, terse, positive, honest. He possesses that fine gift of telling a story in one happily chosen word.

When Wurzburg's name is mentioned in the gatherings of problem composers and solvers, in chess clubs, two questions are frequently asked that seem to intrigue the problem lovers.

These questions are:

Has Shinkman's eminence been a benefit or hindrance to the career of the younger composer, and—is Wurzburg as great a problemist as his illustrious uncle?

On the first question some would contend that, since no star is visible in the midday glare of the sun, Otto was at a disadvantage in his composing efforts. Others would insist

that, on the contrary, Wurzburg was "Lucky", because some of his successes were in all probability due to the valuable aid and instructions he received from his uncle. To state, which of the two opinions is the correct one, is simply impossible. All I can offer to enlighten disputants is that Wurzburg, personally, in one of his letters to me, writes: "I was lucky to have Shinkman for an uncle, a guide and a monitor." I can also mention that I know plenty of problem friends, both composers and solvers, especially the latter, who rate Wurzburg above Shinkman.

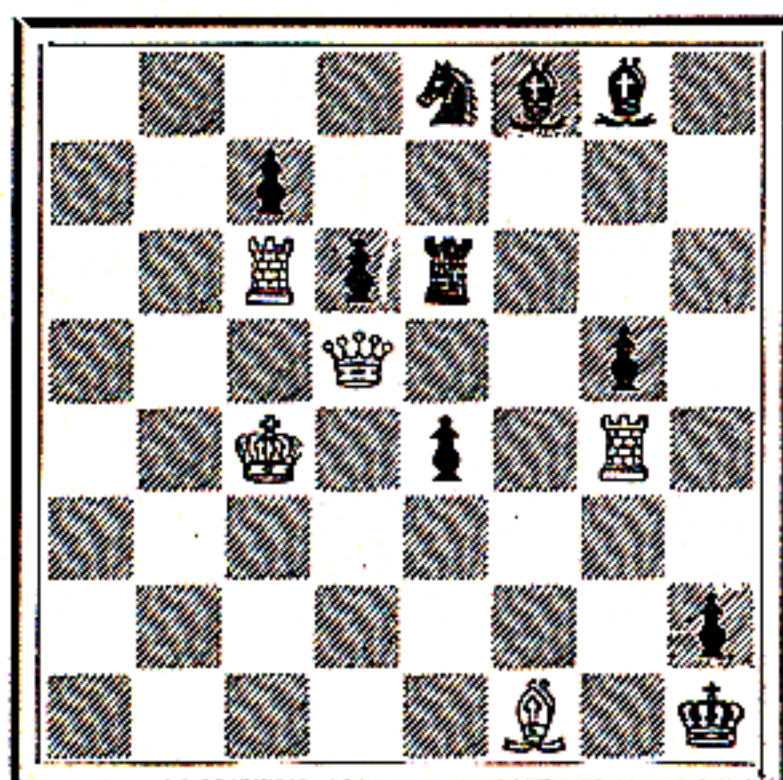
This, in a measure, supplies also the answer to the second question. It is plainly a matter of opinion.

What is my personal conception?

Being familiar with the chess work of both wizards for over 25 years, I believe that my selection of Shinkman as the greatest problemist is justified and probably accepted by a great number of composers, especially foreign experts. However, there are some words to be added to clarify the situation. Shinkman probably is the greater "all around" composer; wonderful, masterful in every branch of the composing art. Yet, in several respects, I do not hesitate to proclaim, Wurzburg undoubtedly surpasses even his incomparable tutor. Agreed that Shinkman was more versatile, prolific, captivating and witty; that his work scintillates, glitters and radiates; yet there is no denying that in the profound depth of ideas, in the terseness and vigor of admirable stratagems and the virile ruggedness of truly amazing technique, Wurzburg need not acknowledge any peers, not even his uncle. Both are about even in respect to originality, but that of Wurzburg appears greater because of the overpowering masculinity apparent in everything he composes, a masculinity strangely contrasting with the velvety, often female charm that distinguishes the creations of the older master.

I have compared the beloved Shinkman with the most beloved musician in the world: Beethoven. Continuing this comparison I would like to call Wurzburg the Richard Wagner of problems. Like Wagner's ponderous song dramas Wurzburg's problem works manifest an Olympian strain, a majestic attribute, an elementary, sometimes scarcely

OTTO WURZBURG
Pittsburgh Gazette Times, 1914
Black



White
Mate in 3 Moves

bridled force, breathtaking in unexpected volume and robust energy.

To employ another comparison, Shinkman's work is like champagne. It prickles, bubbles, intoxicates with sheer joy and beatitude. Wurzburg's compositions create a different delight, the sort you find in the taste of mature, cool Rhinewine, mellow yet dangerous with hidden power, with a tang of tartness that the epicure appreciates and the connoisseur properly praises.

Such, right or wrong, is my personal impression of the two wizards. It matters little whether I am right or wrong, since posterity will speak the final word.

Wurzburg informs me that he has done little composing during the past 5 or 6 years. He expresses a fear that his "composing vein is bloodless". That made me smile, because the concern registers the only "weakness" I ever observed in this strong personality. Olympian strain and all—Wurzburg is human.

Wurzburg has returned to active chess. As the readers of the C.R. know, he edited these very pages for a year. He also conducts a fine column for the Grand Rapids Herald that attracted some of the cleverest solvers in the land. In view of his present activities there is every hope that his allegedly dry vein will presently fill with the fluid of life as richly as ever before.

For the greater glory of problemdom, for the greater glory of the U.S.A., for the greater glory of Otto Wurzburg, may his future career be as noble as his past, may it indeed be long, prosperous, useful and famous.

(Continued from page 210)

192 M. Charosh (3M)

1. Qb1, Ke3. 2 Qclch, etc.

1. . . ., e4. 2 Bxc4, etc.

Cooked by Qb2, Qb6 and Sf7.

Mr. Charosh sent a correction, placing a black pawn on c5, which would have made the problem solvable by two keys only. But the problem was already printed when the correction arrived.—Editor

No. 193 Dr. G. Dobbs (3M)

1. Kb8, Ke4. 2 Be6ch, etc.

1. . . ., Pxf5. 2 Bb3ch, etc.

1. . . ., Kd6. 2 Bc5ch, etc.

1. . . . RxP. 2 Bc6ch, etc.

The mates are very subtle and difficult.—Vanwinkle. Dobbs' King moves rank with the best.—Evans. Fine cooperation between S and B's. Another good Dobbs problem.—Patz. Best point is the change effected by Pe6.—Every. The try Bc6ch leads to the key.—Hoy. My choice for honor prize. A quiet key and good variations.—Silver. The powerful black force stamps this as a threat problem at the first glance.—Burke. A strong threat though the Doctor manages to arrive at a number of fine mates.—Vail. The clergy does the "dirty" work. A beautiful problem.—Braverman. Splendid! Clever B and S manouvering. Gets my vote.—Rothenberg. A beautiful problem although the key is rather obvious because of the flight to Q3.—Tangeman.

No. 194 W. Vanwinkle (3M)

1. . . . Bd1, Kc4. 2 QxP, etc.

1. . . ., Kc3. 2 Qc7ch, etc.

1. . . ., Kd2. 2 Qd7ch, etc.

1. . . . P any. 2 Qc7, etc.

The echoes have been done often before.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece of echo models. Play following Kc4 is the most one can desire.—Evans. Gets my vote for best problem.—Patz. A very pretty mating net on a wide open board.—Dr. Berliner. Quite difficult. The QxP var. is pleasing.—Nash. Key and play superb. All but one mate economical.—Emery. Another gem by Bro. Vanwinkle.—Hoy. Nice work.—Silver. Key rather easy but the Kc4 variation is rather difficult.—Ratke. Beautiful harmonious cooperation of the white pieces.—Burke. The best part of this problem is the continuation after Kc4.—Hargreaves. On the whole, very poor.—Blumenfeld. Cannot compare with his prize problem 158.—Malzberg. Best problem of month; gets my vote.—Braverman. Mr. Vanwinkle sure sets up some fine miniatures.—Patrick. Difficult problem with difficult continuation after Kc5.—Tangeman.

No. 195 W. T. Scott (3M)

1. Bh8, Ka7. 2 Qal, etc.

1. . . ., Kc7. 2 Qc2ch, etc.

Note: This problem was withdrawn by the editor from participation in the voting contest, because it is completely anticipated by a problem by H. F. L. Meyer, which appeared in the "Chess Boquet" in 1897. Mr. A. J. Souweine, the noted board expert, was the editor's first informant.

A pleasing little Bristol.—Dr. Dobbs. A fine and pleasing Bristol. Perfectly constructed.—Vanwinkle. Clever illustration of line clearance. Gets my vote. If I vote for Vanwinkle's problem he might get egotistic

(Continued on page 216)

FAIRYLAND

Today we offer three different type problems to the fairylanders, each one of which illustrates a neat idea.

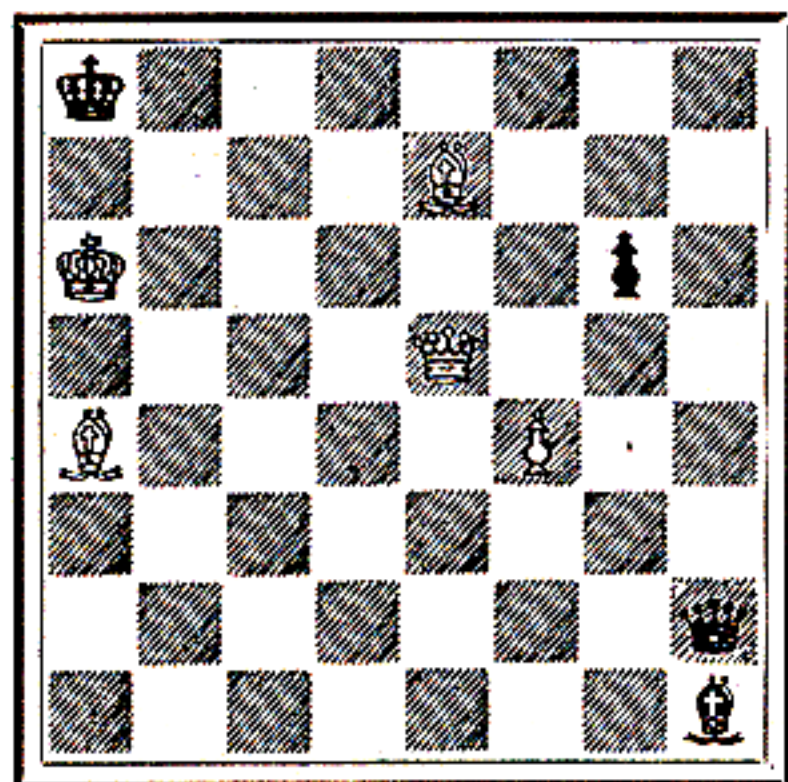
No. 6 is a Demoter by the famous Bridge Expert G. Mott-Smith, who is evidently determined to become equally adept in problems. In view of the fact that Mr. Mott-Smith had never even heard of a Demoter until I introduced them, his problem is of most remarkable maturity. It shows complete mastery of the theme, which, as I explained, stipulates that every man aboard is reduced to the next lower rank as soon as he has completed a move. Pawns in this problem are excepted. Kings *never* change in any problem. Points will be allowed for solutions, separately from the Regulars. The "fairy ladder" herewith begun will, eventually, also reward the top man, but, of course, not until we have the necessary "crowd."

No. 7. Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, one of the greatest living problem masters and internationally renowned for his charming and beautiful creations, turned to fairy chess not so long ago; yet such is this author's acumen that, despite the brevity of his experience, he produces masterpieces from the very start. He introduces No. 7 as a helpmate. However, since the I. P. S. decreed that *all* fairy problems must begin with White moves, this problem, following a previous custom, e.g. beginning helpmates with Black moves, is no longer a helpmate but a help-selfmate. So don't forget that in No. 7 Black starts and the Black King is mated.

No. 8. An unpretentious, direct-mate Grasshopper "minnie", easy to solve, the only distinction of which is that, after the solution is found, you transfer Ba2 to b1 and, doing the whole thing over, produce the exact echo to the first position in a different direction. 3 points for one solution, 4 points if the echo is recorded also. But only fully written out solutions will win points. *This goes for all fairy problems, even 2 movers!!* It is not enough to send Keys (for fairy problems) or abbreviated hints. *Only full solutions win points.*

F. 6.
(Original)

GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York City



Demotion Mate in 3 Moves
Pawns do not change

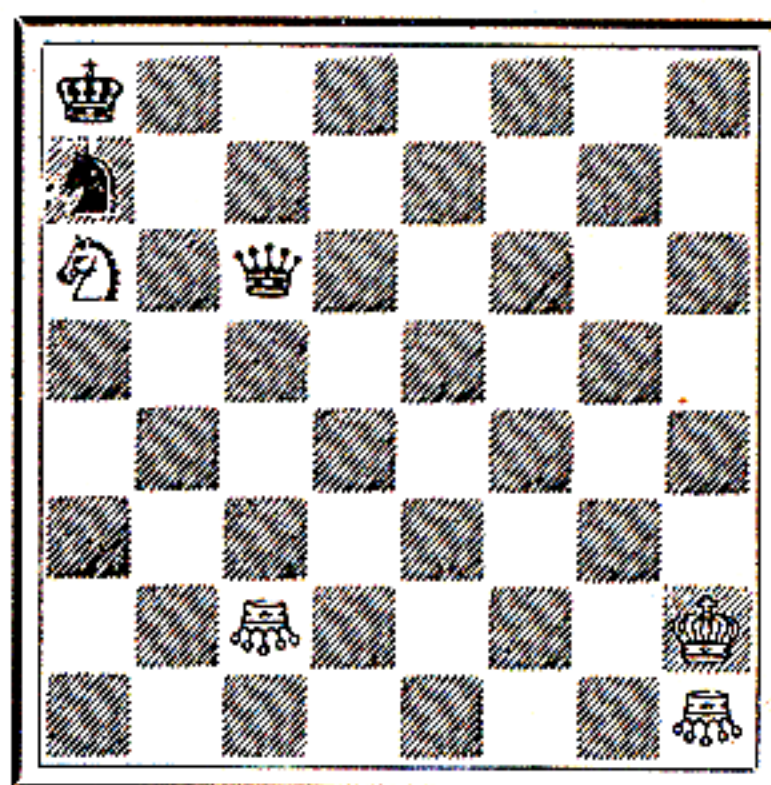
Beginning today, I am going to publish in every issue of Fairyland successive items pertaining to fairy chess, such as descriptions of new pieces, rules and regulations and numerous other details that will afford assistance to the solvers and composers.

While fairy chess is not nearly as restricted and hidebound as orthodox problem chess, it is, nevertheless, governed by certain laws which are generally accepted and have been approved by the I. P. S.

Start today a little book in which you record the important items of which you become cognizant. Such record book if properly continued, will become a useful and valuable fairy manual and aid you in both composing and solving fairy compositions.

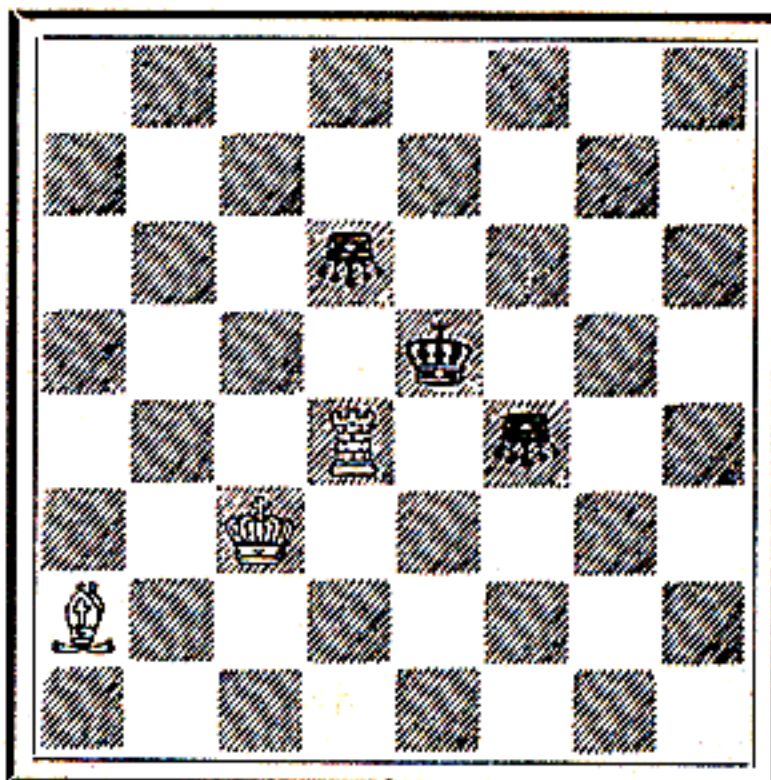
(Continued on Page 216)

F. 7.
(Original)
Dr. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Helpmate in 3 Moves
Black Starts

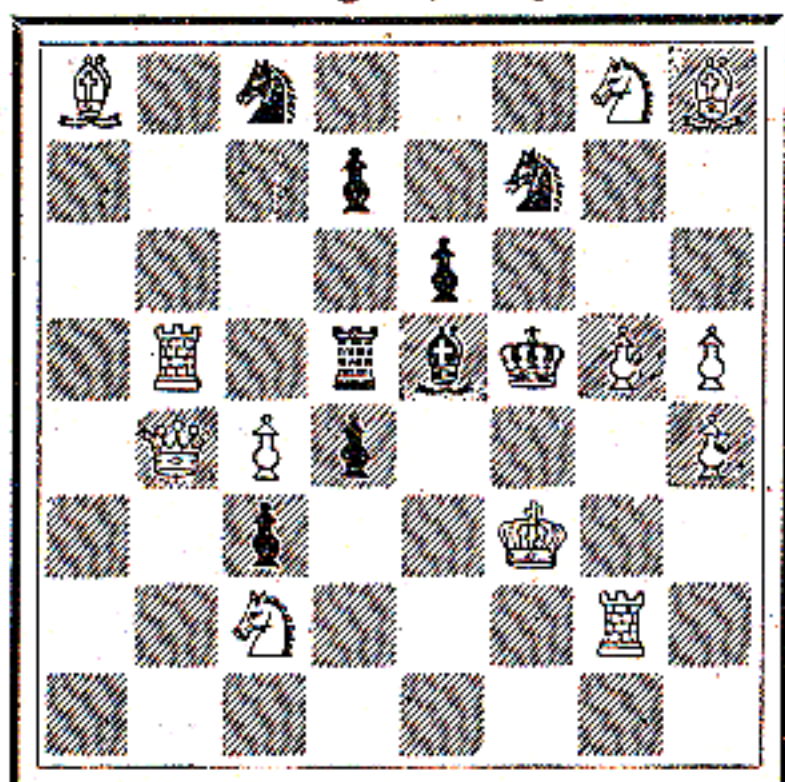
F. 8.
(Original)
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.



Mate in 2 moves.
Same with Ba2 on b1.

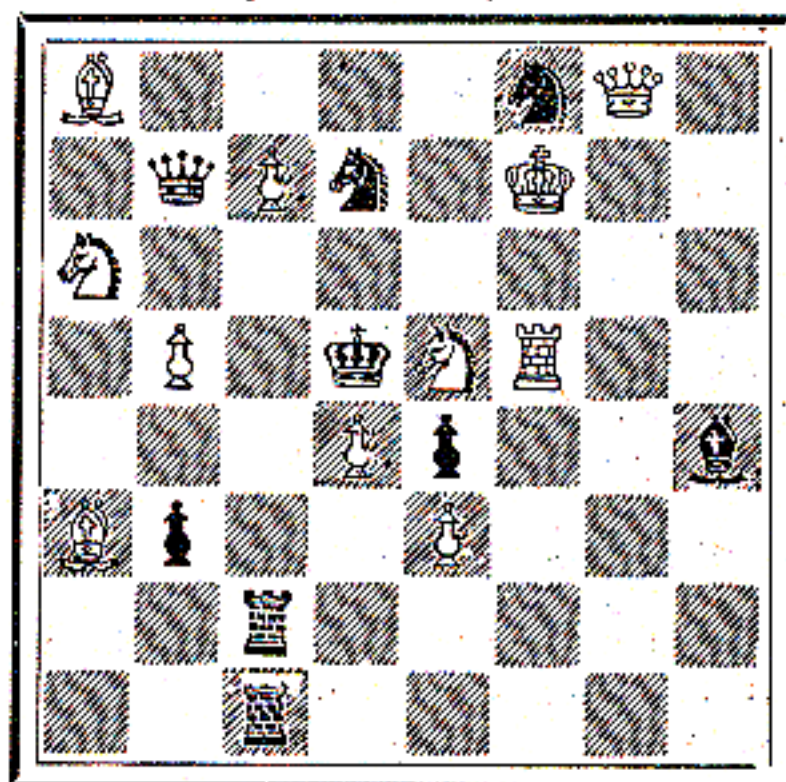
SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE ON OR BEFORE DEC. 10th 1934.

211
(Original)
WILLIAM PATZ
Irvington, N. J.



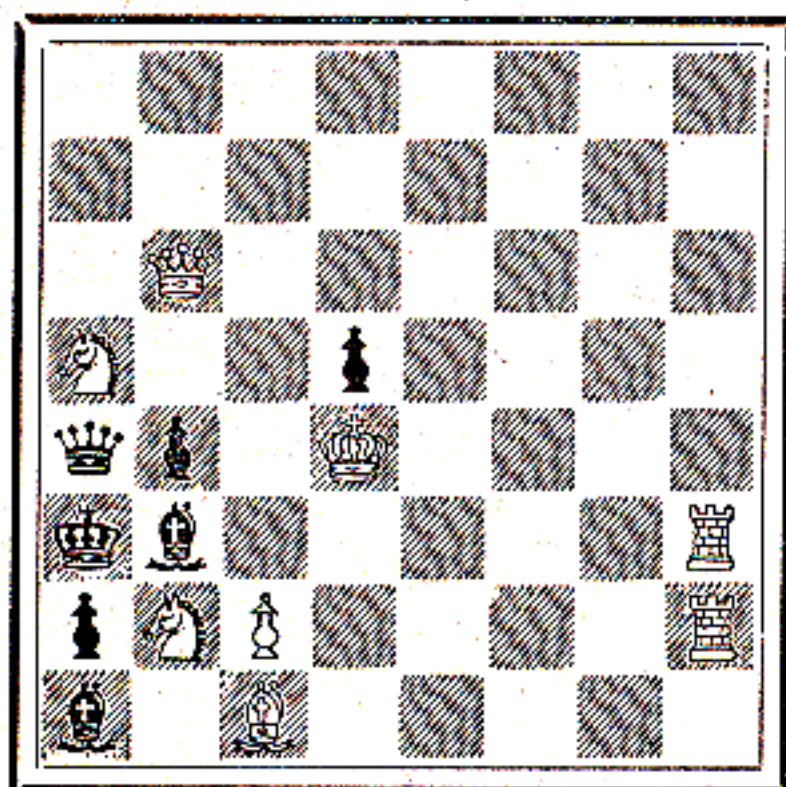
Mate in 2 moves.

212
(Original)
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



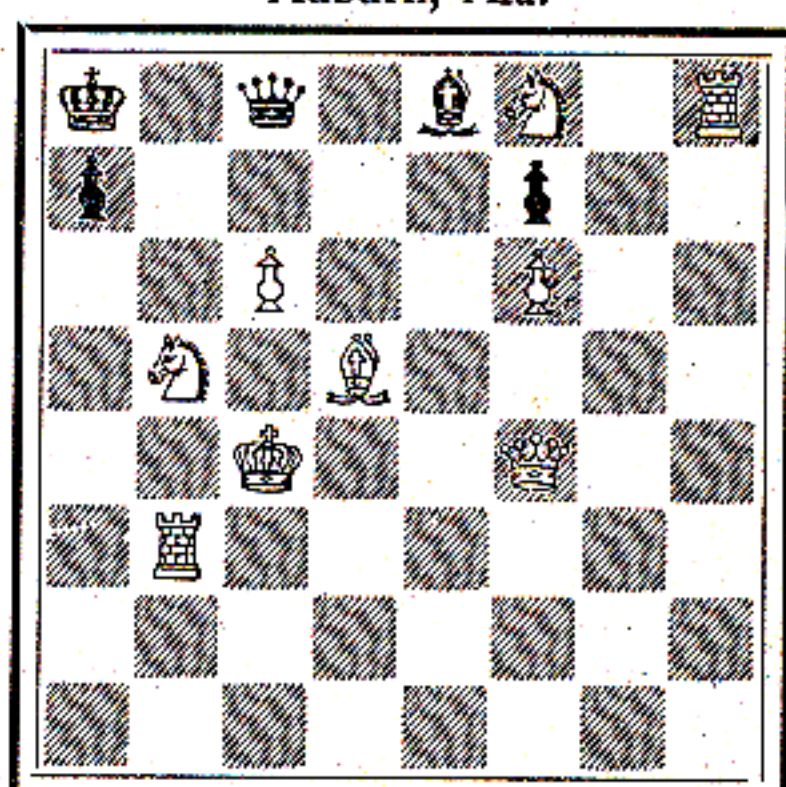
Mate in 2 moves.

213
(Original)
Dr. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



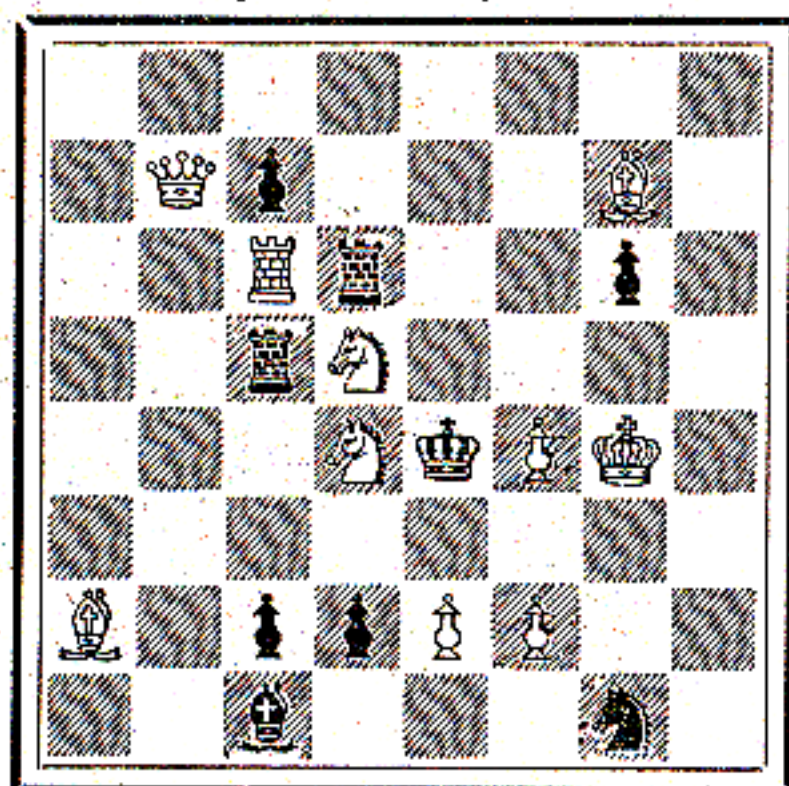
Mate in 2 moves.

214
(Original)
G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



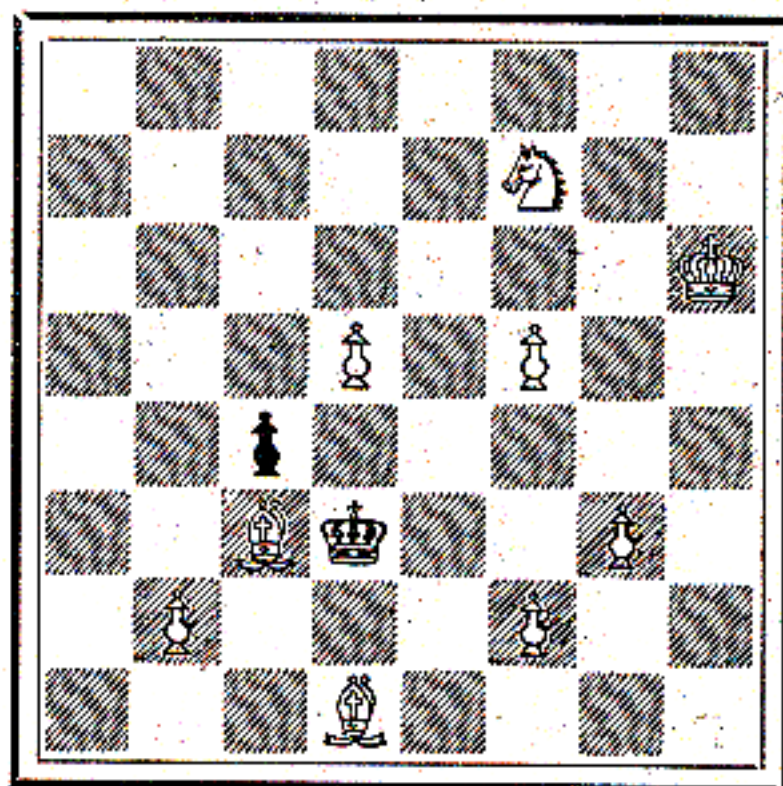
Mate in 2 moves.

215
(Original)
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



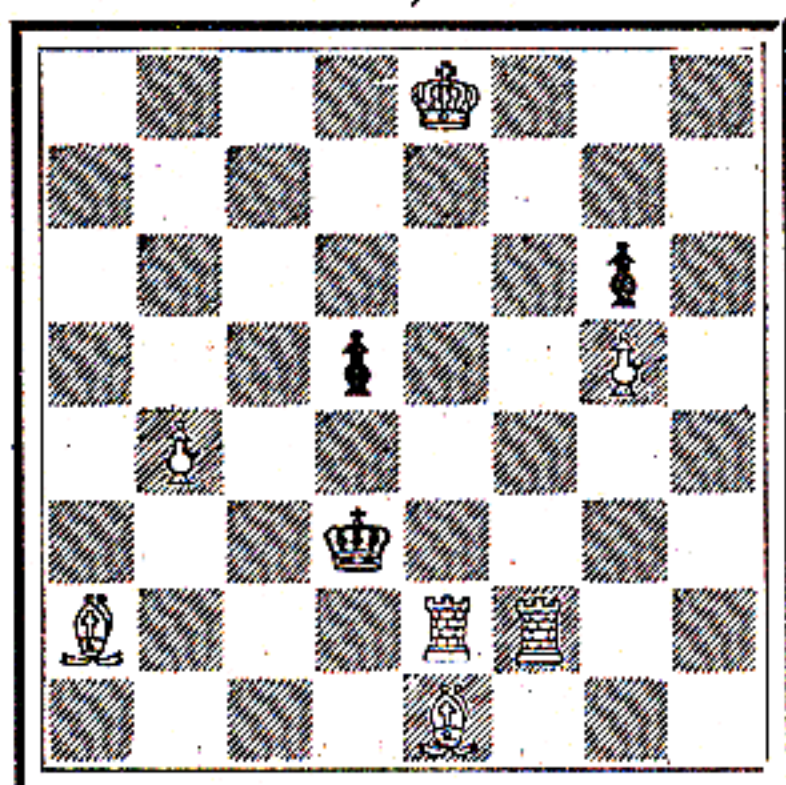
Mate in 2 moves.

216
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



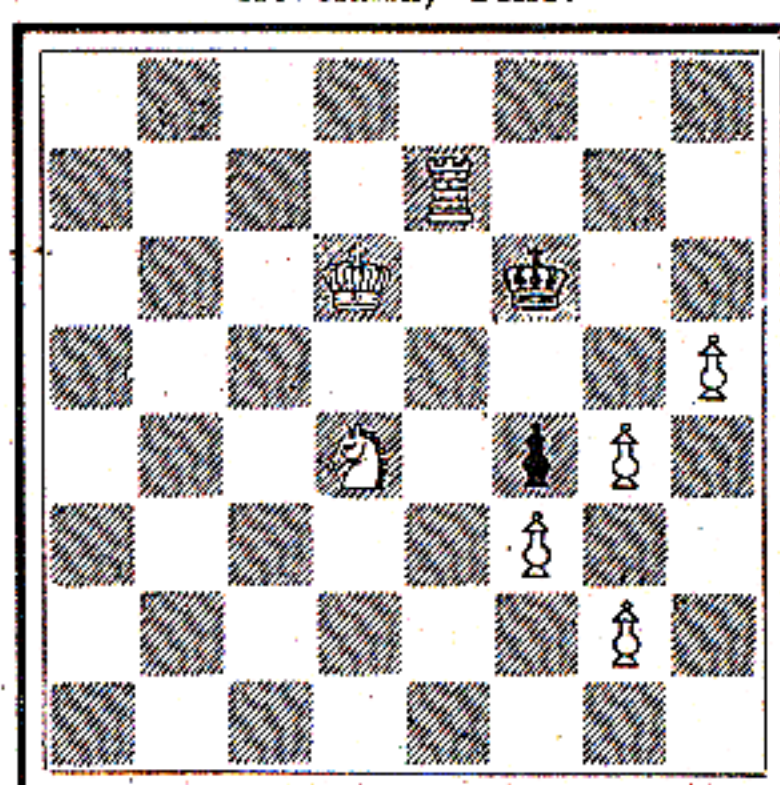
Mate in 3 moves.

217
(Original)
WILBUR VANWINKLE
Endicott, N. Y.



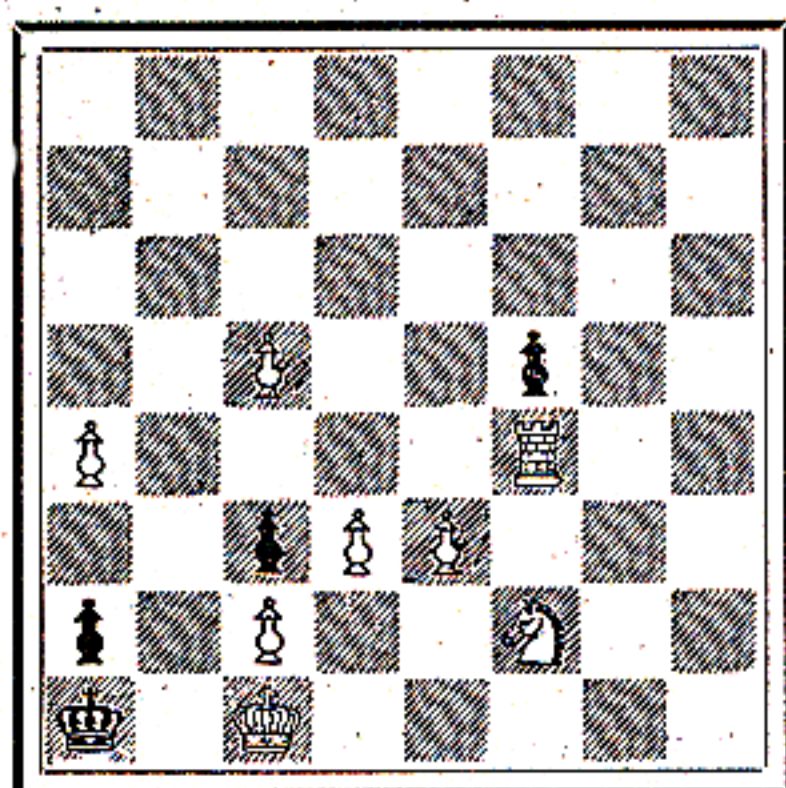
Mate in 3 moves.

218
(Original)
MAURICE LEYSSENS
Cleveland, Ohio.



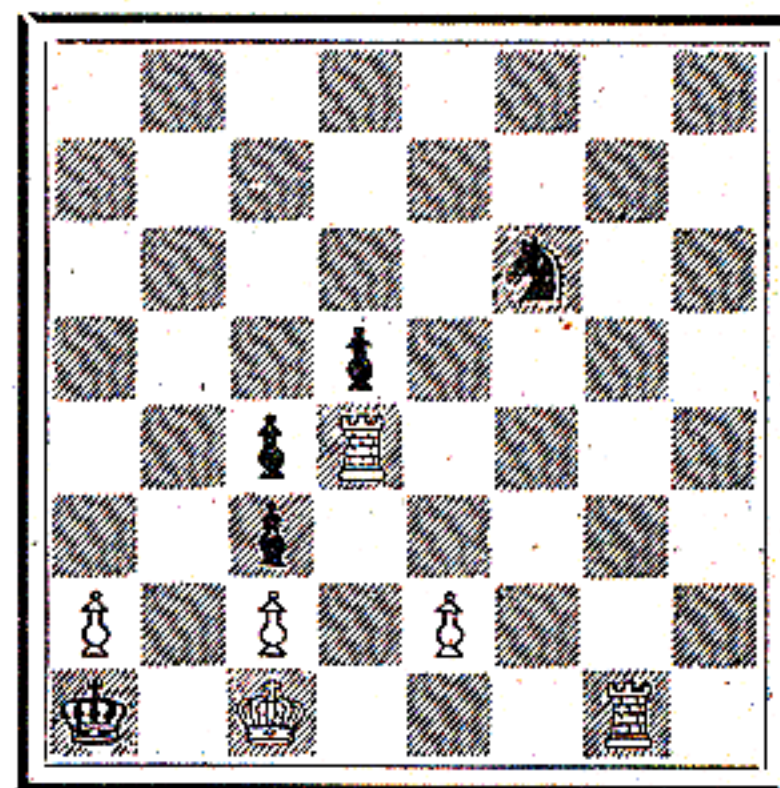
Mate in 3 moves.

219
(Original)
CARLOS JIMENO JR.
Mexico



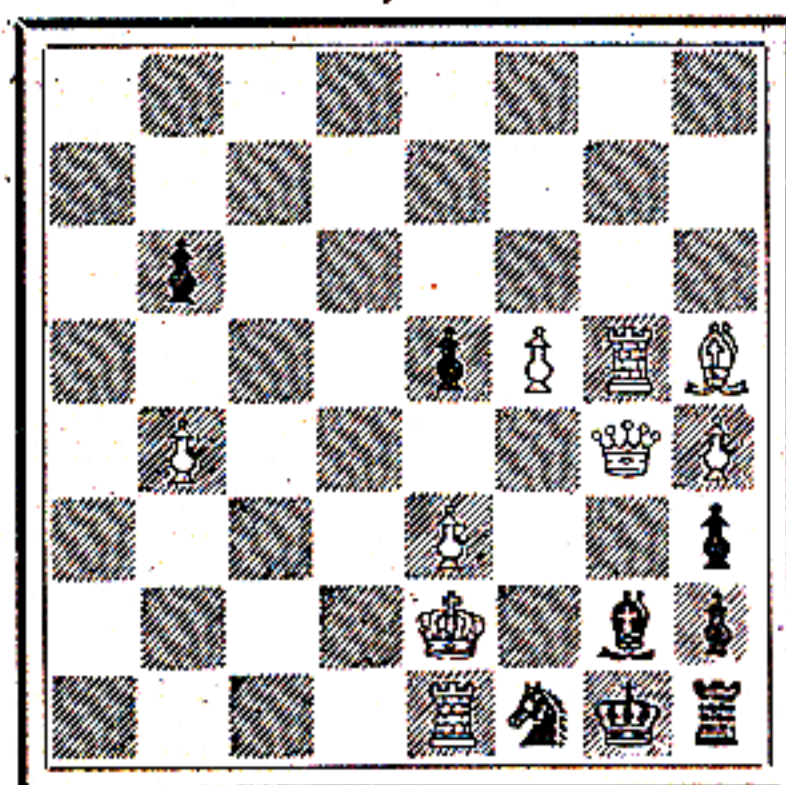
Mate in 4 moves.

220
(Original)
R. CHENEY, Rochester, N. Y.
Dedicated to Dr. G. Dobbs.



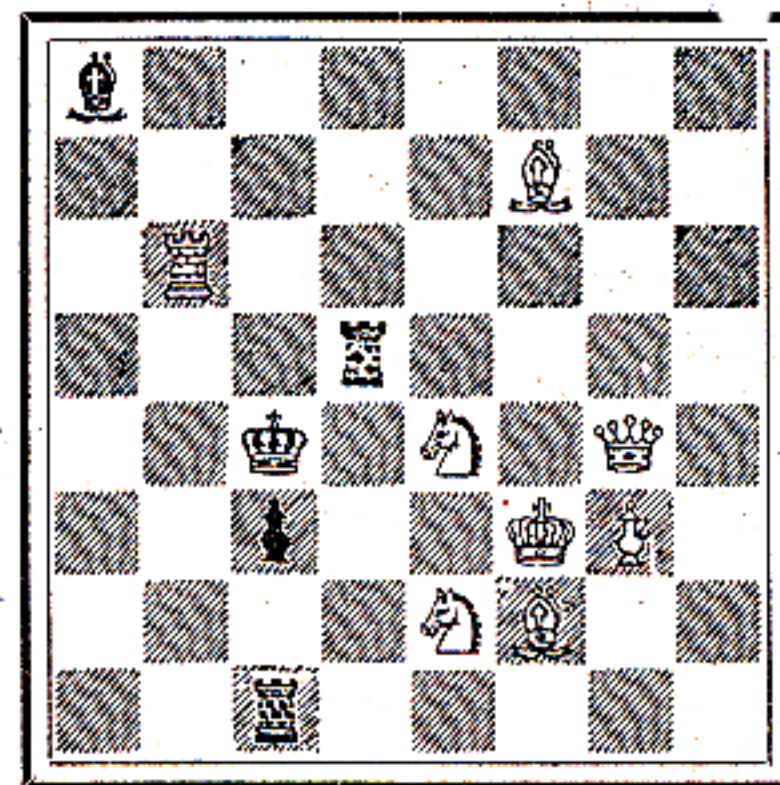
Mate in 5 moves.

221
(Original)
Dr. G. ERDOES
Vienna, Austria.



Selfmate in 3 moves.

222
(Original)
Dr. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Selfmate in 4 moves

(Continued from page 213)

Here are a few starters:

1. In fairy problems pawns on the 7th square cannot be promoted to pieces *not* appearing in the diagram (except to orthodox men).

Thus a pawn cannot promote to, say, a grasshopper, unless there is at least one grasshopper in the diagram.

2. The demoter and promoter are regulated by the governing de or pro-motion clause, which precedes every other rule. Thus in a promoter a pawn becomes a Knight, and *only* a Knight, even on the 8th square. Of course, if in your promoter the pawn was *excepted* from the clause, then such pawn follows the general promotion rule and can become any piece of the orthodox type, or any piece of the fairy present in the diagram.

3. In demoters pawns, if *not* excepted from the demotion clause, can be DEMoted to queens (going in the circle: Q-R-B-S-P-Q-R, etc.), but it is necessary to state this on the problem to avoid confusion. Pawns, *not* excepted from the demotion clause, can also be reduced to "blocks." A "block" is a pawn reduced to the nature of a mere plug. It can neither move again, capture or check; but it can block a square even on the promotion (8th) row.

4. The Knight is used in fairy chess for many new pieces. It is then usually inverted or lying sideways, head up or down. In such cases it is necessary to state under the problem what piece is represented by the inverted Knight and how it moves, giving the exact number of lateral and diagonal squares of the individual move.

In a later issue I shall give a detailed description of all these pieces and their moves.

So much for today. In the next issue I shall offer other details worth recording in your book.

(Continued from page 212)

and let down in his work. (But Vanwinkle, being second choice, now gets the vote anyhow!—Editor) Evans. Fine timing. B. gives necessary gain in tempo to mate.—Patz. Simple, yet tantalizing until one drops to the key.—Silver. Gets my vote as best of the month. (Too bad! A wasted vote! Ed.)—Ratke. Beautiful Bristol.—Burke. Pretty example of this theme.—Hargreaves. Fine mates after a beautiful key.—Vail. Accurate play.—Tangeman.

No. 196 R. Cheney (4M)

1. Se2, f5. 2 Qg2ch, Ke3. 3 Sf4, etc.

1. . . . Bg3 or d6, 2 S or BxB, K or P any, 3 any, Q mates.

1. . . . B else. 2 Sd4, any. 3 Sf3 ch, etc.

Like most of Cheney's miniatures this is not too easy, but the mates are nothing extra.—Dr. Dobbs. Very clever and difficult minnie, with beautiful B & S play.—Vanwinkle. Cheney is a miniature artist.—Evans. Thought I had this problem cooked with Sb3, but am glad I didn't. It is too good for that.—Patz. Difficult. The Key is likely to be overlooked, considering the difficulty of finding the right continuation.—Nash. There is a possibility of a cook by Sd3, but I had no time to go through all variations.—Silver. Subtle defense

prevents cooks.—Burke. A beautiful miniature by a master miniature composer.—Vail. Possesses the Cheney trademark but is below his standard of accuracy.—Tangeman.

No. 197 D. C. McClelland (4MSui)

1. Bel. cxb; 2 Bxc3, PxP; 3 Bd2, etc.

1. . . . ; 2. . . . b4; 3 Rd2, etc.

1. . . . cxd, 2 Re3, PxP; 3 Rd3, etc.

Cooked by Re8 and an impossible position because of Ba8.

No. 198 G. Goeller (9MSui)

1. d8=B. e5; 2 Kh3, Kxf3; 3 Bh4, Ke4!; 4 Qelch, Kf3; 5 Qd1ch, Ke4; 6 g8=S. f3; 7 Sf6ch, Kf4; 8 Qa4ch, e4; 9 Sg4, fxgmate.

Not really "cooked" but demolished, because it can be done with the author's Key in 6 moves. 1. Pd8=B, Pe5; 2 Kh3, KxS; 3 Bh4, Ke4; 4 P=B, Any; 5 Bd5ch, Any; 6 Qg4ch, PxQmate.

Only those that found the 6M solution received credit, because the problem is a *defacto* 6 mover. Credit goes only to Dr. Dobbs, N. Malzberg, P. L. Rothenberg, and Geo. Partos.

Correspondence

C. E. Silver

John B. Tangeman:- I am immensely pleased that you have joined the family. The neatness, accuracy and competency you (both!!) exhibit is as remarkable as it is unusual. Will reprint the scoring for cooks etc. in an early issue. The scores will be decimated with the new year, but are always cumulative. I hope you will remain in our midst for a long time.

C. Higgins:- Welcome to the family. In a selfmate all mates must be forced by the White pieces until the white King is mated. Watch the coming articles on problem construction. Please vote for the "best" problem every month.

W. Patz:- *Lectio tuae epistolae fuit magnum quadium atque voluntas specialis. Superbus sum tenens in meo grege problematico discipulum eruditum linguae latinae. Saltationem meam habes.*

Bill Beers:- Please send me more problems, especially 2 move and 4 or 5 move: but mark down in your record that you sent them to me and don't have them published elsewhere because I cannot print them at once. I am glad you solve. Regards.

Erwin Krisch:- Welcome to our family and thanks for the fairies. Please write on one side of paper only and sign every sheet with name,—and PLEASE! don't "phooey" everything that displeases you, not even in a jocose way.

Paul Murphy:- Watch the next grasshopper fairy problem. A description of the G. move will go with its publication. Give yourself time; you will learn all that now appears queer is really not foolish but fascinating and not hard to grasp.

Michael Lynch:- If you think that I can change all the fairy names or pieces you tender me a wholly unearned compliment. Why talk to me "over the fence"? Why not rather join us? We like the beginners as much as the masters.

A. J. Souweine:- Thanks for timely information. Can't I annex you?

F. Evans:- Please write on one side of the paper only. You possess a fine sense of humor.

E. A. Nash:- The CR. Problem Dept. publishes ONLY originals, but our new serial, "Masterpieces" will take care of your request. Scores will be cut January 1935.

S. Korsgaard:- For 2 move problem only key moves need be sent. Fairy problems are printed in the "Fairyland" section, never among the Regulars.

G. Goeller:- Ihre widmungsaufgabe teilte das los aller dedicationsprobleme. Es war in 6 zuegen loesbar.—Schadel

W. Vanwinkle:- Problems from you are always desirable, any kind. You won the honor prize again and share with Dr. Dobbs the distinction of this repeat. When a 9 mover can be done in 6, 6 points is all you get if you find the solution; the rest does not count at all.

O. H. Ludlow:- See Vanwinkle reply. Thanks for kind wishes. What—No problem??

M. W. Patrick:- Please put name on solution sheets. Why no criticisms?

A. Szabo:- Score corrected. Thanks for fine letter and

congratulations on your victory in Cincinnati where you sparkled!

P. L. Rothenberg:- Your letter was a lovely tribute but I do not deserve that much laudation, my friend. Thank you most cordially and sincerely.

Hochberg Bros.:- Glad you like my broadcast but do not tell ME; write to the station direct (Program Director) and it may do some good.

C. S. Kipping:- Thanks for problem which is a "Kipping" from head to toe. Your work with your youngsters is excellent and could be a pattern for others to follow; but why quit problems?? However, you can't do it—, not for long if I know you right. Kindest regards.

S. Braverman:- Change of address noted.

Paul Negreanu, Bucharest:- Thank you for your clippings and the truly fraternal spirit you have shown me repeatedly. I deeply appreciate your unfailing courtesy. The CR. will come to you regularly.

Geo. N. Cheney:- Welcome to the family. Are you related to our R. Cheney?

A. Chess:- Many thanks for your list of prize-winners which will be used in our new series "Masterpieces".

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Score	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	Score	Remarks
Nash, E. A.	479	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	8	.	513	Wins Prize
Vanwinkle, W.	470	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	4	4	0	506	
Malzberg, N.	443	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	4	6	475	
Rothenberg, P. L.	389	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	8	6	429	
Szabo, A.	382	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	3	4	0	417	
Burke, H.	380	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	8	0	414	
Dobbs, Dr. G.	363	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	4	8	6	409	
Partos, G.	367	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	0	3	0	4	6	399	
Riggin, C. W.	358	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	.	.	380	
Hargreaves, G. W.	320	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	4	.	345	
Davis, Lynn	274	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	304	
Foote, B. A.	284	2	0	2	2	.	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	299	
Hoy, J. O.	230	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	3	4	0	265	
Chess, A.	226	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	4	.	252	
Emery, G. R.	199	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	0	232	
McCarthy, E.	189	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	219	
Patrick, M. W.	186	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	.	4	0	218	
Hochberg Bros.	160	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	.	190	
Vail, F.	150	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	.	180	
Berliner, Dr. M.	146	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	0	4	0	175	
Young, Earl F.	123	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	153	
Tudor, W. B.	134	2	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	
Ratke, R. J.	108	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	.	141	
Braverman, S.	110	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	0	4	0	139	
Evans, F.	98	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	.	128	
Young, T. C.	97	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	.	127	
Berry, G. F.	113	2	0	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	121	
Greenwald, I.	78	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	0	4	.	107	
Blumenfeld, A.	78	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	4	0	104	
Tiesler, G. P.	66	2	2	2	2	2	12	3	3	3	.	.	.	97	
Wahby, M.	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	
Patz, W.	42	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	.	.	68	
Hannan, J.	58	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	
Murphy, P.	30	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	60	
Korsgaard, S.	32	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	4	0	0	55	
Stanton, St.	33	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	49	
Tangeman, J. B.	0	2	2	2	2	2	12	3	3	3	4	8	0	43	
Ludlow, O. H.	0	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	3	4	0	35	
Silver, C. E.	0	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	0	33	
Krisch, Erwin	0	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	0	4	0	32	
Cheney, G. N.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	3	0	4	.	23	
Beers, W.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	
Higgins, C.	0	2	.	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	

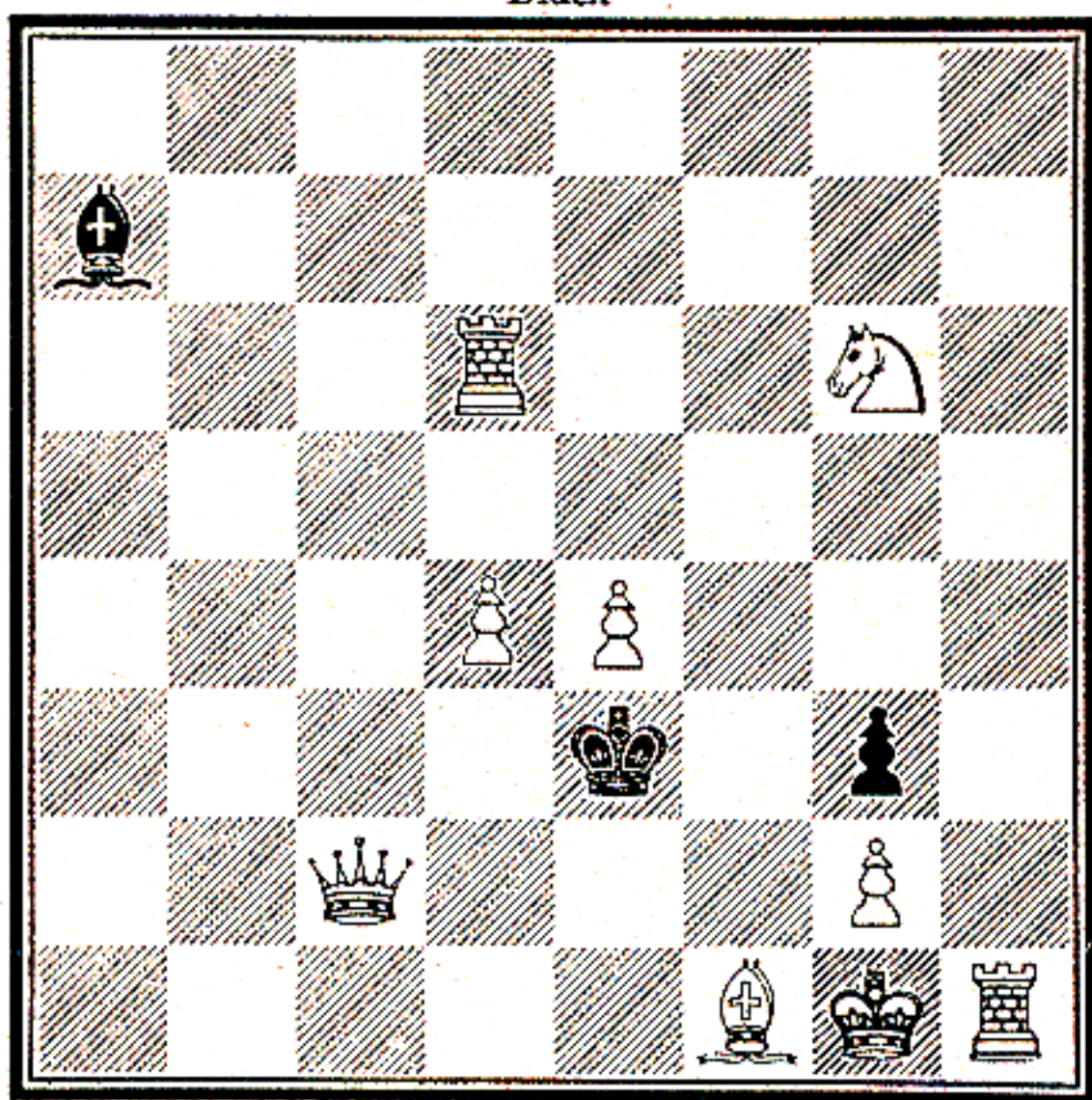
Scores of solvers whose names do not appear in this list are kept recorded for six months and then cancelled.

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PROBLEM FOR OCTOBER, 1934

DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

Black



White

SELFMATE IN FOUR MOVES

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LEST WE FORGET	W. E. NAPIER
THE WILKES-BARRE VARIATION	JOHN MENOVSKY
A GALLERY OF GRANDMASTERS	BARNIE F. WINKELMAN
CHRISTMAS FUN	MAXWELL BUKOFZER
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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER
W. E. NAPIER

LESTER W. BRAND
IRVING CHERNEV

The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

With this issue THE CHESS REVIEW concludes its second year of service in the cause of American Chess.

It has been a year of continuous growth and development. Two of the more notable achievements have been the gradual extension of our News-Stand Sales and the perfection of arrangements for a weekly Chess Radio Broadcast.

We look forward to the New Year with hope and confidence. We have striven to make THE CHESS REVIEW the best chess publication on this side of the Atlantic and we believe we have succeeded.

To our readers who have helped us to attain our present position, and whose continued support we invoke for the future, we extend the compliments of the season. A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year to all.

THE EDITORIAL STAFF.

In this issue we are privileged to present to our readers the first installment of an article analyzing the Wilkes-Barre Variation in the Two Knights' Defense. The article is the contribution of Mr. John Menovsky of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and represents an important addition to the status of the theory of that opening.

All chess players in the State of Maine having the interests of the game at heart, and desiring to further plans for a strong state organization are requested to communicate with Mr. Fred M. Wren, c/o U. S. Dept. of Labor, Immigration Service, Calais, Me.

Mr. Wren writes us: ". . . I am a native of Maine, and a product of the rural districts, where the influence of the Y. M. C. A. and other youth movements are never felt. I always knew that there was a game called chess, and in almost every small town I have ever been in there would be one or two players, but due to lack of competition these players would gradually revert to checkers, and I never saw a chess board set up properly until I was about 30 years old. I was stationed in Ellis Island for 9 months in 1927, and there I learned the moves and began to play a little. I improved my game somewhat while in Europe, but did not learn as much in five years there as I did in a year as a member of the Buffalo Chess Club . . . By my own experience I am convinced that there are hundreds of youngsters in this state who would go for the game in a

big way if it could be brought to their attention in the proper way, and I am equally convinced that a younger player will learn more in a year of fairly regular over-the-board play with stronger players than he will in ten years of poring over the games of the masters. It takes the stress and strain of tournament and match play to develop players who rise above the average dub stage, and if I get half of the support and co-operation which I have been promised in various parts of this state, an officially recognized Champion will be crowned within six months."

News Events

The Hastings Tournament

The annual Hastings Tournament in England is one of the bright features of the chess world. It is held each year during the Christmas Holidays and some of the world's best experts have displayed their prowess there. The winner in 1932 and 1933 has been Salo Flohr, the renowned Czecho-Slovak star. This year's competition promises to be one of the keenest on record. Entries have been received from J. R. Capablanca, former World Champion, Salo Flohr, Dr. Max Euwe, A. Lilienthal, Champion of Hungary, and M. Botwinnik, Champion of Russia. The tournament will mark Capablanca's first appearance in the chess arena since the N. Y. Tournament of 1931 and will also mark Botwinnik's first appearance in a tournament outside of Russia.

Mexican International Tournament

The start of this tournament has been postponed from December 1 to December 15th. The leading competitors are expected to be Reuben Fine, Arthur W. Dake, Arnold S. Denker, Herman Steiner, Carlos Torre, and Capt. J. J. Araiza.

New Jersey Championship

Wm. A. Ruth of Collingswood, N. J., is the New Jersey State Champion for 1934. After winning the South Jersey Championship, he defeated Harold Pump of East Orange, the North Jersey Champion, in a series of five games. The first two games were played in Newark and resulted in wins for Ruth. The next two were played in Camden—Ruth winning the third and losing the fourth. The final game was played in Princeton and was scored by Ruth. The final score: 4-1.

Koshnitsky vs. Purdy

G. Koshnitsky, the Australian Champion, just completed a match with C. J. S. Purdy, Editor of The Australasian Chess Review and Champion of New South Wales. Ten games were played for a purse of 25 pounds and Purdy was the winner by the score of five wins, two losses, and three draws.

District of Columbia Championship

The contest for the Washington, D. C. title promises to be a very keen one. D. H. Mugridge, who won the title in 1934 will try to repeat. Vladimir Sournin, winner in 1932 and 1933, F. B. Walker who held the title from 1927 to 1931, and Martin C. Stark, former intercollegiate champion, will have to be bested before Mugridge can come through, however.

Chess in Florida

Albert H. Gerwig of the St. Petersburg Chess Club advises that the Club is going strong with a gathering of chess enthusiasts every day out in the open under the shady trees. Says Mr. Gerwig: "Outside in the balmy air, on the lawn, in the shade or sun as may be needed, is the finest way to enjoy the Grand Old Game". With Winter's blasts fast upon us in the North, we are inclined to agree.

Chicago Championship

The Chicago City Chess League is sponsoring an individual championship tournament. Entries are being received from all over the city and the winner will be known as the "Champion of Chicago".

Cleveland Chess League

The Cleveland Chess League is starting its fifth season with eight teams competing. They are: Metropolitan C. C., Kashdan C. C., Pirates C. C., Magyar C. C., Brooklyn C. C., Cuyahoga C. C., Alekhine C. C.; and Western Reserve University.

Marshall C. C. Championship

Fifteen players entered the Marshall C. C. Championship. They are: R. Smirka, A. E. Santasiere, F. Reinfeld, M. Hanauer, E. Tholfen, W. Frere, D. Polland, A. Cass, L. Enquist, P. T. Schlesinger, M. Green, T. A. Dunst, M. Fisch, C. J. Byrne, and M. Hammermesh. At the end of two rounds, David Polland with two consecutive victories was leading.

Southern Ohio Championship

A tournament to determine the Southern Ohio Champion for 1935 is scheduled to start December 12 under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chess Club located in the Mercantile Library Bldg. The winner is privileged to meet the Northern Ohio Champion for the State Title.

City of Boston Championship

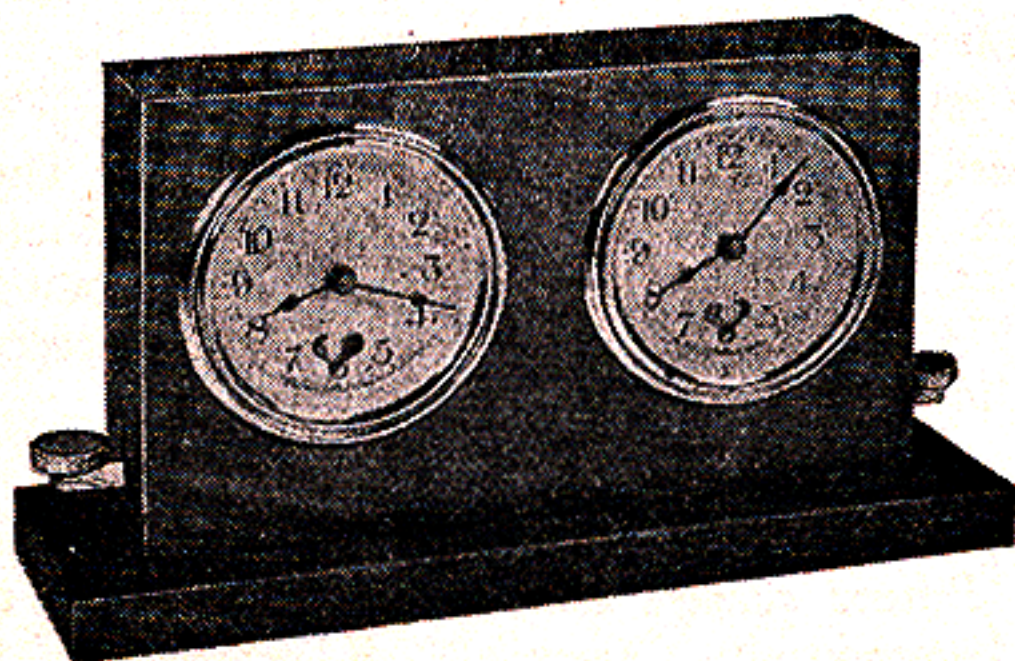
Fourteen contestants still remain in the City of Boston Championship Tourney. E. W. Marchand, President of the Harvard University C. C. is leading 5½-1½.

The annual team tournament of the Boston Metropolitan Chess League opened with 96 players representing 16 teams entered in the competition. Eight teams are entered in Class A and 8 teams in Class B.

Brooklyn Chess League

The Brooklyn Chess League started its annual tournament with a membership of seven clubs—two more than last year. The Clubs entered are the Brooklyn Edison, the Scandinavian C. C.; the Flatbush C. C.; the Central Y. M. C. A.; the Hawthorne C. C.; the Terminal C. C.; and the Williamsburgh C. C. Matches will be played every Friday night.

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BOOK REVIEW

BREVIAIRE DES ECHECS

By Dr. S. Tartakower

Dr. Tartakower is the most prolific as well as the wittiest writer in the history of chess. Thus far he has written fourteen books, which have appeared in German, French, Russian, Hungarian, and Spanish! Readers of THE CHESS REVIEW will recall his fascinating article on the Caro-Kann Defense.

The present work is intended for beginners. It makes no pretensions to profundity, but aims to make the tyro's task easier by simple and amusing explanations. Dr. Tartakower's descriptions of the powers of the pieces, the elementary checkmates, the rules of the game—these are all a model of clarity. The book is rounded out by 50 striking miniature games, a rapid but reasonably thorough survey of the openings illustrated by 26 fine games. The last thirty pages or so are devoted to problems and the lighter side of chess. Perusal of this excellent manual makes one deplore the fact once more that none of Dr. Tartakower's books have been translated into English.—F. R.

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APPLICANTS WELCOME

The Wilkes-Barre Variation

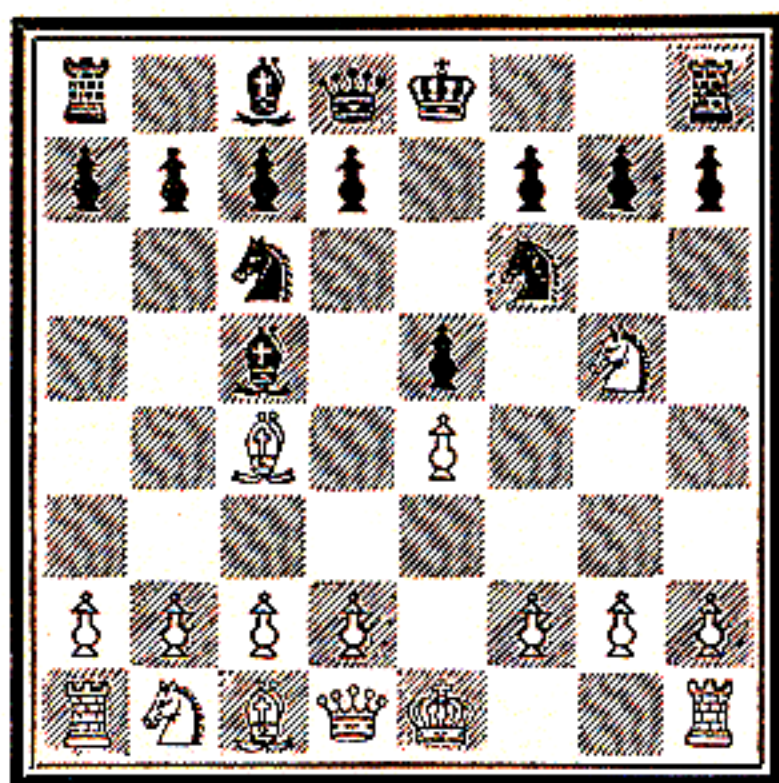
By John Menovsky

When, in the Two Knights' Defense (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3;), White follows with 4. Kt-Kt5, a double attack on Black's KBP is initiated; and Black then, in accordance with the prevailing theory, replies 4 . . . P-Q4, thereby saving the KBP, but only at the sacrifice of the QP.

THE WILKES-BARRE VARIATION begins with 4 . . . B-B4, and allows White to capture the KBP, but saves the more important QP. That move is no new discovery: for, from time immemorial, theory frowned upon it as unsound. It must be admitted, however, that beyond a few moves (with condemnatory opinion added), no extended analysis exists to demonstrate its unsoundness: and, (as Mark Twain said), " 'tis a difference of opinion that makes horse races"; and, we may add, games of chess.

The Variation, based on said move, was introduced by me here in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, over fifteen years ago. Since then, it has been gradually finding favor in games over the board, and especially by correspondence. It presents, and involves, countless variety of interesting positions and real chess problems. The following analysis will include many games played by correspondence, and over the board; and is now presented for the more extended consideration of the lovers of the Royal Game.

Black



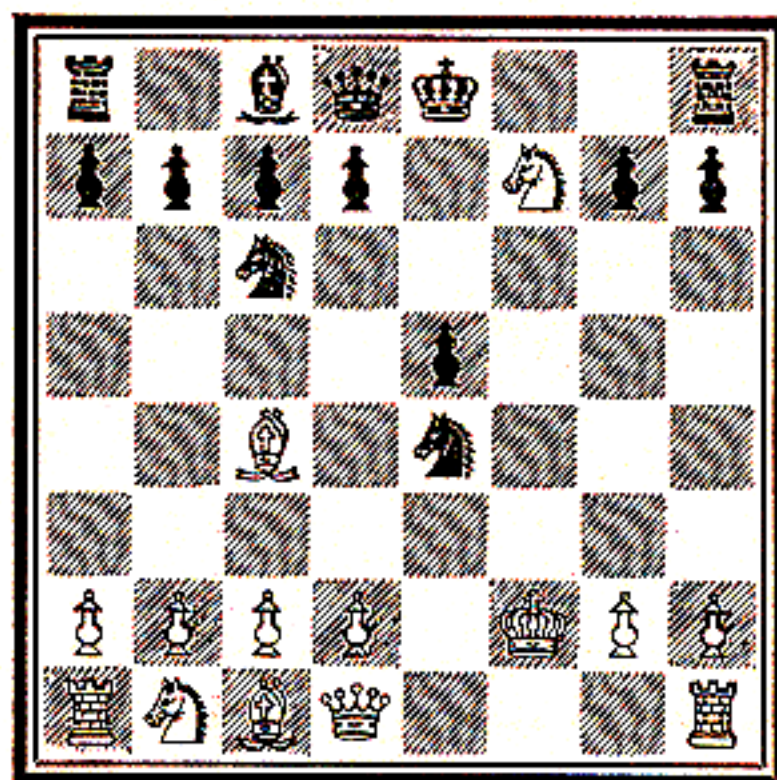
White

White has a choice of the following principal moves: (First) 5. KtxBP. (Second) 5. BxPch. (Third) 5. P-Q4. The moves will be analyzed in that order.

FIRST: 5. KtxBP, BxPch!; and now White has a choice between (1) 6. KxB and (2) 6. K-B1.

(1) 6. KxB, KtxPch; and White now replies (1a) 7. K-K3 or (1b) 7. K-Kt1.

Black



White

(1a) 7. K-K3 indicates that White intends to "grab everything"; hence it must be considered here for the benefit of the average player. Black replies: 7 . . . Q-K2; 8. KxKt, Q-R5ch; 9. K-K3, Q-B5ch; 10. K-K2, QxBch; 11. P-Q3, QxKt; and Black is a pawn to the good with a fine game. And if White varies on his 9th move and plays 9. P-KKt4, P-Q4ch!; 10. BxP, BxP; 11. Q-K1, B-B4dble.ch. wins. But White may play 7. K-K3, Q-K2; 8. KtxR and a correspondence game thereupon continued: 8 . . . Q-Kt4ch; 9. KxKt, P-Q4ch; 10. BxP, B-B4ch; 11. K-B3, B-Kt5ch; 12. K-B2, BxQ; 13. BxKtch, PxB; 14. RxB, Q-R4!; 15. R-R1, Q-R5ch; 16. P-KKt3, Q-Q5ch; 17. K-Kt2, Q-Q4ch; 18. K-Kt1, O-O-O; 19. Kt-B3, Q-B6; 20. P-Q3, R-B1; 21. B-K3, QxBch; 22. K-Kt2, R-B7ch; 23. K-R3, Q-R3ch; 24. K-Kt4, P-Kt3!; 25. KtxP, PxB; 26. P-KR4, Q-R4ch; 27. K-R3, P-Kt4 and mates next move.

(1b) After 6. KxB, KtxPch; White may choose the more conservative 7. K-Kt1, to which Black replies 7 . . . Q-R5; 8. P-KKt3!, KtxKtP!; and now White has a choice of (A) 9. PxKt or (B) 9. KtxR.

(A): 9. PxKt, QxPch; 10. K-B1, R-B1; 11. Q-R5!, P-Q3!; 12. Kt-B3, B-Kt5; 13. Q-R2!, Q-B6ch; 14. K-Kt1, Kt-Q5; 15. Kt-KKt5, Q-B4!; 16. Q-Kt2, QxKt; 17. P-Q3, Q-B4; 18. B-K3, Kt-B6ch!

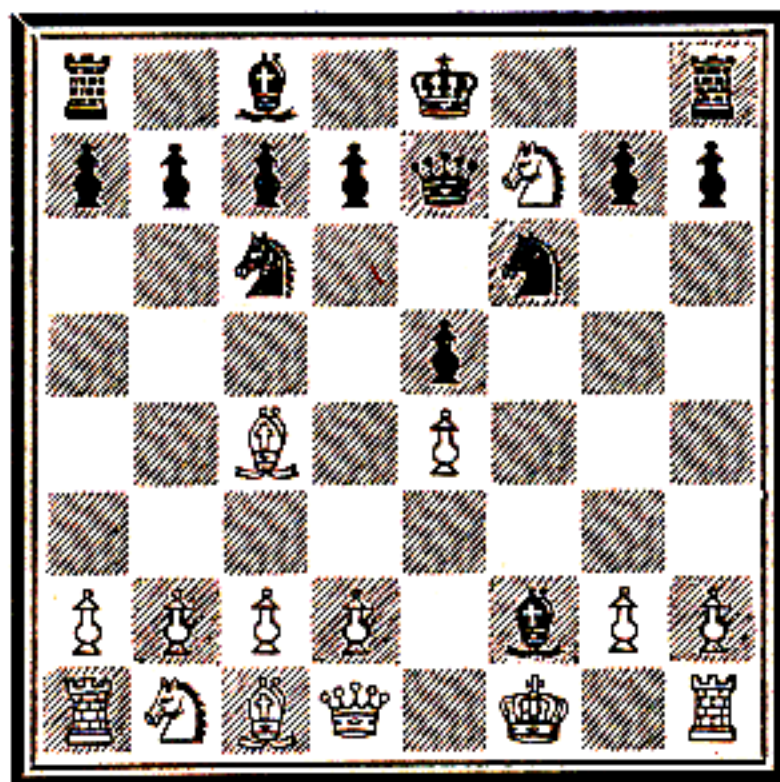
In the foregoing analysis White may vary on his 12th move and play 12. P-Q3 after which would come 12 . . . B-Kt5; 13. Q-R4, Q-B6ch; 14. K-Kt1, P-Q4!; 15. BxP, QxB; 16. QxB, Kt-Q5!; 17.

Kt-KKt5, R-B8ch!; 18. KxR, QxRch; 19. Q-Kt1!, QxQch; 20. KxQ, KtxP; 21. KtxP, KtxR; 22. Kt-R3, O-O-O; 23. P-Kt4, RxP; 24. B-Kt2, P-K5! and wins. (And if 17. Kt-B3, QxKt; 18. Q-R5, O-O-O!; 19. QxQ, RxQ; and Black's Kt controls!).

(B): 9. KtxR and a correspondence game continued: 9... Kt-Q5!; 10. P-QB3, P-Q4!; 11. PxQKt, B-Kt5; 12. Q-R4ch, P-QB3; 13. BxP, Kt-K7ch; 14. K-B1, O-O-O; 15. Kt-B3, KtxP!; 16. KR-Kt1!, B-R6ch; 17. R-Kt2, RxB; 18. KtxR, Q-Kt5!; 19. Kt-K3, Q-K7ch; 20. K-Kt1, Q-K8ch; and mates in three.

And if 11. BxP, KKt-K7ch; 12. K-B1, B-R6ch; 13. B-Kt2, BxBch; 14. KxB, Q-Kt5ch; 15. K-B1, Q-B6ch; and White is lost.

Black



White

(2) 6. K-B1, Q-K2; 7. KtxR, P-Q4!; and now White has a choice of (a) 8. PxP or (b) 8. B-K2 (not 8. BxP, B-Kt5!).

(2a) 8. PxP, Kt-Q5; 9. P-QB3, (not 9. KxB?, Kt-Kt5ch; 10. K-Kt1, Q-B4! Or if 10. K-Kt3, Q-Kt4! And if 10. K-K1, Q-B3!; 11. R-B1, Q-R5ch; 12. P-Kt3, QxRP; etc.), 9... B-Kt5; 10. Q-R4ch,

Kt-Q2; 11. PxKt, Q-B3; 12. PxP, Q-B5! wins.

And if 11. KxB, Q-R5ch; 12. K-K3, O-O-O!; 13. PxKt, PxPch; 14. KxP, Q-B3ch; 15. K-K3, R-K1ch and mates next move.

And if 13. P-Q6, Q-Kt4ch; 14. K-B2, R-B1ch; 15. Kt-B7, RxKtch!; 16. BxR, Q-B5ch; 17. K-K1, Q-K5ch; 18. K-B2, Q-K7ch; 19. K-Kt3, Kt-KB4 mate.

And if 9. B-K2 (correspondence game continued): 9... B-R5; 10. P-QB3, KtxB; 11. QxKt, QB-Kt5; 12. Q-Kt5ch, Kt-Q2; 13. P-KKt3, O-O-O!; 14. K-K1!, P-K5!; 15. P-B4, Kt-B4; (White resigned).

And if 9. P-Q6, QxP!; 10. B-B7ch, K-K2; 11. B-R5, B-R5!; 12. P-KKt3, B-R6ch; 13. K-K1, Q-Q4! wins.

Or if 11. KxB, B-Kt5; 12. Q-B1, Q-QB4!; 13. Q-B4, Kt-K5ch; 14. K-K3, Kt-B4ch; 15. KxKt, Kt-Q3ch winning.

(2b) After 7. KtxR, P-Q4; White plays 8. B-K2, and a game thereupon continued: 8... KB-R5; 9. B-R5ch, K-B1; 10. PxP, Kt-Q5; 11. P-B3, KtxB; 12. PxKt, PxP!; 13. Q-B3ch, Kt-B3!; 14. P-KKt3, QB-Kt5; 15. Q-B2, B-R6ch; 16. K-Kt1, R-K1! (wins).

(In our next issue we will examine the possibilities arising from 5. BxPch and 5. P-Q4).

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Lest We Forget

By William Ewart Napier

A. B. Hodges

To be the "man of the hour" confers no large and lasting glory unless the hour itself be freighted with important happenings, and peopled, so to speak, with impressive personages.

Albert B. Hodges, of Staten Island, N. Y., in one of the conspicuously great hours in chess history, became United States Champion, by defeating J. W. Showalter. The score was five to three, and one draw; and it took place in 1894!

At the time, Steinitz and Dr. E. Lasker were familiar figures in New York City, as well as Lipschuetz, Hymes, and Pillsbury, who was destined within a year to astound the world at Hastings.

In due course, Mr. Hodges was challenged to a return match by Showalter, and almost simultaneously came a challenge from the aspiring Pillsbury who, by the way, had been beaten by Mr. Hodges in the 1893 New York Tournament. It was clearly necessary in these circumstances to choose between chess and business.

Business prevailed, and chess—active chip-on-the-shoulder chess—lost a consummate artist.

Thus Mr. Hodges retired undefeated.

From out of his retirement, however, he gave continuing evidence of his power by playing in all the thirteen Anglo-American Cable Matches without losing a game!

His middle initial B stands for Beauregard; and it is therefore natural to find that he was born in Nashville, Tennessee, July 21, 1861—in *Civil War times*.

He learned chess at nineteen. Within a few years he won the state championship; came north in 1889; conducted Ajeeb the famous Eden Musee automaton; won the Manhattan Chess Club championship; and entered business life; from which he retired twenty-two years later, well satisfied with his early choice of business as a career instead of belligerent chess.

In 1896 Mr. Hodges married Miss Laura I. Robinson, of Stapleton, Staten Island. At checkers Mr. Hodges never wins from Mrs. Hodges. *He dare not.*

For an estimate of his relative standing among the world's masters, I think it only necessary to consider how close was the score between Pillsbury and Showalter, and that Hodges also defeated Showalter.



To illustrate his power and style, I present a game which enjoys a peculiar distinction. It was the first loss suffered by Dr. Emanuel Lasker on his first visit to these shores.

Exhibition Game

March 24, 1892

RUY LOPEZ

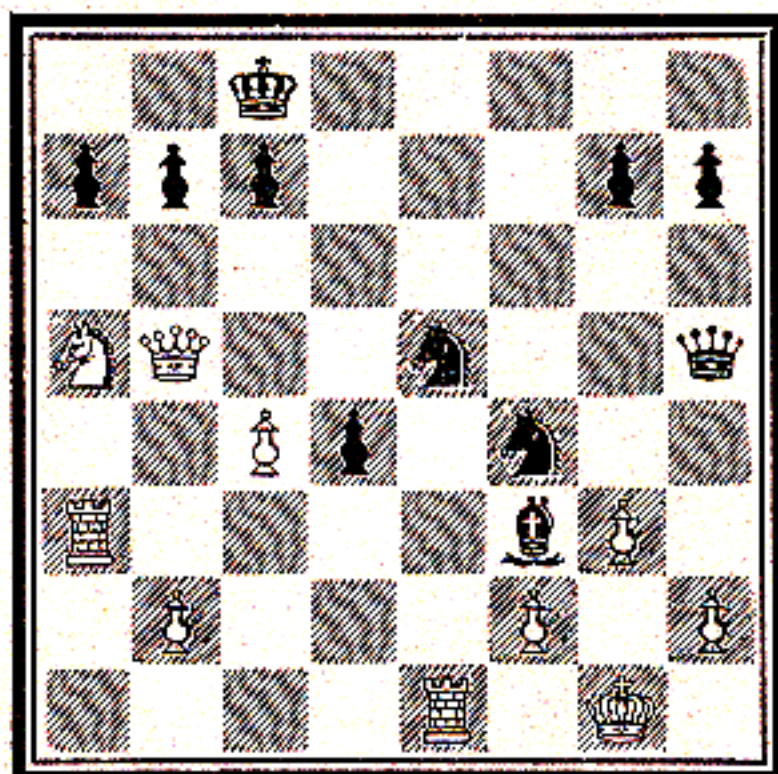
Dr. E. Lasker White		A. B. Hodges Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 Kt-B3	P-QR3
2 KKt-B3	QKt-B3	20 Kt-Q1	Q-Kt2
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3	21 B-B3	QR-KB1
4 Kt-B3	B-Q2	22 P-Kt4	B-Q1
5 O-O	KKt-K2	23 B-Kt2	Kt-B3
6 P-Q3	Kt-Kt3	24 Q-QB4	Kt-R4
7 B-K3	B-K2	25 P-B4	P-QKt4
8 P-Q4	O-O	26 Q-B6	Kt-K2
9 B-QB4	B-Kt5	27 QxRP	KtxBP
10 P-Q5	Kt-Kt1	28 QxKtP	Q-R3
11 P-KR3	BxKt	29 Kt-B2	Q-Kt4
12 QxB	P-KB4	30 B-K4	Kt-B4
13 PxP	Kt-R5	31 Q-B4	Kt-Kt6
14 Q-Kt4	KtxBP	32 B-KB3	KtxR
15 B-Q2	Kt-Q2	33 RxKt	Q-R5
16 B-Q3	P-KKt3	34 Q-K4	KtxPch
17 Kt-K4	R-B2	35 KtxKt	QxQ
18 QR-K1	Q-KB1	36 BxQ	RxRch
		And Black Won.	

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Hamburg, 1922

Moritz



Emmrich

Black to Play and Win

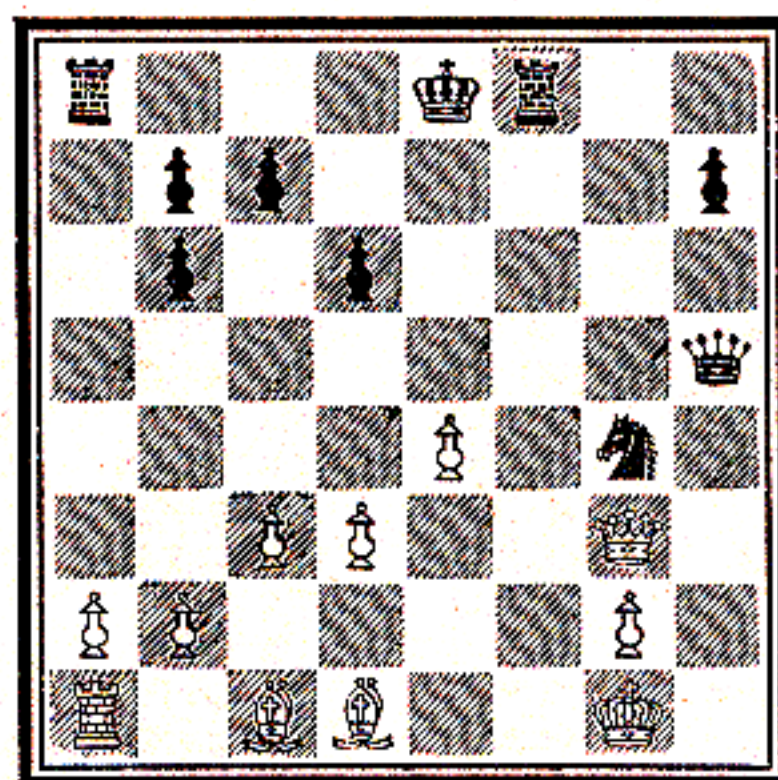
The Game:

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 | B-Q4 |
| 2 PxB | Kt-R6ch |
| 3 K-B1 | Resigns |

We believe astute readers of this column will espy a forced mate in four moves!

From Napier's "Amenities"

Zukertort



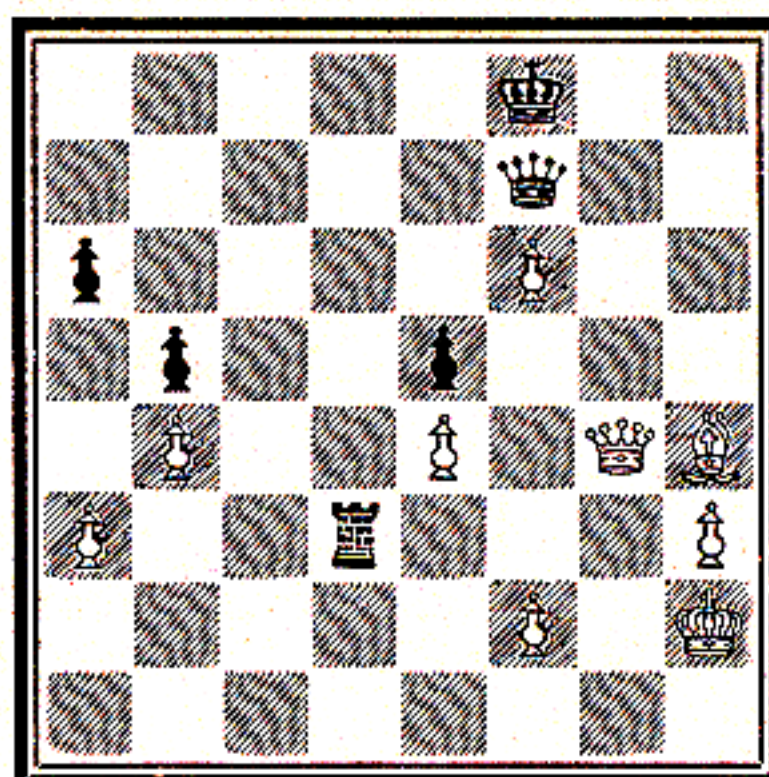
Lipschuetz

Black to Play and Win

Black played R-KKt1 and won after thirty more moves. One good move here would have forced Lipschuetz to resign at once!

Gyor, 1924

Dr. Nagy



Walter

White to Play and Win

Instead of winning easily with B-Kt5, White played instead:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 Q-B8ch | Q-K1 |
| 2 QxRP | RxKRPch |
| 3 KxR | Q-K3ch |
| 4 QxQ | Stalemate! |

Third Game of Match

Played at Berne

September, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

H. Grob

O. Naegeli

White

Black

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 25 K-R1 | Q-K6 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 26 Q-Q2 | Q-B4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 27 B-B7 | Kt-B5 |
| 4 B-Q2 | O-O | 28 B-Q4 | BxPch |
| 5 Q-B2 | P-Q3 | 29 K-Kt1 | Q-B3 |
| 6 P-QR3 | BxKt | 30 RxKt | PxR |
| 7 BxB | Q-K2 | 31 R-QB1 | RxB |
| 8 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 32 RxQ | BxR |
| 9 P-K3 | P-K4 | 33 K-B2 | P-B6 |
| 10 P-Q5 | P-QR4 | 34 P-KR4 | K-Kt1 |
| 11 P-QKt3 | Kt-B4 | 35 P-R5 | P-R3 |
| 12 Kt-Q2 | B-Q2 | 36 B-K3 | R-B4 |
| 13 B-K2 | P-B3 | 37 B-Kt6 | RxP |
| 14 PxP | BxP | 38 Q-B3 | R-R7ch |
| 15 O-O | KKt-K5 | 39 K-Kt3 | R-Kt7ch |
| 16 KR-Q1 | KtxKt | 40 K-R4 | R-KB1 |
| 17 BxKt | P-B4 | 41 B-K3 | P-B7 |
| 18 B-B3 | Q-Kt4 | 42 Q-B4ch | K-R2 |
| 19 B-B1 | Kt-K5 | 43 Q-Q3ch | K-R1 |
| 20 P-B5 | P-B5 | 44 P-Q7 | BxP |
| 21 KPxB | QxP | 45 BxBP | P-Kt4ch |
| 22 PxB | KtxBP | 46 K-R5 | R-R7ch |
| 23 B-B4ch | K-R1 | 47 K-Kt6 | B-K1 mate |
| 24 R-KB1 | Kt-R6ch | | |

Game Studies

Sopron Tourney
September, 1934
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by R. Spielmann)

(Translated from the Magyar Sakkvilág)

E. Grunfeld	R. Spielmann
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4

This leads to the Grunfeld Defense, the variations of which I have learned through bitter experience, having lost to Lundin (Stockholm, 1933) with the Black men, and to Van der Bosch (Amsterdam, 1934) with the White forces. Having paid double tuition fees, I ought to know something about this defense by this time.

My opponent decides to continue with a quiet development, ignoring the routine 4 PxP, or the more modern 4 B-Kt5.

4 P-K3	B-Kt2
5 Kt-B3	O-O
6 B-Q2	P-B3
7 Q-Kt3	....

The text has often been played, and the game generally runs 7.....PxP; 8 BxP, with a concentrated pressure on Black's KBP. On my recent visit to Esthonia, I conceived the idea of developing the QB on the Queen's wing, with which I successfully experimented.

7	P-Kt3
8 PxP	PxP
9 R-B1	....

Simpler is B-K2 followed by O-O. Still it is difficult to find fault with the text.

9	B-Kt2
10 Kt-K5!	....

Apparently with the idea of continuing with 11 P-B4, gaining full command of the central square K5.

10	KKt-Q2
11 KtxKt?	....

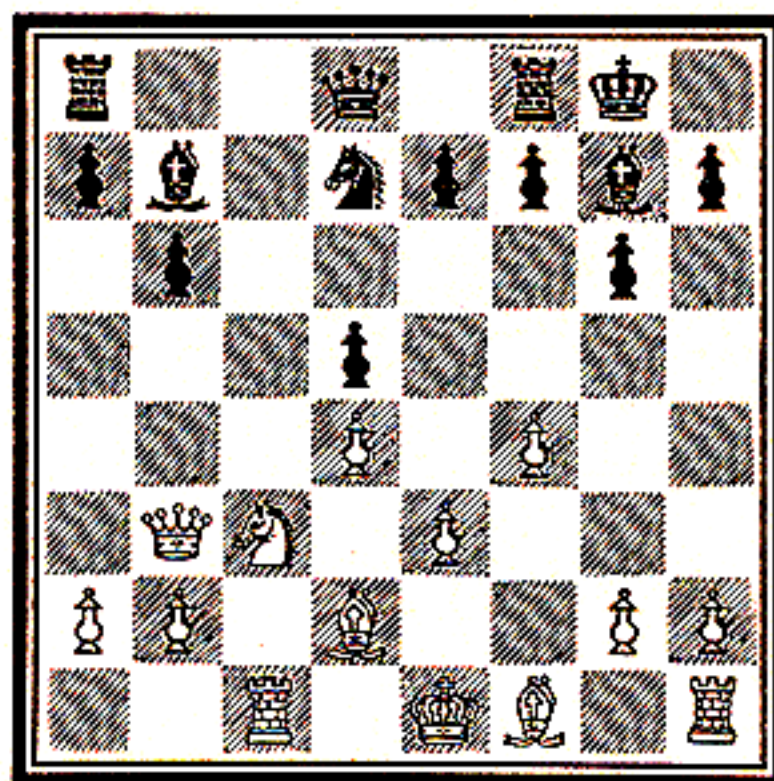
Charitably giving up two tempi in the opening. The logical continuation was 11 P-B4! and after 11 . . . KtxKt; 12 BPxKt, P-B3; 13 P-K6! Although the advanced Pawn is apparently weak, still there is no good way of getting at it. 13 . . . Q-Q3?; 14 Kt-Kt5!

11	KtxKt
---------	-------

When I am ahead in development, a petty Pawn sacrifice means little to me. Should White have played 12 KtxP I would have followed up with 12 . . . P-K3 driving the Kt and then 13 . . . P-K4 with fine attacking possibilities. At all events I am intent on breaking through with . . . P-K4, cost what it may.

12 P-B4
---------	------

R. Spielmann



E. Grunfeld

12	P-K4!
---------	-------

The plan is now in effect.

13 BPxP	KtxP!
14 PxKt	P-Q5

The sacrifice of the Kt probably cannot withstand a thorough analysis, and most likely would be refuted in a game without a time limit. But considering that it is played over the board, with a time limit of eighteen moves an hour, it is practically sound.

15 Kt-Q1
----------	------

To be able to interpose the Kt at B2 after . . . Q-R5ch. Had White continued with 15 PxP, Q-R5ch would have determined the game in Black's favor.

15	BxKP
16 P-K4	....

Closing the Queen's file offers the best defensive chances.

16	BxKP
17 Kt-B2	B-Q4
18 Q-KR3	....

White cannot afford 18 B-QB4, BxKtP!

18	Q-K2
19 B-K2?	....

19 K-Q1 was indicated. The game might then have proceeded with 19 . . . BxQRP; 20 B-QB4. Black would then have had three Pawns for his piece and the remnants of an attack.

19	P-Q6!!
---------	--------

But White had not counted on this additional sacrifice. He had hoped for 19 . . . KR-K1; 20 O-O, or 19 . . . B-KKt2; 20 K-B1, KR-K1; 21 Q-Q3.

20 KtxP	KR-K1
---------	-------

Now 21 O-O fails because of . . . B-Q5ch and 21 KtxB fails because of . . . QxKt.

21 K-B1	BxQKtP
---------	--------

21 . . . B-QB6; 22 BxB, QxBch; 23 K-Kt1, R-K6; 24 R-K1! RxQ; 25 RxQ, RxKt; 26 P-QR3 would regain my piece but did not appeal to me because of its crudity.

22 R-K1 Q-B3ch
23 Kt-B2

Not 23 B-B3, B-B5!

23 B-Q5
24 Q-KKt3 R-K5!

Better than 24 . . . R-K4, which could be met by 25 B-Q3.

25 P-KR4

There is no adequate defense, e. g., 25 B-KB3, B-B5ch; or 25 B-KKt5, Q-B4; or 25 B-Q3, R-Kt5; or 25 Q-KB3, RxB!!

25 QR-K1
26 B-QKt5 RxRch
27 BxR R-K6

Again I refuse to regain my piece. 27 . . . Rx Bch; 28 KxR, BxKtch; 29 QxB, Q-R8ch; 30 K-Q2, QxR, for after 31 B-B1 I would be forced to play an endgame, and the game would lose its character. It must end in a burst of lightning and thunder.

28 Q-Kt5 RxBch
29 KxR QxKtch
30 K-Q1 BxKtP
31 R-K1 B-KB6ch
32 B-K2 B-B6
33 BxB QxBch
34 K-B2 BxR
35 Q-Q8ch K-Kt2
Resigns

Bad Lovisa
July, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by A. Becker)
(Translated from the Wiener Schach-Zeitung)

R. Krogius	I. Niemela
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 B-Kt5	P-Q4

Arriving at the orthodox Queen's Gambit. Alternatives were 3 . . . B-Kt5ch (4 B-Q2 loses a tempo and 4 Kt-Q2 is met by 4 . . . Kt-K5!); or 3 . . . P-B4, when 4 P-Q5 would be answered by 4 . . . P-Kt4, leading to the Blumenfeld counter gambit.

4 P-K3	QKt-Q2
5 Kt-KB3	B-K2
6 QKt-Q2	O-O
7 B-Q3	P-QKt3

When White's QKt is developed at Q2, . . . P-QB4 is the correct counter thrust in the center.

8 Q-B2	B-Kt2
9 PxP	PxP
10 Kt-K5	. . . .

Aggressively played. 10 O-O was also strong.

10	KtxKt
11 PxKt	Kt-K5
12 P-KR4!	. . . .

Exchanges at K7 or K4 would lead to nothing.

12	KtxB
------------	------

12 . . . BxB; 13 PxP, QxP also came into consideration, but in this line White would recover his Pawn with 14 KtxKt and retain the attack.

(14 . . . QxKtP, 15 Kt-B6ch!! followed by O-O-O wins).

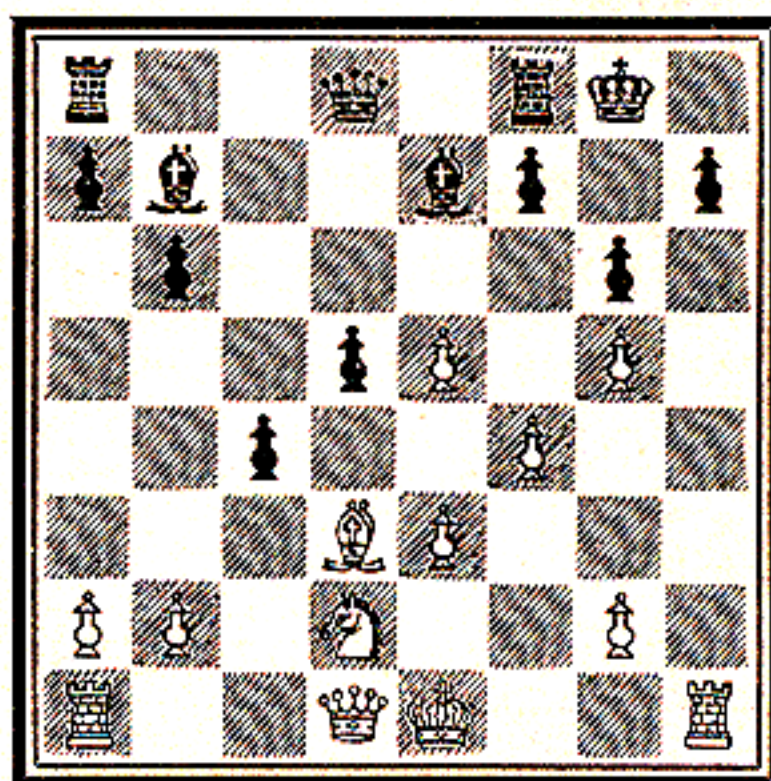
13 PxKt	P-Kt3
14 P-B4	P-QB4
15 Q-Q1!	. . . .

Laying the foundation for a grand combination.

15	P-B5
------------	------

15 . . . BxP; 16 PxP, QxP; 17 Q-B3, QxP getting three Pawns for the piece would not be adequate compensation.

I. Niemela



R. Krogius

16 RxP!
---------	---------

Beautiful and entirely correct!

16	PxB?
------------	------

Capturing the Bishop is just as bad as capturing the Rook. 16 . . . KxR? 17 Q-R5ch, K-Kt2; 18 Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 19 BxKtP, PxP; 20 QxPch, K-R1; 21 K-B2! wins. However, the counter sacrifice of 16 . . . BxP was interesting. Then would follow 17 BxKtP!, B-R5ch; 18 K-B1, PxP; 19 RxQB, Q-B1; 20 Kt-B3, QxR; 21 KtxB. White still retains the attack, but defense is quite possible.

17 K-B2!
----------	---------

The point! The Rook still cannot be captured. 17 . . . KxR; 18 Q-R1ch, K-Kt1; 19 Q-R6 followed by 20 R-R1 wins. Now 17 . . . BxP is too late. 18 Q-R1! would end the game rapidly.

17 P-B3
18 Q-R1 Resigns

For the threat of Q-R6 cannot be met. This game was rightly awarded the brilliancy prize.

Manhattan C. C. Championship
October 16, 1934

PETROFF DEFENSE

(Notes by S. S. Cohen)

S. S. Cohen	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3

This constitutes the Petroff Defense. It is a favorite of Kashdan's when he handles the Black forces.

3 KtxP	P-Q3
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP
5 P-Q4	P-Q4
6 B-Q3	B-K2
7 QKt-Q2	Kt-Q3

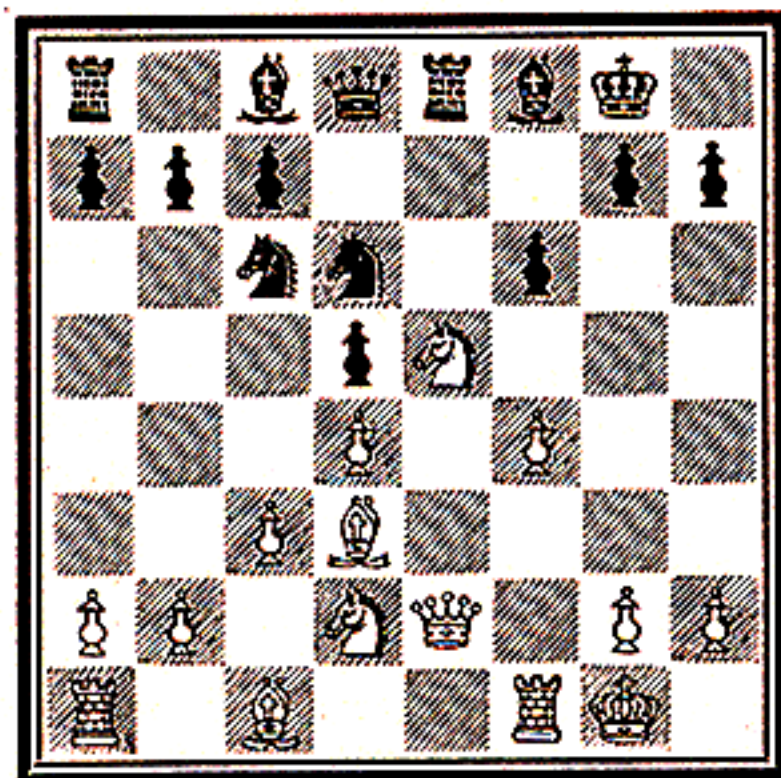
Black was confronted with two options: To retreat the Knight or to support it with 7 . . . P-KB4 or 7 . . . B-KB4. Exchanging Knights is obviously bad as it leaves White ahead in development. Supporting the Knight would have been met by P-QB4, Q-B2, etc.

8 Q-K2

A peculiar looking move at first glance. One doesn't usually place a Queen on an open file that can be seized by one's opponent. It prevents for the moment . . . B-B4, however, and forces Black to declare himself by . . . O-O, followed by . . . R-K1.

8	O-O
9 O-O	Kt-B3
10 P-B3	R-K1
11 Kt-K5	B-B1
12 P-KB4	P-B3

I. Kashdan



S. S. Cohen

This is a crucial position. Black in playing . . . P-B3 felt that White's best reply was 13 KtxKt which would be met by 13 . . . PxKt leaving Black with

a good center formation and in possession of the open King file. White, however, has other ideas in mind.

13 Q-R5! P-KKt3

Better would have been 13 . . . P-B4. Of course not 13 . . . PxKt; 14 BxPch followed by mate in two.

14 KtxP!!

White gives up a Knight for 3 pawns—a practical equivalent since his pawn position has no weaknesses—and by so doing exposes Black's King and retains the initiative.

14	PxKt
15 BxP	R-K2
16 QxPch	B-K3
17 Q-KR5	. . . . .

Threatening 18 P-Q5.

17	R-Kt2
18 P-B5	. . . . .

Solidifying the position and opening the line of the QB.

18 B-B2

Black wishes to exchange pieces believing that in the endgame his extra piece will have a greater value than the 3 pawns.

19 Kt-B3	Kt-K2
20 Kt-R4	KtxB

This exchange is an error of judgment. Kashdan in his play shows a decided preference for Bishops and tries whenever possible to win the "minor exchange" (trading his Knights for his opponent's Bishops). Correct was 20 . . . Q-K1! This forces an exchange of Bishops since it threatens to win a Pawn, and would help to free Black's game.

White cannot answer 21 B-R6 because of 21 . . . R-R2!; 22 BxRch, KxB; etc. Neither can he play 21 R-K1 because of 21 . . . Kt(Q3)xP; 22 KtxKt, RxB! (not 22 . . . BxB; 24 KtxR!).

21 PxKt	B-B5
22 R-K1	Q-Q2
23 B-B4	. . . . .

Threatening 24 BxKt followed by 25 Kt-B5. From this point on Black is lost.

23 B-K3

This loses the exchange. However, there was little to be done. 23 . . . B-Q6 would have been met by 24 R-K3 followed by R-R3, etc.

24 B-R6 R-K1

If 24 . . . B-Kt5; 25 Q-Q5ch! And if 24 . . . R-K2; 25 BxB, RxB; (. . . KxB; 26 Q-R8ch, B-Kt1; 27 QxPch, K-K1; 28 P-Kt7, B-B2; 29 Kt-Kt6!), 26 P-Q5!

25 BxR	BxB
--------	-----

Not 25 . . . QxB; 26 RxB!, etc.

26 R-KB1	B-Kt5
27 Q-R7ch	K-B1
28 P-KR3	....

The Black QB is lost because White threatens RxP ch!

28	B-B4
29 KtxB	KtxKt
30 R-B2	....

White could win the Knight at once by 30 P-KKt4 but this would allow Black counter chances by 30 ... Q-Q3, etc.

30	Q-K3
31 QR-KB1	Q-K6

31 ... Kt-Q3 would hold out longer. Then would follow 32 RxPch, QxR; (not ... BxR; 33 P-Kt7ch, etc.); 33 RxQch, BxR; 34 QxP and White has a Queen and five pawns for Rook, Bishop and Knight—an easy win.

32 K-R2	Q-Kt6ch
33 K-R1	R-K8

There is really nothing to be done.

34 RxKt	RxRch
35 RxR	Q-Kt4

Attempting to bottle in the White Queen and guarding against RxP ch.

36 P-KR4	Q-Q4
37 P-R5	Q-B5

"Hope springs eternal"

38 K-Kt1	Q-K3
39 P-R6	Resigns

Leningrad Tournament September, 1934

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

M. M. Botwinnik	H. Knoch
White	Black

The following game is well played by Botwinnik. But Knoch's resistance is unusually weak. The fact is the more remarkable in this instance as Knoch's play in his other games at this tourney, was a fine example of deep chess, both in its early foundation, and middle game structure.

Knoch's remarks in annotating the game in the "Wiener Schach-Zeitung" explain everything. I therefore include some of these to give the readers an insight into the psychological moments.

1 P-QB4	P-QB3
2 P-K4	P-Q4
3 KPxP	PxP
4 P-Q4	....

My variation of 4 PxP, Kt-KB3; 5 Q-R4ch, QKt-Q2; 6 Kt-QB3, P-KKt3; 7 P-KKt3, B-Kt2; 8 B-KKt2, O-O; 9 KKt-K2, Kt-Kt3; 10 Q-Kt3, B-B4 to be followed by . . . B-Q6 is not quite favorable to White.

4	KKt-B3
5 QKt-B3	Kt-B3
6 B-Kt5	P-K3

In the recent match Botwinnik-Flohr the same position was continued with 6 . . . PxP; 7 P-Q5, Kt-K4; 8 Q-Q4, Kt-Q6ch; 9 BxKt, PxP; 10 Kt-B3 and White remained with a superior position. That experience led to the conclusion that Botwinnik's move (6 B-Kt5) forced Black to shut in his Queen Bishop with 6 . . . P-K3. As a matter of fact, I cannot see why Black, after 6 . . . PxP; 7 P-Q5, cannot continue with 7 . . . Kt-QR4! For if 8 P-QKt4, PxP ep; 9 PxP, P-K3; 10 P-QKt4, BxP; 11 Q-R4ch, Kt-B3! etc. Or if 8 BxP, KtxB; 9 Q-R4ch, B-Q2; 10 QxKt, Q-Kt3 with a difficult but promising game. After any other move the problem of developing White's King Bishop is not easy to solve.

In the meantime the theorists of Prague have discovered a drastic solution to Botwinnik's move (6 B-Kt5), 6 . . . Q-Kt3!?, which Rejfir experimented with against Spielmann at Maribor. Spielmann was thunderstruck. Soon after 7 P-B5?, QxKtP; 8 KKt-K2, B-B4; 9 Q-B1, QxQch, White was in a hopeless mess. To penetrate into all the variations would require quite a voluminous effort, and the solution to the problem presented after 7 Kt-B3, or 7 Q-Q2, or some other move will eventually be arrived at only in over-the-board play.

7 P-B5
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Knoch puts an exclamation point after this move, and in a resigned tone declares the position as lost. He is devoid of hope for counterchances in the center, and believes that White's Queen side majority should win.

7	B-K2
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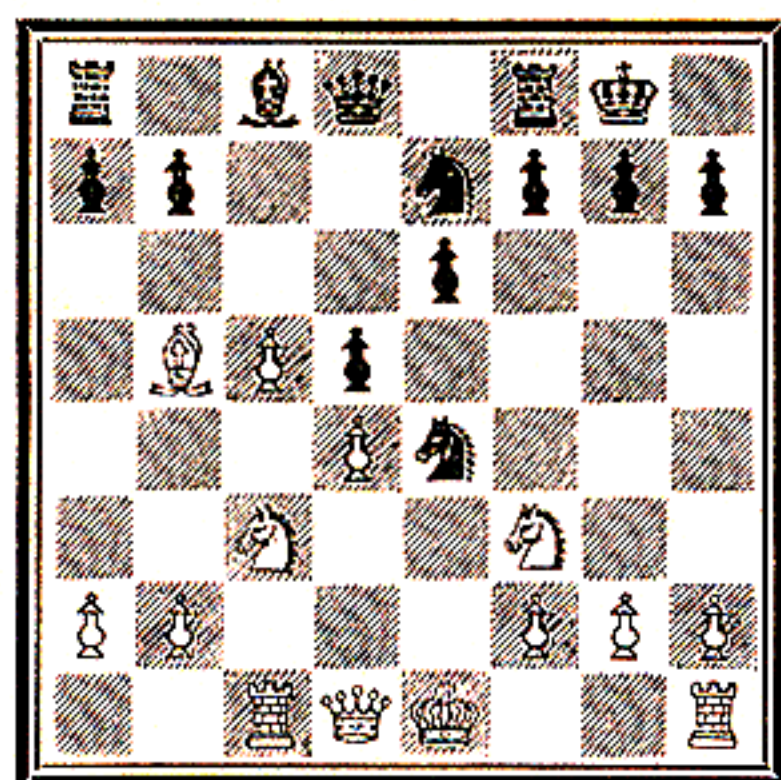
Quoting Knoch "The best. To experiment with 7 . . . P-QKt3 would make matters worse. Then might follow 8 P-QKt4. Black ought not to move any of his Queen side Pawns, if he does not wish to hasten his downfall." That and the preceding note account for his timid resistance. To feel himself lost after seven moves—how depressing! And the idea of not moving the Queen side Pawns is wrong! The only possibility for success lies in counter attack, against the Pawn at Q4 or B5.

8 B-Kt5	O-O
9 Kt-B3	Kt-K5!
10 BxB	KtxB

Here Knoch points out that after 10 . . . QxB; 11 O-O (11 R-QB1, KtxKt; 12 RxKt, P-K4!), KtxKt; 12 PxKt, B-Q2; 13 R-Kt1, he could not see how to bring his pieces into action. It seems to me the logical way would have been to play 12 . . . Q-B2 (instead of 12 . . . B-Q2) and force through . . . P-QKt3 in the moves that follow. However, the text move is much better.

11 R-QB1
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H. Knoch



M. Botwinnik

11 Kt-Kt3?

Black, who up to this point essayed a difficult defense, now goes astray. With 11 . . . P-QKt3 he might have obtained a promising position., e. g. 11 . . . P-QKt3; 12 P-QKt4, P-QR4; 13 P-QR3, PxKtP; 14 PxP(Kt4) PxP; 15 QPxP, (if 15 KtPxP, R-R6; 16 Kt-QKt1; 17 RxKt!, PxKt; 18 Q-R4ch, etc.), KtxKt; 16 RxKt, R-Kt1; 17 Q-K2, (if 17 Q-R4, P-Q5; 18 R-Q3, P-K4; 19 KtxP, B-B4; 20 R-Q1, Q-B2 followed by Kt-Q4 etc.), B-Q2! 18 BxB (18 P-B6, R-B1; 19 Kt-K5, B-K1, followed by P-B3, etc.), QxB; 19 R-Kt3, Q-R5; 20 Q-Kt2, Kt-B3; 21 P-Kt5, Kt-R4; 22 R-Kt4, Kt-B5!; 23 Q-Kt1, Q-R4; 24 Kt-Q4, KR-B1 and Black wins a Pawn.

12 O-O B-Q2
13 B-Q3 P-B4

13 . . . Kt-B5! would hold out longer. For if 14 KtxKt, KtxB; 15 QxKt, PxKt; 16 QxKt, B-B3, etc. with freedom for the Pawn minus, or 14 BxKt, PxP; 15 KtxP, B-Kt4 and Black wins the exchange. Under these circumstances, White could probably maintain a slight advantage by 14 B-Kt1, retaining his powerful Bishop.

14 P-QKt4 B-K1
15 P-Kt3! R-B1
16 R-K1

An excellent move tactically. Slowly but surely the position will be fortified and Black will find himself lacking good moves.

16 Q-B3
17 P-QR3 Kt-K2
18 Kt-K5 Q-R3
19 P-B3 Kt-B7
20 Q-K2

20 KxKt would only draw! 20 . . . QxPch; 21 K-K3, P-B5ch; 22 PxP, QxPch, etc.

20 Kt-R3ch
21 K-Kt2 P-KKt4
22 Kt-Kt5 BxKt
23 BxB R-KB3
24 B-Q7 R-Q1
25 P-Kt5 Q-R4
26 P-B6 R-R3
27 K-R1 Resigns

Manhattan C. C. Championship
October, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. S. Denker
WhiteR. Willman
Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	11 Kt-QR4	P-KR3
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	12 P-K5	Kt-Q4
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 Q-K2	R-K1
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	14 Q-K4	Kt-B1
5 P-K3	P-B3	15 Kt-B5	Q-Kt3
6 B-Q3	PxP	16 Q-Kt4	P-KB4
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	17 PxP ep	KtxP
8 B-Q3	B-K2	18 Q-Kt3	K-R1
9 O-O	O-O	19 BxRP	PxB
10 P-K4	P-Kt5	20 Kt-K5	Resigns

Played in Holland

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

A. W. Hamming
WhiteEpstein
Black

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	21 Kt-K4	P-Kt3
2 B-B4	KtxP	22 Kt-Kt5	R-Kt2
3 BxPch	KxB	23 R-R7ch	K-Kt1
4 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3	24 R-K7	RxKtP
5 Q-Q5ch	P-K3	25 Kt-R7	R-B5
6 QxKt	B-Kt2	26 Kt-R3	R-B4
7 P-Q4	R-KB1	27 R-Kt1	B-R3
8 Kt-QB3	K-Kt1	28 RxPch	K-R1
9 B-K3	Kt-B3	29 K-B1	R-KKt1
10 O-O-O	Q-B3	30 Kt-B6	R-B8ch
11 P-KR4	Q-B4	31 K-Q2	RxKt
12 QxQ	RxQ	32 RxR	R-Kt7ch
13 P-KKt4	R-B2	33 R-B2	RxRch
14 P-R5	P-K4	34 KtxR	B-Kt4
15 P-Q5	Kt-Q5	35 Kt-K4	K-Kt1
16 P-Q6	P-QB4	36 Kt-B6ch	K-B1
17 PxP	PxP	37 KtxPch	BxKt
18 B-R6	RxP	38 RxB	Kt-B4
19 BxB	RxPch	39 R-Q8ch	K-B2
20 K-Kt1	KxB	40 P-Q7	Resigns

Leningrad Tournament
September, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Dr. M. Euwe
WhiteKhan
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-Kt3	QR-K1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 QR-K1	RxR
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 RxR	P-Kt4
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	22 B-Kt1 Kt(Q2)-Kt3	
5 PxP	P-Q4	23 Kt-R5	Q-Q3
6 P-B3	P-QKt3	24 R-K5	P-B4
7 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	25 BxP	QxQRP
8 P-K3	QKt-Q2	26 B-K1	Kt-B3
9 B-Q3	P-KR3	27 B-K6ch	K-R1
10 B-R4	P-B4	28 KtxKt	RxKt
11 Kt-K2	QR-B1	29 P-Q5	B-Q2
12 PxQP	KPxP	30 P-R4	Q-Q3
13 O-O	O-O	31 Q-Q4	R-B5
14 B-B5	B-B3	32 Q-K3	BxB
15 P-K4	P-KKt4	33 PxP	R-B1
16 PxQP	KtxP	34 P-K7	R-K1
17 B-B2	P-B5	35 R-K6	Resigns
18 Q-Q2	Q-B3		

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Belson Honored at Simultaneous Play

"We have watched with interest and satisfaction your rise from a little-known player locally, until now you are the first player in Canada. We wish to record that we not only admire you as an expert player, but also as a gentleman, whose character and loyalty can always be counted on, and whose modesty and sportsmanship have won our admiration." These were words read by C. A. Crompton, retiring President of the Toronto Chess Club and written in a congratulatory signed address from Toronto's chess fraternity; after which there followed the presentation of a handsome gold wrist watch to J. H. Belson on behalf of the players of Toronto and the Toronto Chess Club (of which the new champion is a member)—all as a token of appreciation for his success in winning the Canadian title and keeping it in Toronto.

Next in order was a presentation to Malcolm Sim—by B. Freedman on behalf of the Canadian Chess Federation—a splendid pen and pencil set in appreciation for his past services in assisting to promote the game in Canada.

Following these preliminaries a scheduled simultaneous performance in which Belson was the main attraction commenced. The event was staged on October 18 at Toronto's Central Y. M. C. A., and with a large keenly interested audience in attendance—the Canadian expert made the creditable record of 21 wins and 2 losses. Congratulations are extended to H. Daniels, (second prize winner in the recent Intermediate Canadian Congress), and W. N. Wilson, (of the Toronto Dovercourt Chess Club—just returned from a visit to England), for scoring their games against the Canadian Champion.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Winnipeg players number in hundreds! With the elaborate Marlborough Hotel as a "venue-ideal", Winnipeg made its debut for the present chess season by staging a monster match involving no less than 100 players! Two teams of fifty players were thrown into action—the Winnipeg Jewish Chess Club and the Dr. Lasker Club providing sufficient opposition for

the remainder of the city's best came out on top by the score of 31-19. Ernie Lancashire, ex-champion of Western Canada played first board for the losing team and had the satisfaction of winning the brilliancy prize for his game against A. Mogle, present Manitoba titleholder. E. G. Baldwinson donated the prize which consisted of an inlaid chess board. R. J. Spencer was the official judge.

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg City Chess Club the following officers were elected: E. T. Boyce, President; Dr. La Fleche, Vice-President; H. Gregory, Secretary-Treasurer; G. Howard and C. B. Battley, Captains of Teams A and B respectively.

A round robin knockout system is the latest suggestion for the proposed Winnipeg championship tournament scheduled for December. Anticipating an entry list of upwards of 130 players, A. E. Burrows, D. Creemer and A. Mendell have been appointed to a committee to assist the Manitoba Chess Association with the organization work. Winnipeg chess certainly operates on a large scale!

It is reported that new chess clubs have been organized in Vanguard and Readlyn.

In the Western Inter-provincial Problem Solving Contest for 1934—the official report and score from the first five problems of a set of twelve specially selected shows a lead for Manitoba by 86 points! The score at this particular stage is given as Manitoba 512 and Saskatchewan 426. With seven problems to go the Saskatchewan team seriously intends to make amends by wiping out the deficit and topping-off its opposition.

Miscellaneous News

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Chess Club the following officers were elected: A. E. Forde, President; W. A. J. Case, Vice-President; C. A. Crompton, Secretary; R. G. Hunter, Treasurer; J. H. Belson, S. E. Gale, W. L. Hudson, A. Vasey and F. W. Watson, Directors. Messrs. J. Mitchell and A. Avery were respectively appointed as librarian and curator. Honorary Presidents: Rev. Canon Plumptre, G. K. Powell, E. G. Martin and R. E. Martin.

(Continued on Page 234)

The Richter Variation

By F. Reinfeld

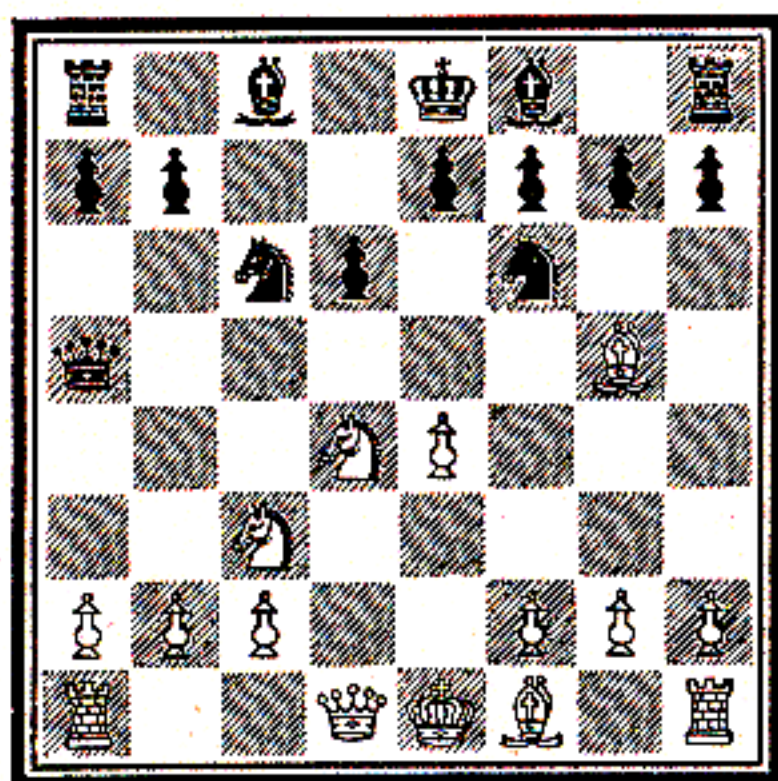
PART II.

In last month's portion of this article, we saw that after 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 KtxP, Kt-B3; 5 Kt-QB3, P-Q3; 6 B-KKt5!? P-K3; 7 KtxKt, PxKt, White can obtain a strong if speculative attack by 8 P-K5. Whereupon the question arises: can Black avoid this continuation? Does he have any satisfactory alternative? The answer seems to be in the negative.

Thus if Black varies by 6 . . . Q-Kt3 (instead of 6 . . . P-K3), a plausible continuation would be 7 Kt-Kt3, B-K3; 8 B-K3, Q-Q; 9 Kt-Q4, P-KKt3; 10 KtxB, PxKt; 11 B-QB4 with advantage to White (Koslowski-Wagner, Berlin 1931).

6 . . . Q-R4 also leads to interesting play. Instead of analysing this move in detail, we shall give three short games which illustrate White's advantage in the most drastic manner.

Black



White

Game A

Alekhine-Frentz (Paris, 1933)

6	Q-R4
7 BxKt	KtPxB
8 B-Kt5	B-Q2

Not 8 . . . P-QR3? 9 KtxKt winning.

9 O-O	O-O-O
-------	-------

Castling on the K side would be dangerous because of the broken Pawns, but the text is also hazardous.

10 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3
11 P-QR4	P-QR4

White threatened to win the Q by Kt-Q5.

12 Kt-Q5	Q-R2
13 Q-Q2	R-Kt1

This is of course a gesture, as Black cannot hope for anything definite in the way of counter attack.

14 K-R1	P-B4
15 P-KB3	K-Kt1

A mistake as the champion at once shows; . . . PxP was a bit better.

16 PxP	BxP
17 BxKt	PxB
18 KtxRP	. . . .

This has been made possible by Black's 15th move.

18	Q-B4
19 Kt-Kt4	. . . .

White has too many Knights!

19	K-R1
------------	------

There was no time to protect the BP because of the threat of Kt-R6ch.

20 Kt(Kt4)xP	R-B1
21 P-QB4	RxKt

Overlooking White's 23rd move. But the game was already hopeless.

22 KtxR	QxKt
23 Q-R5ch	Resigns

Game B

Byrne-Dunst, (New York, 1934)

6	Q-R4
7 B-Kt5	B-Q2
8 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3
9 P-QR4	P-QR3
10 P-R5	Q-B2

Inferior to . . . Q-Q1.

11 BxKKt	KtPxB
12 Kt-Q5	Q-Q1
13 B-R4	B-Kt2
14 Kt-Kt6	QR-Kt1
15 O-O	O-O

Allowing White to decide the game in short order.

16 Kt-Q4!	K-R1
17 R-R3!	B-K1
18 Kt-B5	KtxP

The simple pleasures of the poor.

19 R-R3	P-R3
20 RxPch!	Resigns

Game C

Drasin-Bailey (Philadelphia, 1933)

6	Q-R4
7 B-Kt5	B-Q2
8 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3

A grievous loss of a tempo—all the way back was better. But then why play out the Q to start with?!

9 BxKKt	KtPxB
10 Kt-Q5	Q-Q1
11 Q-R5	Kt-K4

. . . P-K3 was essential.

12 Kt-Q4	P-QR3
13 Kt-K6!	Resigns

The Queen is lost.

Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

Played in Semi-Finals

Correspondence Chess League of America

September, 1915

DUTCH DEFENSE

Mr. Edgar

White

1 P-Q4	P-KB4
2 P-K4	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-KKt5	P-K3
5 BxKt	QxB
6 KtxP	Q-Kt3

Very risky. Q-Q1 was preferable.

7 B-Q3	QxKtP
8 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3

If 8...K-Q1; 9 Kt-Kt5, QxR (9...P-Kt3; 10 BxP, PxP; 11 QxR, K-K2; 12 Q-R7ch, K-B3; 13 KKt-B3!); 10 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 11 KtxR, QxKtch; 12 K-Q2, QxR; 13 Q-B7ch, K-Q3; 14 QxBch, and mates next move.

Or if 8...K-K2; 9 Q-R4ch, K-K1 (if 9...P-Kt4; 10 KtxP, QxR; 11 KtxPch, K-Q3; 12 Q-B4ch, K-K2 (12...K-B3 would lose the Queen by 13 B-K4ch); 13 Q-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 14 Q-QB5 mate); 10 Kt-Kt3

Mr. Lott

Black

(threatening B-K4), Q-B3; 11 BxP! and wins at least an exchange.

9 Q-K5!	QxR
10 QxR	QxKtch
11 K-Q2	QxR
12 Kt-B6ch	K-K2

12...K-B2 would lead to a position similar to the actual game.

13 Kt-Q5ch PxKt
If 13...K-K1; 14 QxP, PxKt; 15 BxPch, K-Q1; 16 Q-R4ch and mate in two.

14 QxPch	K-Q3
15 QxKtPch	K-K2
16 Q-Kt5ch	K-B2
17 B-Kt6ch	K-Kt1
18 Q-B6!!	B-Kt5ch
19 P-B3!!	Resigns

19...QxKtPch is insufficient because of 20 K-Q1, Q-R8ch; 21 K-K2, Q-Kt7ch; 22 K-B3, QxBPch; 23 K-Kt2!

Played in a Simultaneous Exhibition

September, 1934

DUTCH DEFENSE

A. S. Denker

White

1 P-Q4	P-KB4
2 P-K4	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-B3	PxP
5 KtxP	P-K3
6 B-Q3	B-Kt5

A weak move. The Black Bishop is very important as a defensive weapon in this opening and should be played to K2.

7 O-O	BxKt
8 PxP	P-QKt3

Black has no time for a fianchetto. Better, but insufficient, would have been 8...O-O; 9 Kt-K5, P-Q3; 10 Kt-Kt4, KtxKt; 11 RxRch, QxR; 12 QxKt and White should win.

B. Robbins

Black

9 B-KKt5	B-Kt2
10 Kt-K5	O-O
11 Kt-Kt4	P-Q3
12 KtxKtch	PxKt
13 BxPch!	K-Kt2

If 13...KxB; 14 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1 (14...K-Kt2; 15 Q-R6ch, K-B2; 16 RxPch wins); 15 Q-Kt6ch, K-R1; 16 RxP and wins.

14 Q-R5	PxB
15 Q-Kt6ch	K-R1
16 B-Kt8!!	Resigns

If 16...RxRch; 17 RxR, QxB; 18 Q-R6ch, Q-R2; 19 R-B8 mate. However, 16...B-K5! seems to hold out for a good while. Then would follow 17 QxB, RxP; 18 QxR etc.

Played at Riga, 1916

FRENCH DEFENSE

A. Nimzowitsch

White

1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 PxP	KtxP
5 Kt-B3	P-QB4
6 KtxKt	QxKt

Avoiding an isolated pawn but leaving himself open to attack.

7 B-K3
--------	-------

The first tempo gained. White threatens to win a pawn by PxP.

7	PxP
8 KtxP	P-QR3

Black loses another tempo! White's threat was Kt-Kt5.

9 B-K2	QxKtP
--------	-------

This is playing with fire. He cannot afford to waste so much time.

S. Alapin

Black

10 B-B3	Q-Kt3
11 Q-Q2	P-K4
12 O-O-O!!	.....

White is so far ahead in development that a piece more or less does not count.

12	PxKt
13 BxQP	Kt-B3
14 B-B6!	QxB
15 KR-K1ch	B-K2

If 15...B-K3; 16 Q-Q7 mate.

16 BxKtch	K-B1
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If Black plays 16...B-Q2; 17 QxBch, K-B1; 18 Q-Q8ch and mate in three.

17 Q-Q8ch	BxQ
18 R-K8 Mate	

A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

Dr. Emanuel Lasker

Part III.

The tenure of a champion is at best precarious, and the new century was to mark the long but futile battle of the title-holder against the world. Lasker's singular mastery of the game and his unequalled combative powers were indeed factors. But his temper, which was like flint, and his temperament, which was unyielding; and, more particularly, Time and War and Death, conspired to maintain him upon his throne for twenty-six years.

To his contemporaries he became the symbol of invincibility. Yet the head that wore a crown rested uneasily. The list of those who loomed up to challenge his supremacy carries its own message. Charousek and Pillsbury, Tarrasch and Maroczy, Janowski and Marshall, Rubinstein and Schlechter—each a great artist worthy of the highest honors. But until a late April day in Havana in 1921, no one had been able to obtain more than an occasional isolated game from him.

As early as 1899, when the London Tourney took place in the spacious but depressing St. Stephen's Hall at Westminster, casual observers noted a distinct change in the demeanor of the champion. Confident, care-free youth that played with easy grace had been superseded by languid, weary, restless maturity. Lasker just managed to draw his first two games, and though he soon struck his stride, and finally lead the field, closely followed by Pillsbury, Maroczy and Janowski, it was evident that the world title weighed heavily upon him.

As at London, thereafter he seemed able to rise to great heights and batter down all opposition, formidable as it might appear, by his coldly classical and precise style. His simultaneous and single games in his many extended tours, maintained the same high level. On the Continent he is reported to have won ninety-five percent of his exhibition games, and in England and Scotland his losses were less than four percent. During one season he played at some fifty clubs, and at twenty-eight of these he did not lose a single game.

An early challenge for the title came from David Janowski. The young Polish master had followed his fine London performances by defeating Marshall in a short match. Never unduly modest, he pressed his claims vigorously. But the terms desired by the principals were widely divergent, and the defy merely lingered for a decade, until 1909 and 1910, when in three matches the challenger was able to win a grand total of three games against seventeen for Lasker.

The German master had completed his studies at Erlangen in 1900. His mathematical dissertation gained the highest praise and was published by the University. He became the principal contributor to the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, and thereafter his pen was never idle. He published books upon chess, mathematics and philosophy, and conducted several chess columns with marked proficiency. His weekly column in the *Evening Post*, set a high standard of annotation and was closely studied by all experts.

For several years the shadow of Pillsbury's performances lay athwart his own. True he had bested the young American in their tournament strivings, and had held his own in their personal encounters. But the arresting character of Pillsbury's blindfold seances, and the prevalent belief that his chess strength was growing, foreshadowed a match between the two men at no late date. Pillsbury was confident and eager. In his parleys with Showalter he brushed aside all technicalities involved concerning the American championship with the brusque remark, "I am interested in only one title."

But the stars fought against Pillsbury, and the fleeting march of the years witnessed no contest between these two great figures of the chess world. The ill-health of the challenger, and finally his early death at Frankford in 1904, removed the one man, who in the opinion of many experts, could have given Lasker a real fight. The latter had recognized the full merit of his younger rival. He was spurred to blindfold performances and creditably played five and six games simultaneously in this manner. But he also wrote, on hearing of one of Pills-

bury's most ambitious blindfold seances, "I hope that he will not overtax his brain."

Death took away another great player when Rudolph Charousek died on April 19, 1900. Brief indeed had been his career, but in his performances many saw the ear-marks of a champion.

Two notable contenders were given full opportunity to match their skill against the title-holder, and were decisively defeated. To Janowski, the first of these, we have already referred, and the score of their third match speaks for itself—Lasker won 8, drew 3, and lost 0.

Marshall's first at Cambridge Springs and his striking successes in Europe singled him out in 1907 as a worthy rival. The score of his title match, in which he lost 8, won 0, and drew 7, though hardly revealing Marshall's real powers, showed the wide superiority of Lasker. In both cases respect for the champion was heightened until it approached veritable awe. Many a connoisseur declared learnedly that Lasker knew more about chess than any living person, and too much in fact for the ensemble of living masters.

The feud that raged between Lasker and Tarrasch is less edifying, and racked the chess world for twenty-five years. The German physician was justifiably proud of his own chess attainments. To an unrivalled tourney record, he added keen powers of analysis, and wielded a trenchant pen. His admirers included many of the leading experts on the Continent, who in fact questioned the validity of Lasker's title as Champion.

The rivalry between the two men, each amply endowed with what was currently labeled *amour propre*, deepened into a bitter personal dislike. For a long time it seemed impossible to bring them together over the board. Finally in 1908 the Town Council of Prague invited the masters to play their match, and it set aside one thousand marks as a prize fund for the winner. The contest was finally arranged. A cartoon in the "Chess World" showing the two experts in fighting togs, and entitled "Some Further Fencing Before the Boxing Starts", indicated that the patience of the chess public was sorely strained.

On the eve of the match both experts issued statements that for sheer bluntness would do credit to two wrestlers. "Frankly," wrote Lasker, in an unflattering personal appraisal of his opponent, "there is no love lost between us"

The match began on August 17, 1908, at Dusseldorf and ended in the defeat of Dr. Tarrasch. Lasker won 8, lost 3, drew 5. The

better opinion was that the Doctor of Nuremberg had not done his great talents justice, but that he had given Lasker the best fight that anyone in the world could have put forth. "It is the superiority of the trained, enterprising and determined man of action over the too scientific and circumspect theorist", wrote one commentator. Another stressed Lasker's greater "will-to-win". Actually the real facts are that neither side played championship chess in this match, but that Lasker won more games than Tarrasch.

The result did not calm the controversy that raged over the respective merits of the two men. On the contrary Tarrasch's admirers waxed more bold, and it was only after eight years that all doubts of the respective powers of the two men were laid to rest. The score of the match in 1916, when Tarrasch scored only a single draw against 5 wins for his adversary, indicated that the war and the years had taken a heavy toll from Tarrasch, while Lasker's game had suffered but little.

Less turbulent but of deep significance were the claims of Maroczy, Schlechter and Rubinstein. Early in the century Maroczy had scored several brilliant victories in major tournaments. There was much talk of a title-bout when he arrived in America in 1906, and finally the arrangements seemed complete. But actually nothing materialized. Thereafter it was Maroczy, the engineer, and not Lasker who put an end to the aspirations of Maroczy, the chessist, though no doubt as to the respective merits of the two men can exist.

Writing in Prague in 1908 after the showing of Schlechter, Vidmar and Rubinstein in the tourney of that year, Lasker said:

"Schlechter is 34; Rubinstein is 25. The latter impresses by the profundity of his style which awakens hopeful expectations of a brilliant future. And certainly Schlechter has made a marvellous record in the last three years."

Schlechter did indeed rise to the greatest heights. His record entitled him to an opportunity to contest with the title-holder. But few would have ventured to predict the actual outcome of that match. As it was Lasker escaped loss by the proverbial hair. His reputation won a negative glory, and for the first time it became apparent that he too was mortally vulnerable.

That a match with Rubinstein never took place is not merely a tragic incident in the career of the great Polish expert, but a regrettable loss to chess. After four successive victories in major European tournaments in 1912,

Rubinstein was the logical contender for world honors. In that year he easily merited comparison with Lasker. There was much talk of a contest, but it never materialized. Be it further noted that there was projected an encounter between Rubinstein and the rising Capablanca, and that to the infinite poverty of the chess world, nothing came of either of these plans. When all seemed ripe for their fruition the War intervened, left Rubinstein but a shadow of his former self, and removed from the path of Lasker an artist whose technique was fully the equal of his own.

Early in 1904 Dr. Lasker had embarked upon an ambitious venture in chess journalism. Assisted by such able enthusiasts as Halpern, Loyd, Barry, Marshall, Napier, Reichhelm, Shinkman, and Teed, he published "Lasker's Chess Magazine", a breezy journal full of anecdotes, games carefully annotated, fine endings, and not least, his own "Course of Instruction".

The February issue of that magazine (1905) contained an interesting and prophetic item.

"A young and promising player has been found by Mr. A. Ettlinger of the Manhattan Chess Club, in the person of Jose Raoul Capablanca of Cuba. Master Capablanca is now 16 years of age, and is a pupil at the Woodycliff School of South Orange, N. J.

Youthful precocity is ascribed to the young player which antedates that of any other exponent of chess known to history. It is related that at the age of $4\frac{1}{2}$

The principal of the Woodycliff School has advised the youthful player to forego chess until his studies are concluded . . ."

Yet apart from this casual mention, Lasker's reaction to the rising challenge of Capablanca forms the least creditable chapter in his entire career. Suffice it to say that negotiations for a title contest began shortly after the Cuban's victory over Marshall in 1909, and continued for over ten years. The champion's clutch upon his crown stiffened perceptibly as the full measure of the challenge grew upon him. Perhaps it is proper to interpret Lasker's later renunciation of his title to Capablanca as his own belated realization that his conduct toward his greatest rival had been marked by harshness. Possibly he also sensed his over-emphasis upon the vested rights of an office, that in a world of talents so easily apportioned, must ever be held by the slimmest of margins, and, not least, by a fortunate concatenation of events.

His re-entry into international competition at Maerich-Oestrau, and his showing at New York in 1924, and at Moscow in 1925, as well as his latest games at Zurich, indicate clearly that time may have blunted the sharpness of

his play, but that the zest for a hard, grim battle still remains.

In retrospect his career exhibits the magnificences of time and space. As we mark the swift transition of the eager youth, glimpse the bearded profile of middle-age, and in a swift turn of the glass, note the visage of age, we sense that Art is indeed long, and Time but fleeting. As we follow the journeyings of the grandmaster over half the globe, we wonder at the miracle of the game that makes the whole world his habitat, and unlocks the hearts of men of every clime.

The reign of Lasker encompasses the lives of many of the devotees of chess. Each year is crowded with glorious games that will endure, and each chapter is memoried with faces that have gone. The game itself and its long ruling genius binds together the tangled threads of many who fought in the ranks.

The record of Lasker is not free from error. Were he given the privilege that Franklin craved—of retracting his moves—many mistakes of judgment and many sheer oversights would be wiped clean. But both on and off the board:

"The moving finger writes,
And having writ, moves on . . ."

Viewed in the large his story fills the chess world with justifiable pride. Happily this is an encomium and not a eulogy. There may still be surprises in store for those who feel that his days of creative achievement are done. But as it stands it needs no further contribution to entitle him to a niche in Caissa's Hall of Fame that houses but a handful of immortals.

(Continued from Page 229)

It was agreed that the club's program be continued as during former years—with handicap tourneys; rapid transit play; club championship; simultaneous exhibitions and chess lectures.

The next big attraction will naturally be the Toronto City Championship (Individual). Play will probably start in January and it is intimated that S. E. Gale will be in the thick of it. He hopes to relieve Belson from the anguished strain of holding a heavy cup for the past three years—especially now that Belson is obliged to hold another weighty trophy in 'tother arm! Belson's pockets are still jingling with prize money funds, and it is quite likely he'll need to have another pocket made for future necessities! (O! Mr. Kadish! What a picture it would make—is there any ink in your fountain pen?)

ISAAC KASHDAN

(FAMILIARLY KNOWN AS "KASH")

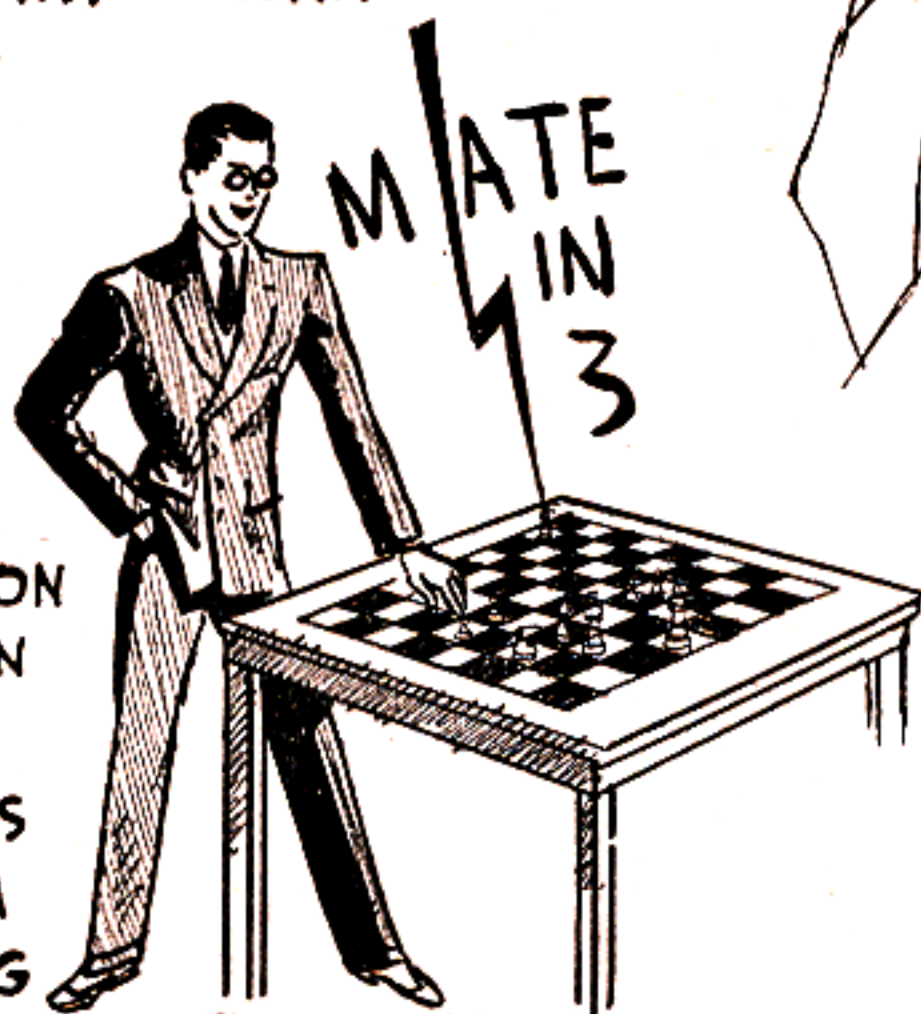


KASHDAN LEARNED CHESS AT STUYVESANT HIGH IN 1921—AND LATER PLAYED ON HIS COLLEGE TEAM—C.C.N.Y.



PLAYED FIRST BOARD ON AMERICAN TEAM AT PRAGUE IN 1931 AND AT FOLKSTONE 1933

PROBABLY THE GREATEST PROBLEM SOLVER IN AMERICA—IN 1924 HE WON FIRST PRIZE—IN 1925 HE BEAT KUPCHIK, CHAJES AND JAFFE IN A PROBLEM SOLVING TOURNAMENT—IS THE AUTHOR OF MANY PROBLEMS



IN 1930 HE WON MANY EUROPEAN TOURNAMENTS DEFEATING SOME OF EUROPE'S GRAND MASTERS



Selected Games

Linz Tourney

September, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Becker
White

Theo. de Jong
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 R-R1	RxR
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 RxR	P-B3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	24 BxKt	QxB
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	25 QxQ	BxQ
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	26 R-R8	BxKt
6 P-QR3	P-KR3	27 PxP	K-Q2
7 B-R4	PxP	28 BxBP	P-B4
8 P-K4	P-KKt4	29 R-R7ch	K-Q1
9 B-Kt3	P-Kt4	30 R-KR7	B-Q2
10 P-KR4	P-KKt5	31 RxP	R-Kt2
11 Kt-K5	KtxKt	32 R-R8ch	K-K2
12 BxKt	R-KKt1	33 P-KKt3	P-K4
13 B-K2	P-KR4	34 P-R5	K-B3
14 Q-Q2	B-QKt2	35 P-R6	R-K2
15 R-Q1	P-R4	36 P-Kt4	K-Kt3
16 O-O	P-Kt5	37 R-QKt8	KxP
17 Kt-R4	KtxP	38 P-Kt5	PxP
18 Q-B4	Kt-Q3	39 B-Q5	K-Kt2
19 Kt-B5	B-B1	40 P-B6	B-K3
20 PxP	R-Kt3	41 BxB	RxB
21 PxP	RxP	42 P-B7	Resigns

First Game of Match

October, 1934

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Stahlberg
White

E. Andersen
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 P-QR4	P-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	18 P-R5	Kt-Kt2
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	19 PxP	PxP
4 B-Q3	B-Kt2	20 R-R8	B-Kt5
5 QKt-Q2	P-B4	21 P-R3	BxKt
6 O-O	Kt-B3	22 QxB	Q-Kt2
7 P-B3	Q-B2	23 KR-R1	P-QKt4
8 R-K1	B-K2	24 Q-K3	P-Kt5
9 P-QR3	P-Q3	25 QR-R7	Q-Kt3
10 P-K4	R-Q1	26 Q-R6	PxP
11 Q-K2	P-K4	27 Kt-B5	PxKt
12 P-Q5	Kt-QKt1	28 KPxP	P-K5
13 Kt-B1	O-O	29 BxP	Kt-K1
14 Kt-Kt3	B-B1	30 P-B6	KtxP
15 B-Kt5	Kt-K1	31 Q-Kt5ch	Resigns
16 BxB	QxB		

Recent Match Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

A. Lilienthal
White

S. Landau
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 B-Q3	QKt-Q2
2 P-QB4	PxP	9 P-QR4	P-B5
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	10 B-B2	B-Kt2
4 P-K3	P-K3	11 P-K4	B-K2
5 BxP	P-B4	12 B-Kt5	QR-B1
6 O-O	P-QR3	13 R-Q1	P-R3
7 Q-K2	P-QKt4	14 BxKt	BxB

15 PxP	PxP	26 R-Q6	BxR
16 Kt-R3	Q-Kt3	27 QxPch	K-K3
17 P-QKt3	PxP	28 KtxB	Q-Q1
18 BxP	B-R3	29 KtxR(K1)	QxKt
19 P-K5	B-K2	30 Q-B6ch	K-Q4
20 P-Q5	PxP	31 Q-Q6ch	K-K5
21 BxP	Kt-B4	32 R-K1ch	K-B4
22 Kt-Q4	O-O	33 Q-B6ch	K-Kt5
23 Kt-B5	KR-K1	34 P-R3ch	K-R4
24 Q-Kt4	B-B1	35 P-Kt4	Mate
25 BxPch	KxB		

Leningrad Tournament

Brilliancy Prize Game

September, 1934

DUTCH DEFENSE

H. Kmoch

White

M. Judowitsch

Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	21 BxPch	B-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	22 Q-Q3	BxBch
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	23 QxBch	Q-B4
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	24 Q-B3	Kt-B3
5 B-Q2	B-K2	25 Kt-Q4	Q-Q2
6 Kt-QB3	O-O	26 R-Kt2	Kt-R3
7 Kt-R3	P-Q3	27 QR-KKt1	Kt-B4
8 O-O	P-K4	28 R-Kt7ch	QxR
9 P-Q5	P-KR3	29 RxQch	KxR
10 P-KB4	P-K5	30 QxP	B-K2
11 Kt-B2	Q-K1	31 Kt-B5ch	K-B2
12 P-KKt4	B-Q1	32 Q-B7	Kt-Kt1
13 P-K3	P-KKt3	33 KtxQPch	K-K3
14 PxP	PxP	34 P-B5ch	RxP
15 K-R1	K-R2	35 KtxR	KxKt
16 R-KKt1	P-B3	36 Q-K5ch	K-Kt3
17 PxP	PxP	37 P-Kt4	B-B3
18 Kt-K2	Q-B2	38 Q-Kt3ch	K-B2
19 B-QB3	Kt-K1	39 Q-B7ch	K-Kt3
20 KtxP!!	PxKt	40 QxKt	Resigns

Correspondence Game

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. I. Balogh

(Rumania)

White

Dr. Ramon Rey-Ardid

(Spain)

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	21 KtxB	QxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 P-B4	P-Q5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 B-B2	Q-KR3
4 B-R4	Kt-KB3	24 Q-B3	Kt-K3
5 O-O	KtxP	25 B-Q7	K-R1
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	26 Q-B6	KtxP
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	27 P-K6	R-KKt1
8 PxP	B-K3	28 Q-Kt7	P-Q6
9 P-B3	B-K2	29 P-K7	Kt-K7ch
10 QKt-Q2	O-O	30 RxKt	PxR
11 B-B2	P-B4	31 R-K1	B-Kt1
12 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q2	32 P-KKt3	B-Q3
13 R-K1	P-QR4	33 RxP	BxKP
14 B-Q3	Kt-Q1	34 RxB	Q-B8ch
15 KKt-Q4	P-Kt5	35 K-Kt2	QxKtP
16 P-B3	Kt-B4	36 BxP	P-R5
17 KtxKt	BxKt	37 Q-B6	Q-Q7
18 P-KB4	B-R2	38 QxBP	P-R6
19 B-K3	P-B4	39 BxP	Resigns
20 B-Kt5	Q-KB2		

End Game Studies

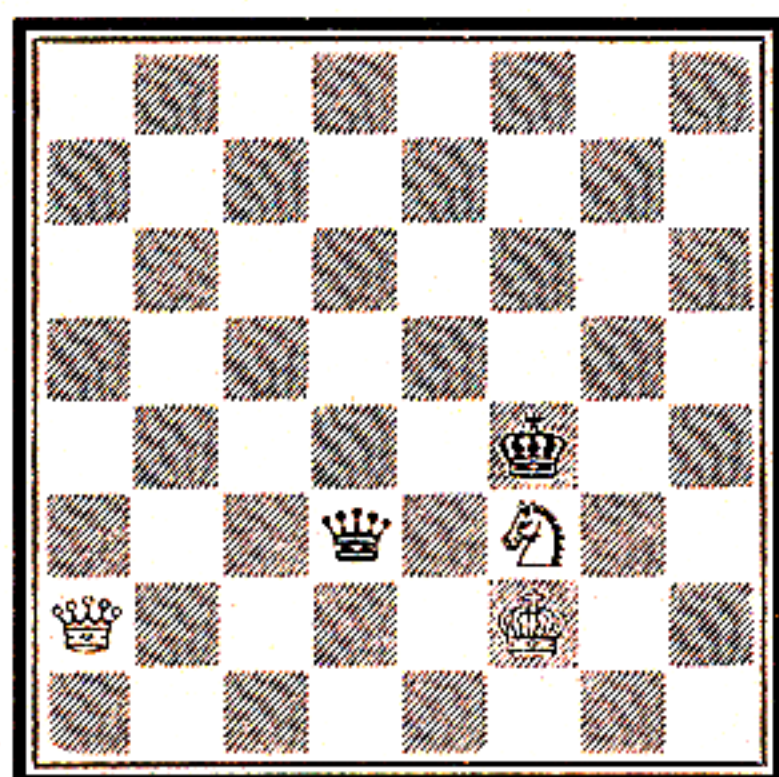
By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

HENRI RINCK

We have spoken of the "richness" of many of Rinck's compositions. This quality will appeal most strongly to the expert; the amateur may be confused by the multiplicity of the variations.

Even more striking is the originality of many of his themes. The point of the following position lies in the inability of queen and knight alone to effect mate in the middle of the board. Therefore the moves must be so timed that the black Queen occupies the single square that would offer escape to the King.

Black



White

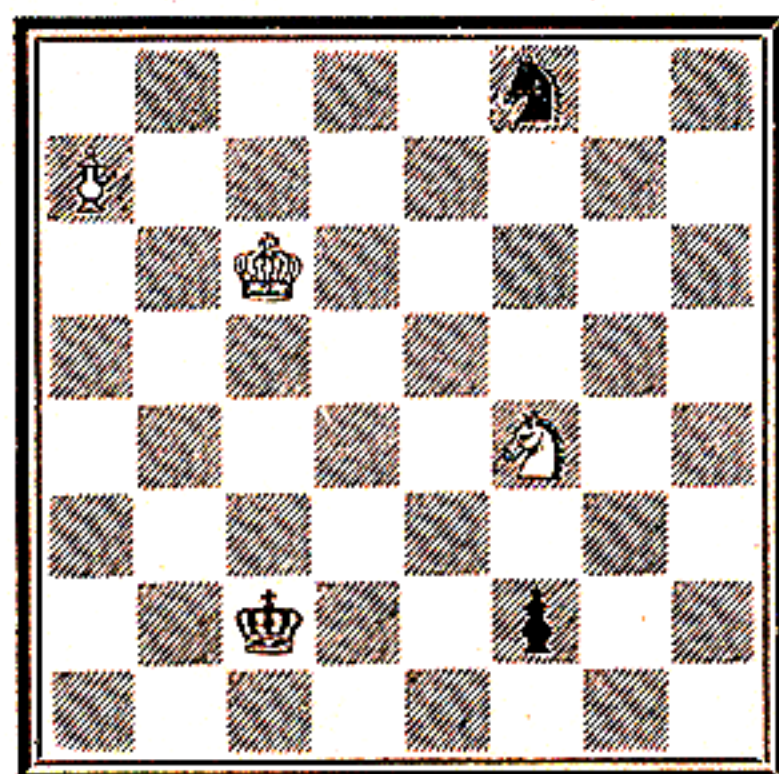
White to Play and Win.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1 Q-B7ch | Q-B4 |
| 2 Q-B4ch | Q-K5 |
| 3 Q-QB7ch | K-B4 |
| 4 Q-KB7ch | K-Kt5 |
| 5 Q-Kt7ch | K-B4 |
| 6 Kt-Q4ch and wins. | |

The solution which seems simple enough, is actually very difficult, and there are numerous tempting by-paths that lead nowhere.

In the next study we have a brilliant and unexpected denouement. The splendid cooperation of Queen and Knight is best exemplified in the endings of Rinck.

Black



White

White to Play and Win.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 Kt-Kt2 | K-Q7 (best) |
| 2 P-R8(Q) | P-B8(Q) |
| 3 Q-R2ch | K-B6 |
| 4 Q-R3ch | K-Q5 |
| 5 Q-B5ch | K-K5 |
| 6 Q-Q5 mate. | |

French Championship
September, 1934

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

M. Raizman
White

A. Gibaud
Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 25 B-B1 | Kt-Q6 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 | 26 Kt-B5 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 3 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 27 Q-B1 | R-R8 |
| 4 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 | 28 Q-Kt5 | B-B3 |
| 5 B-Kt2 | B-K2 | 29 Q-B4 | R(Q1)-Q8 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | P-Q3 | 30 QxP | RxBch |
| 7 O-O | QKt-Q2 | 31 K-Kt2 | P-R4 |
| 8 R-K1 | O-O | 32 PxP | Kt-Q6 |
| 9 P-K4 | P-K4 | 33 Q-Kt6 | P-Kt3 |
| 10 P-Kt3 | R-K1 | 34 Q-K3 | Kt-K8ch |
| 11 B-Kt2 | B-B1 | 35 KxR | Kt-B7ch |
| 12 PxP | PxP | 36 K-B2 | KtxQ |
| 13 Kt-Q5 | B-Q3 | 37 KtxKt | BxP |
| 14 Q-Q2 | P-QR4 | 38 P-Kt6 | R-R3 |
| 15 R-K2 | Kt-B4 | 39 P-B4 | RxP |
| 16 Kt-R4 | B-QB1 | 40 P-K5 | B-K2 |
| 17 R-Q1 | KtxKt | 41 P-Kt4 | PxP |
| 18 QxKt | B-Kt5 | 42 KtxP | B-Q8 |
| 19 P-B3 | B-K3 | 43 Kt-R6ch | K-Kt2 |
| 20 Q-Q2 | P-R5 | 44 R-Q2 | B-R4 |
| 21 Q-B2 | PxP | 45 R-Q7 | B-R5ch |
| 22 PxP | P-QKt4 | 46 K-Kt2 | KxKt |
| 23 BxP | BxB | 47 RxP | B-Kt5 |
| 24 RxQ | KRxR | | Resigns |

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STUYVESANT
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PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

About Broadcasts

As you know the Editorial Staff of the C. R. is conducting a chess broadcast every Sunday afternoon at 1:45 P. M. Eastern Standard Time over Station W. H. N. in New York City. Every other week I assist with a five minute talk on subjects of particular interest to problem friends.

Some of you who listened to my chats have written some lovely letters to me. I am glad I made a hit and, like any other human being, I appreciate and enjoy your generous approval, but let me impress indelibly on your minds the super-important fact, that your praise and applause, unless you direct their manifestations to the men in control of the Broadcasting Station, does not help the cause of chess a particle. The gentlemen that allot time for educational programs are not mind readers. If you neglect to tell THEM, not once, in a burst of enthusiasm, but frequently, that you value the broadcasts and desire them continued, there is no reason to expect their cooperation. Therefore, much as I prize your kind words, do not inform ME but the Program Director of W. H. N. of your reactions to our offerings.

I understand quite clearly that it is bothersome to sit down and write letters, but remember that you get nothing for nothing in this world. Sacrifice a little time and comfort once or twice a month and speak your mind, honestly, to the men in whose hands the fate of our "Chess Chatter" reposes. Do not allow, so far as you are concerned, that these broadcasts are lost to the chess lovers by a display of indifference. And—as you write, tell the truth. If your comments are numerous, sincere and grateful, who knows, we may be granted more time.

Here is your great opportunity, chess fans.

Make the most of it!

Do not "plan to write soon", do it—NOW.

WINNER OF HONOR PRIZE FOR OCTOBER

Dr. Gilbert Dobbs (209)

WINNER OF LADDER PRIZE FOR OCTOBER

W. Vanwinkle

Congratulations to both.

Solutions to all problems in this issue must be received on or before January 9th, 1935.

Problems received with thanks from: V. Eaton (3); Chas. S. Jacobs (2); John Hoy; Erwin Krisch (6); Walter Jacobs (3); M. W. Patrick; C. Larranaga (2); Chas. E. Adams; Dr. G. Dobbs (6); Bill Beers (7); W. Vanwinkle (2); Cancio (2); Jimeno (6); Morales; Santillan; Dr. Berliner; C. E. Silver; A. Kish (via Geo. Hume!) (5); E. J. Van Den Berg (3).

PROBLEM-MUSINGS

Bubbles and Troubles of Problemland

I. MAINLY ABOUT PROBLEM JUDGES

Problemland offers numerous intriguing topics that are apt to raise the composer's blood pressure, but few gossip themes are as inexhaustible and as argument-laden as the discussion of tournaments, the fate of our contest entries and the caliber of the men chosen to render the awards.

When a novice submits his first problem to a tourney his soul is charged with two dominating sentiments. Prior to the award: A fond expectation that his own entry is going to triumphantly emerge as the First or at least Second Prize Winner. Upon learning that his work failed to qualify: A feeling of outraged indignation, fortified with a measure of bitter scorn, that contests are being conducted among civilized folks under the guidance of so manifestly incapable and basely biased judges.

However, as the young composer and his work mature, these sentiments gradually undergo a perceptible change. No longer is the composer so unshakably certain of the merit of his problems. He begins to realize, as he examines the prize winners, that he has a lot to learn. At the same time his preconceived opinion of the judges' unfitness is assailed by secret doubts. In short, after a series of failures it dawns on him that the reason therefor may probably be found in himself rather than the tournament arbiters; and so he discards the onerous ballast of his prejudices and substitutes in its place an ever increasing cargo of introspection, sense of proportion and logic.

From that moment on the young composer becomes a real and bona fide contender in competitions.

I do not depict this evolution with any intention to embarrass or ridicule our youngsters. Far from it. Fondness of one's own children, be they offsprings of the flesh or brain, is an intensely human trait and, hence, thoroughly comprehensible. Therefore the pangs of disappointment, when the castle of our hopes crumbles before our eyes, are likewise understandable.

The question now arises—are our tourney judges just and fair? Are they qualified?

My personal experience with them, during practically a life time, has been that, with the rarest of exceptions, they are a fine, decent, fairminded, honest and capable lot. Even where an occasional decision appears warped or biased, investigation uniformly establishes honesty and sincerity if not superior acumen. In fact I have found but one source of partiality in my examinations of scores of awards, to wit, the inclination of a few judges to favor their

own countrymen from sentiments of a so-called patriotic nature. Even these instances are so sporadic that they scarcely need be mentioned. So taking it all in all, I do not hesitate a moment to gladly declare that, in my opinion which is based on long years of experience, our problem adjudicators, the world over, are indeed a superior set of upright and trustworthy adepts.

I have been singularly fortunate in the rather limited number of tourneys to which I contributed, it is true, and may be optimistic in my appraisal of judges for that reason. But on the other hand I have acted as tournament arbiter often enough to be thoroughly familiar with the enormous difficulties that beset all judges. The immense work piled on the shoulders of a tourney judge, the tremendous responsibility with which he is burdened, are sufficient in themselves to free him from any possible inclination to be partial. And so I repeat, it is my conviction that we have every right to be proud of chess tournament judges, to eulogize and, beyond all, to respect them.

However, just because of my high regard for them and just because I have absolutely no personal reasons to act the role of a disappointed sorehead, I wish to bare a case that shows rather plainly how even the most eminent expert of problem lore may "fall down" once in a while under the influence of a glamorous but mistaken impression.

The case in question illustrates how in one instance I was the victim of a wry decision. Since it all happened a good many years ago and in a foreign country, I believe I may publish the incident without hurting anyone's feelings.

I had entered a 4M Selfmate with an unusual bifurcation idea, a problem of more than average difficulty, in a tournament in a European country. The judge was an eminent expert from another European land, a man of recognized probity as well as proficiency, with a deserved reputation second to none. It so happened that, owing to a queer and to me even today incomprehensible arrangement, Selfmates were classed, in this tourney, with the fairy problems. At that particular time, the Helpmate was in rapid ascendancy and the bewitching charm of that type of fairies held all of us under a spell. A cute and clever little helpmate, but unpretentious as a problem and of lightweight proportions, caught the judge's fancy and he awarded First Honors to it, selecting my Selfmate for the Second Prize.

I accepted the verdict without a murmur, the more readily so, since I drew three honors with but four entries. It never entered my mind to protest, even though I felt poignantly that the little Helpmate, splendid though it was, could not be classed with a so much bigger work as my own entry.

When the award was reprinted all over Europe and in America I received dozens of letters from friends and strangers, deploring and condemning the judges' decision. While even then I entertained no thought of complaining, I could not withstand the temptation to find out what other composers in the U. S. A. thought of the matter. I therefore selected 30 of the better known American and Canadian problemists and mailed to them both the Helpmate and my Selfmate, without author's name or any remarks, asking the question: "Which one of the two problems is in your opinion the better one?"

Twenty-eight of the thirty replied. Of these 28 no less than 26 picked the Selfmate, many declaring that the two problems were not even in the same class. One man hedged by stating the types of the problems permitted no comparison. One said neither one was any good, because he did not "believe" in either selfmates or fairies.

So, there you are.

But, as I stated above, this mishap to one of my "pets", a problem of which I am rather proud to this very day, did not cloud my judgment. In fact, I can well understand the aberration, because I had to check my own tendency to overrate the alluring queen of the day, the fascinating Helpmate.

With the background of this experience, which might have justified me in finding fault with tourney judges, my candid expression of the great admiration I have for tourney judges ought to gain weight.

What is the reason for the lofty place the tourney judge has won for himself in Problemland?

Well, that is not so hard to figure out.

The non-existence of—"Graft".

Man will invariably strive to keep every ideal holy and clean, until "Satan Greed" enters the premises. There is no money in chess. May a benign fate decree that there never will be. For as soon as chess can be commercialized, as soon as it will yield a revenue, it will promptly go to the devil. Therefore let us watch over chess jealously, assiduously, and untiringly and keep out the clan of the "Palm-greasios", who, like the harpies of old Hellas, grab everything they can swallow and soil the rest.

So long as chess will remain a pure science, and the problem branch a lovely art, that long we shall have not only a steadily growing army of recruits but also a coterie of fine and noble men at the head of the craft from which we will be able to always select judges of the impeccable character and the outstanding ability that our present day judges display.

SOLUTIONS

No. 199. Dr. H. M. Berliner (2M) Sf2.

Easy waiter with restrictive Key.—Dr. Dobbs. Key move should not rob Black of flight squares.—Rothenberg. I don't like a Key that guards the only flight.—Emery. Too bad the flight had to be taken.—Vail. A good "First".—Vanwinkle. Very good for a first attempt. We could do with some more from this composer.—Hannan. Excellent for a first attempt, with an abundance of tries.—Tangeman. A good attempt.—Korsgaard. Weak Key, confining King. However, a good first attempt.—Patz. Not so good; the Key is very poor. Also, there are duals.—Ratke.

No. 200. George Partos (2M) QxP.

The sixfold Q sacrifice is nicely accomplished, but there is a concurrent dual after QxQ.—Dr. Dobbs. Says the White Queen: Although I can be captured by six, Black is still in a h... of a fix.—Rothenberg. Astonishing variety in defense. Ten different mates. Several tries are defeated by only one defense.—Emery. Six-fold sacrifice. Very well done.—Vail. Six captures. Great!—Vanwinkle. The tries meet with subtle defenses.—Burke. A pretty sacrifice. Black has six ways to "take the lady".—Hannan. Commendable multi-sacrifice but construction is inaccurate.—Tangeman. Very nice.—Korsgaard. In this and the next problem his royal majesty sacrifices his consort to achieve success.—Patz. A delightful task, although I have seen a piece sacrificed seven ways.—Ratke.

(Continued on Page 241)

FAIRYLAND

Today the fairy fans will meet three young composers that were won over to fairy chess by the C. R. pioneer work. We also become better acquainted with a lovely type of problem, the Maximumer, or as it is called lately, the Maximater.

No. 9 by the young composer Mannis Charosh, is a Promoter. Every man in the diagram, except the Kings, is promoted to the next higher rank after the completion of a move; thus $S=B$ and $B=R$, etc. Place the new pieces on the board at once to forestall confusion.

Nos. 10 and 11, by the Cleveland experts Erwin Krish and John O. Hoy, are Maximaters. In these problems White moves as usual, but Black must *always* answer with the GEOMETRICALLY LONGEST move at his command, even when parrying a check. For explanation of what constitutes the geometrically longest move, see below. In No. 11 (Hoy) there is also a new piece, the grasshopper. For the benefit of those who did not see my previous explanation I shall describe the grasshopper move once more. It moves like a Queen but completes the move with a jump over one intervening man, either white or black. It stops immediately after the jump behind the jumped man. It removes the man (of opposite color) whose place it takes, just like any other chess man does, but the man *over* which it leaps is NOT removed. If there is no jump available the grasshopper cannot move at all. Thus in No. 11 (as printed, without Key-move) the G. has but one move, over Sg7 to h8.

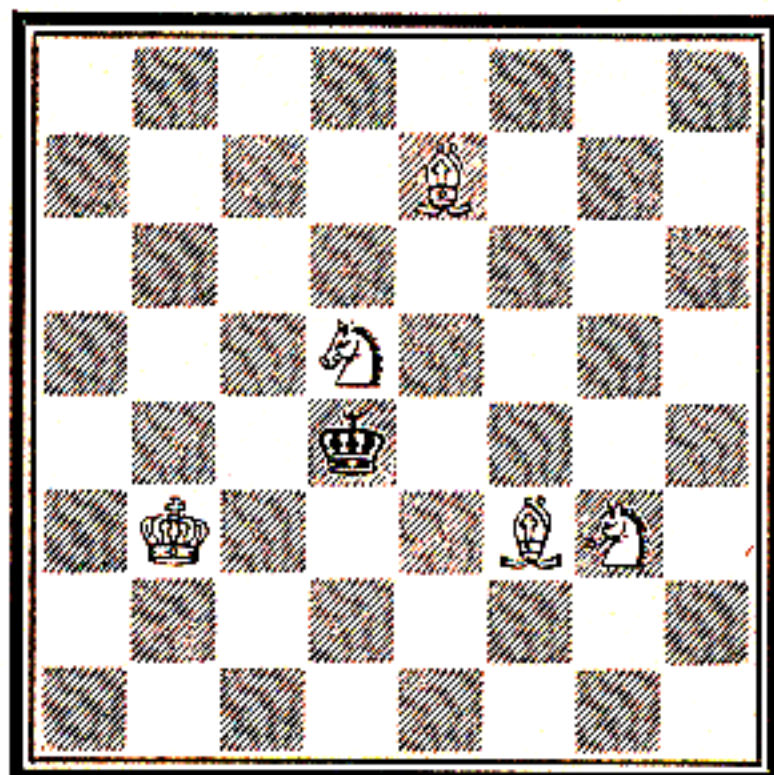
Now what is the *geometrically longest* move? Measure with a ruler the *distance from the center of a1 to the center of b1*, which is a "lateral" measure and called a *square unit*. Then measure the *distance from the center of a1 to the center of b2*. You find that this "diagonal" distance is longer. Therefore the diagonal moves of the *same* number of squares are *always* longer than the laterals. To save you the trouble of measuring the distance for every move I publish a chart I prepared which tells you accurately the exact "rotation" of all possible distances in square units. Copy it into your fairy note book for future reference.

MAXIMUMER TABLE OF UNITS

Rank	Lateral Squares	Diagonal Squares	Total In Units
1	1		1
2		1	1.41
3	2		2
4		2	2.83
5	3		3
6	4		4
7		3	4.25
8	5		5
9		4	5.65
10	6		6
11	7		7
12		5	7.05
13	8		8
14		6	8.50
15		7	9.90
16		8	11.31

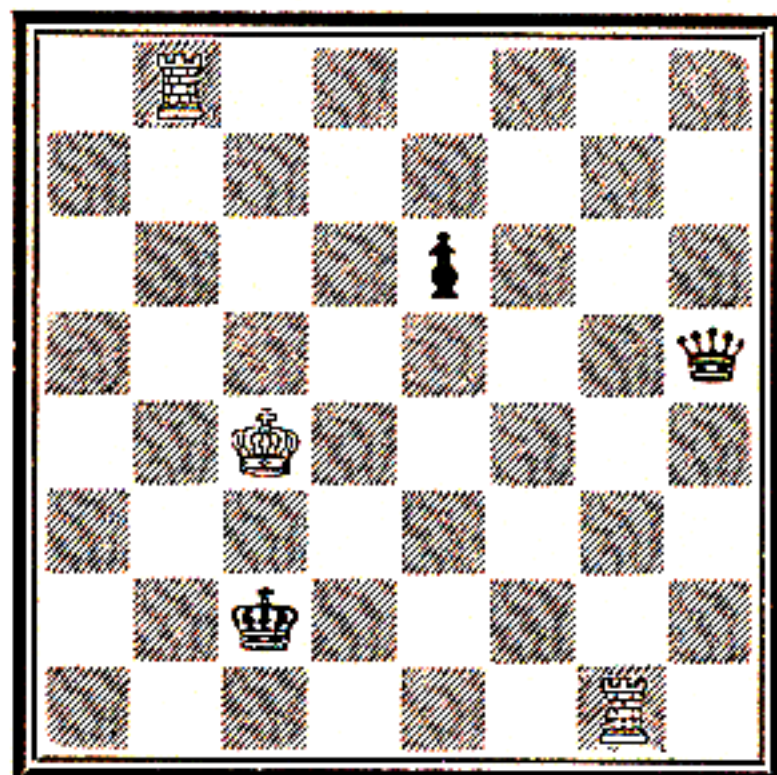
Bear in mind also that sometimes there may be two moves of precisely the identical length possible. In such cases Black has the option of making either

F 9. (Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



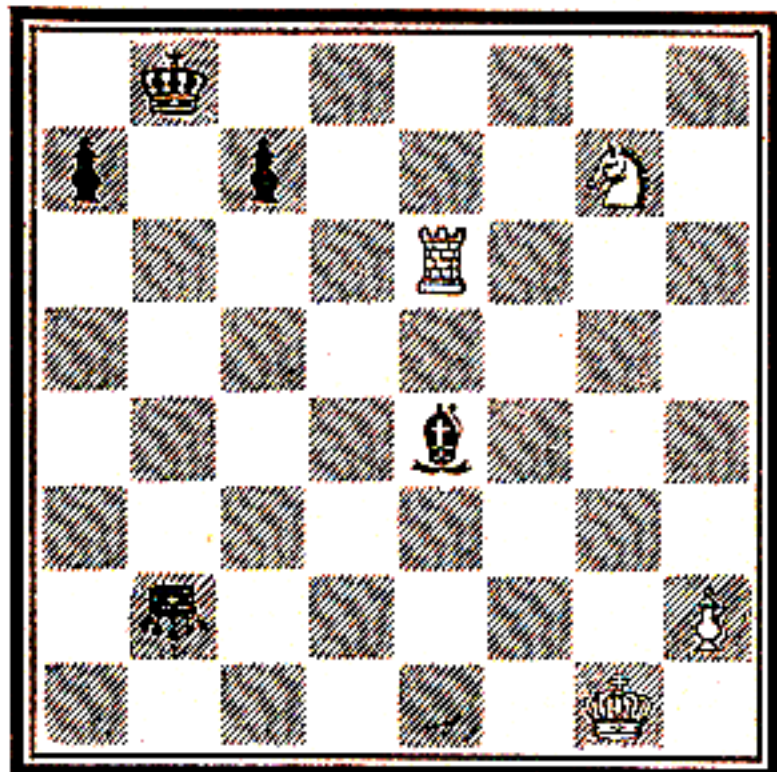
Promotion mate in 2 moves

F 10 (Original)
ERWIN KRISCH
Cleveland, O.



Maximumer Selfmate in 3 moves

F 11 (Original)
JOHN O. HOY
Cleveland, O.



Maximumer Selfmate in 6 moves
(Grasshopper on S-2)

move. This is important for two reasons. First it allows variation play. Second, it compels the composer to look sharp when he composes and to provide mates for every contingency created by optional moves. However, the moves must be *exactly* the same. For instance, our chart tells us that move of 7 lateral squares represents 7 units, while a move of only 5 diagonal squares represents 7.05 units; therefore when both moves are possible the *diagonal* one **MUST** be made, even though the excess distance is only 1/20 of a unit. The moral is: Do not try to solve or compose Maximaters without consulting the chart!

Of course, Maximaters may be "Double", that is, both sides make only the longest moves. Those Double Maximumers are terrors to compose. Do not attempt to compose them until you have full understanding of that type of problem.

Let me remind you once again that, according to the ruling of the I. P. S., *all* fairy problems must, like orthodox problems, begin with "White to play". Thus, if you have problems in which Black begins, state it on the problem to avoid misconception.

Again I tell you also that *every* problem, in which the White King is to be mated, is a *Selfmate*. If the type is a "Helpmate" and the White King is to be mated, the problem is NOT a helpmate but a "Help-Selfmate", in which the White King is mated not by forcing the moves, as in the regular selfmate, but by the combined co-operative play of both sides. I hope this removes the uncertainty that several readers expressed in communications to me.

The solutions to Fairy Problems 1-5, by David C. McClelland are:

- I. (Yvonne). Black moves first.
1. c5, Kb6; 2. c4, Kc7; 3. Kc5, c3; 4. d5, d4Mate.
- II. (Annette). White moves first.
1. Kb4, c5ch.; 2. Kb3, Kc6; 3. c3, bxach; 4. Kc4, d5mate.
- III. (Cecile). White moves first.
1. b3, c5; 2. Kb2, Kc6; 3. Kc3, b4ch; 4. Kc4, d5mate.
- IV. (Marie). White moves first.
1. c4, Kb3; 2. c5, Kc2; 3. Kc4, d6; 4. d4, d5mate.
- V. (Emilie). Black moves first.
1. d5, c3; 2. Kc2, Ka3; 3. Kd3, Kb2; 4. Kc4, Kc2; 5. c5, d3mate.

A very interesting quintette, accurate and with a minimum force in each case. - Dr. Dobbs. Congratulations, Mr. McClelland. A beautiful set of helpmates. - Hoy. A bouquet of orchids to McClelland for his quaint offering. - Malzberg. Five exquisite works. - Tangeman.

Solutions to all fairy (and Christmas) problems will be credited up to January, 9th, 1935.

Prizes are NOT awarded in this competition at this time.

Kindly keep solutions to fairy problems separate. Do *not* put them on the regular solution sheets. Solutions to fairy problems must give full play. Key moves are *not* sufficient, not even for 2 movers.

Put your names on every sheet.

Do not send problems on diagrams with solutions of *other* problems on the back. I make my errors without such assistance!

FAIRY SOLVING LADDER

Name	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Dr. G. Dobbs	4	4	4	4	5	21
Dr. H. M. Berliner	4	4	4	4	5	21
P. L. Rothenberg	4	4	4	4	5	21
M. Leysens	4	4	4	4	5	21
John O. Hoy	4	4	4	4	5	21
Earl F. Young	4	4	4	4	5	21
Norman Malzberg	4	4	4	4	5	21
J. B. Tangeman	4	4	4	4	5	21
M. Morris	4	4	4	4	5	21
Paul Murphy	4	4	4	4	5	21
George Partos	4	4	0	4	0	12

(Continued from Page 239)

No. 201. W. Vanwinkle (2M) QxP.

The movements of d7 are interesting and original.—Dr. Dobbs. Unexpected way of doing it.—Emery. A rather tricky lightweight.—Vail. The artistry in this problem is striking. It is a pleasure to come across such a problem.—Nash. A real gem despite the Key move.—Burke. Seems beneath Mr. Vanwinkle's standard.—Tangeman. Rather catchy.—Korsgaard. A very beautiful problem and my candidate for best of the month.—Ratke.

No. 202. Frank Vail (2M) f3.

Clever Key and mates with ingenious blocks and interferences by S.—Dr. Dobbs. The S. circles around rather frantically.—Rothenberg. Nice idea and sound.—Vanwinkle. Interesting problem.—Tangeman. Not enough by-play.—Korsgaard. The two selfblocks are neat.—Ratke.

No. 203. C. Jimeno, Jr. (2M) Sc2.

Neat cut-off Key but restrictive.—Dr. Dobbs. Complicated.—Rothenberg. The rook and S blocks are nice.—Vail. Nice mates.—Vanwinkle. Only fair.—Burke. This would be more likeable with the Queen shut off on the second move.—Tangeman. An unsuspected Key.—Korsgaard. This is a teaser and the most difficult of the 2 movers.—Geo. N. Cheney. Nice R & S blocks.—Ratke.

No. 204. Dr. G. Dobbs (3M)

1. Qc3, Kd5; 2. Qd3ch, etc.
1. . . ., Kf5; 2. Qf3ch, etc.
1. . . ., Bxd7; 2. Qd3ch, etc.
1. . . ., Bxf7; 2. Qf3ch, etc.
Dr. Dobbs presents a bit of beautiful symmetry.—Rothenberg. No. 205 is very good, No. 204 is still better.—Larsen. Echoes aplenty with pretty and pure mates.—Vail. A masterpiece. This shows the ne plus ultra in co-operation of a minor force.—Nash. A little below the usual Dobbs standard.—Vanwinkle. (???Editor). Beautiful echo play.—Burke. Does not appear as clear cut as Dr. Dobbs' problems usually are.—Tangeman. Another Dobbs gem with a neat echo.—Patz. Beautiful symmetry and economy.—Geo. N. Cheney. The moves of the White queen after the black bishop captures are most pleasing. As for the model mates, I don't care much for them.—Ratke. (Mister Ratke!!! Do you mean that?—Ed.)

No. 205. E. McCarthy (3M)

1. Kg2, Kh4; 2. Kf3, etc.
1. . . ., Kg4; 2. Qa3, etc.
1. . . ., Kh6; 2. Kg3, etc.
1. . . ., Pany; 2. Kg3, etc.
Pretty miniature despite the forward Key.—Dr. Dobbs. Light.—Rothenberg. See 204.—Larsen. King opposition is the essence of miniature-craft.—Emery. Fine Key. Variations are especially pleasing.—Nash. A very pretty minia-

(Continued on Page 243)

Christmas Fun

A Sherlock Holmes Short Story Written for the C. R. by Maxwell Bukofzer.

We had just completed our opulent Christmas Dinner.

Reclining comfortably against the padded back of Holmes' huge armchair and stretching my legs luxuriously I followed with lazy eyes the curly ringlets of smoke that I blew into the air, keenly enjoying a very expensive "Perfecto".

I was at peace with all the world, as indeed one should be on this night of all nights, when yuletide gladness is chimed from the steeples of all the houses of God. Besides, I had in my pocket a couple of cunning chess problems that I intended to show to my friend and the pleasurable anticipation of these agreeable minutes to come increased my state of beatitude.

Holmes had just loaded and ignited his old, battered pipe. His head was almost obscured by the dense cloud of tobacco smoke that he issued from mouth and nose.

"My dear Watson," he suddenly broke the silence, "Is not this a most auspicious moment for you to let me look at the two-mover and the three-mover that the Duke of Brantingworth gave you last night for examination, and that you failed to solve so far?"

I sat bolt upright and stared at Holmes in open-mouthed amazement.

"How in the name of gehenna did you learn that I brought some chess problems with me?"

"Do you realize, my dear Watson, that this is by actual count the seventeenth time that your hand strayed to your breast pocket where your caissaical treasure is hidden? And that four times, at least, you withdrew those two slips far enough to allow their identification as chess diagrams?"

"I see," I replied, "yet that does not explain how you established the fact that these two problems are a 2 mover and a 3 mover respectively."

"Elementary, my dear Watson. In your attempt to discover the solutions by playing over the variations in your mind you confirmed your brain activity with a manual exercise. You tapped the palm of your left hand with your right index finger in repeated series of three, terminating them regularly with a negative shake of your head. Deduction: You mentally examined a 3 mover but realized that you had not found the solution."

"So I did, rather unconsciously; but what about the 2 mover?"

Holmes smiled.

"Whenever the Duke entrusts some of his newly composed work to you does he not always begin with a 2 mover? Why should I expect that he changed his routine in this instance?"

"But, as you know, I have several other composer friends at the Britannia Chess Club. Why are you so sure that these problems belong to the Duke?"

Holmes' smile grew foxy.

"How about that four-shilling cigar you smoke with so much gusto. I recognized the Duke's brand. Whenever you analyze his work with him, doesn't he generally treat you with one of his costly smokes?"

"By Gum!" I exclaimed with unconcealed admiration, "You are a wizard. You surely read one's very thoughts."

Holmes' smile turned into a pleased grin.

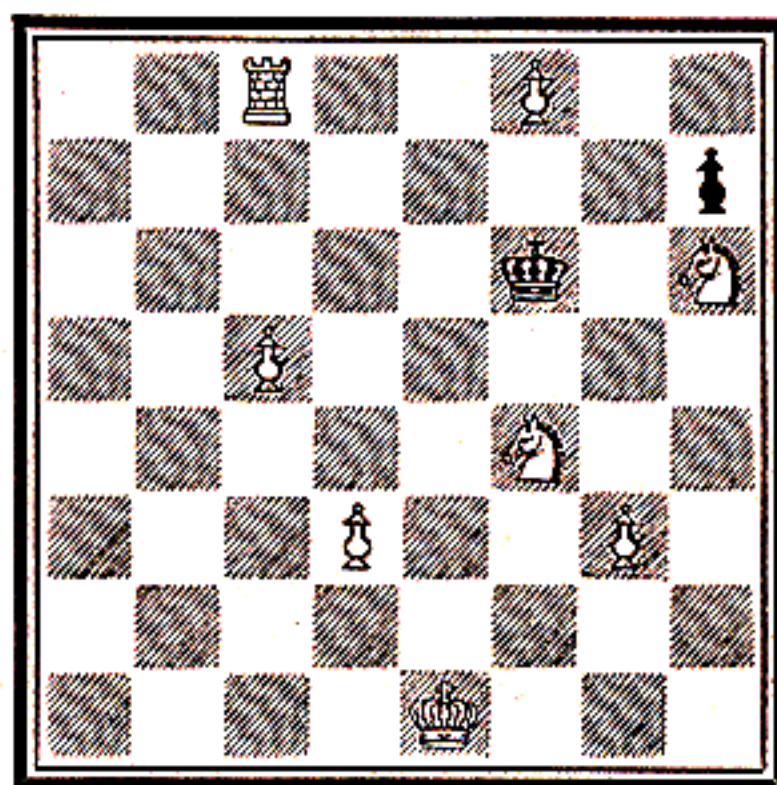
"I certainly divined *your* thoughts, Doctor. You were just about ready to mention the problems when I anticipated you with my request to produce them."

"Right again," I admitted. "Well, here they are. What do you make of this queer pair?"

I presented the two slips to my friend and this is what he beheld:

XMAS PROBLEM

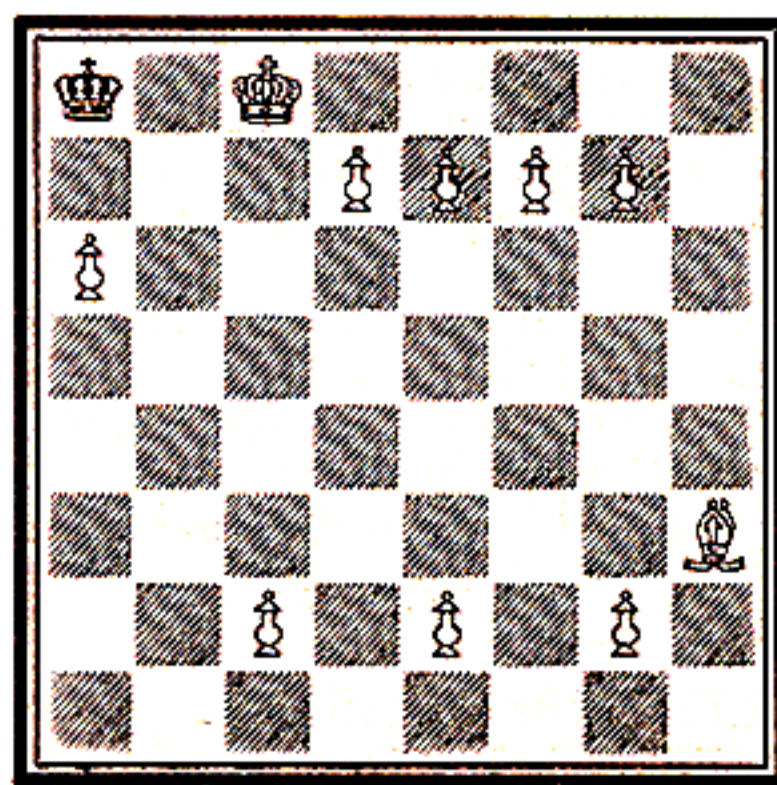
Maxwell Bukofzer, Bellaire



Mate in two moves. Key made.

XMAS PROBLEM

Mannis Charosh, Brooklyn



Mate in three moves without queening.

For about five minutes the room became so quiet that our respirations were audible. Holmes, a pen-sive groove between his eyes, gazed at the two diagrams with unblinking eyes. Suddenly the deep furrow on his brows disappeared. He had discovered the solutions.

"Well?", I demanded. "What are the Keys?" Holmes' eyes danced and he laughed tantalizingly.

"My dear Watson," he said banteringly, "you can only remain a few more minutes. The train that will carry you to your sister up north leaves in about 30 minutes. You will have a lengthy journey and a short vacation, both of which you will enjoy a great deal better trying to unravel these two impish diagrams. Who am I that I should spoil a pal's pleasure?"

I rose hesitatingly and slipped into my overcoat.

"I had no idea it was so late," I exclaimed, not particularly delighted with the necessity of leaving this cheerful fireside. "However, go I must."

"Well, I shall be generous," Holmes said. "I'll give you a few hints that might prove helpful in the search for the elusive solutions of these two problems."

"You remember that awful pun in which you chose to indulge the other night when, during our discussion of chemical salts, I asked you what a nitrate was and you answered, with an asinine grin, that a Night-rate was what the telephone folks charge for calls after midnight?"

I snickered.

"My dear Watson, this 2 mover is a 'Four-mate.'"

"A Formate? What has a 'Formate' to do with chess?"

"More than a little bit," Holmes retorted, "It is about 60% of the solution."

"Pah!" I demurred, "another one of your cryptic oracles that set the Sphinx off as a common tattle-tale. What about the 3 mover?"

Holmes smiled again with a mischievous gleam in his eyes.

"Do you recollect the artist we saw a week ago in the theatre? The fellow that hung from a trapeze by the toes of one foot and, head down, drank a glass of water?"

"Sure, I do. What the deuce has he in common with this chess problem?"

"Emulate him, my dear fellow, emulate him! Uncomfortable and precarious though such gymnastics may be for a stoutish gent like you they reveal things, mayhap the solution to a 3 mover!"

Before I could protest he shoved me toward the door.

"Off with you or you will miss your train. Give my sincere respects to your sister and, for a spell, forget Aesculap. Commit an Aescu-lapse!"

"Phooey," I roared.

Then I stepped out into the frosty night.

THE END.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL MY FRIENDS; COMPOSERS, SOLVERS AND READERS.

(Continued from Page 241)

ture. My vote.—Vanwinkle. A well executed miniature.—Burke. This gets my vote for its clever construction and absolute accuracy.—Tangeman. The King must come to rescue.—Korsgaard. Quiet, simple Key.—Patz. Very neat.—Hargreaves. Very choice! A chessy problem.—Geo. N. Cheney. I found this the most difficult problem of those I solved.—Ratke.

No. 206. F. Palatz (3M)

1. Kd8, Bb3; 2. Sc4, etc.
1. . . ., Bc2; 2. Sa2, etc.
1. . . ., threatening 2. Kc8, etc.

Cooked by Sd6.

No. 207. G. V. Kinney and Bill Beers (4M)

1. Bd1, Kd3; 2. Sf2ch, KxP; 3. Bb2, Ke3; 4. Bclmate.
1. . . ., . . .; 2. . . ., Kc4; 3. Ra6, Kb5; 4. Be2mate.
1. . . ., Kd5; 2. Sf4ch, Kc6; 3. Ba4, etc.
1. . . ., . . .; 2. . . ., Kc4; 3. Ra6, etc.
1. . . ., . . .; 2. . . ., Ke4; 3. Bcl, etc.

Cooked by: Be2, Rc7, Sf2ch, Bg6ch.

A very clever remark by Nash: "Bro. Beers should get into the ladder. A longtime regimen of solving would enable him to intuitively sense cooks in problems due to suspicious ensembles of powerful forces." (Right to the point, Bro. Nash! Editor).

No. 208. W. T. Scott (4M)

1. Sd5, KxS; 2. Sc4, Be5; 3. Se3ch, etc.
1. . . ., Be5; 2. Ke4, BxS; 3. f4, etc.
1. . . ., . . .; 2. . . ., Bh2; 3. Sb7ch, etc.
1. . . ., Ke5; 2. f4ch, KxS; 3. Sf5, etc.
1. . . ., Bf6; 2. Sf7ch, d6; 3. Rxpch, etc.

Mr. Scott has produced here a very creditable 4 mover.—Dr. Dobbs. Seemingly the White P. on c2 is the bait.—Rothenberg. The last variation is very gorgeous.—Emery. The continuations were hard to find.—Vail. Difficult and masterly. The number of fine variations in this problem is surprising. Scott deserves congratulations for this composition.—Nash. The most difficult problem of October issue—for me.—Vanwinkle. Rather difficult. Some excellent variations.—Burke. This gave promise to great situations that failed to develop.—Tangeman. Very good.—Korsgaard. Easy Key but difficult variations.—Szabo. Fine, difficult problem. Enjoyed it immensely. Gets my vote.—Patz. I consider this second best to 209.—Geo. N. Cheney.

No. 209. Dr. G. Dobbs (4M Sui)

1. Rb6, KxP; 2. Qd3ch, Kc5; 3. Qc4ch, KxR; 4. Qc7ch, KxQmate.
1. . . ., BxR; 2. Qe2ch, KxP; 3. Qd3ch, Kc5; 4. Qf2ch, PxQmate.
1. . . ., Bb8; 2. Rb3ch, KxP; 3. Rb4ch, Kc3; 4. Qf2ch, PxQmate.

Three distinct variations! This is by far the finest self-mate I have ever seen. My vote for the month. I believe that about 90% of my votes seem to be cast for Dr. Dobbs' problems. Call it a conspiracy.—Rothenberg. A very beautiful problem. My choice for month.—Scott. Very pretty strategy.—Malzberg. A splendid three line four mover self-mate. Congratulations to Dr. Dobbs.—Vanwinkle. Truly a magnificent conception.—Burke. A pretty and difficult sui with 3 lines of play.—Hoy. A beautiful waiter in the typical Dobbs manner. The idea is seen at first glance; the problem is its accomplishment.—Tangeman. This is what I call a real sui. It gets my vote.—Korsgaard. Perfect gem "of purest ray serene".—Geo. N. Cheney.

No. 210. G. Coeller (6M Sui)

1. Bxa7, g2ch; 2. Kg1, Kg3; 3. Sg5, Kf4! 4. Be3ch, Kg3; 5. Sg6, h3; 6. Ba7, h2mate.

Cooked by Sf7, Sf6 and Pg5.

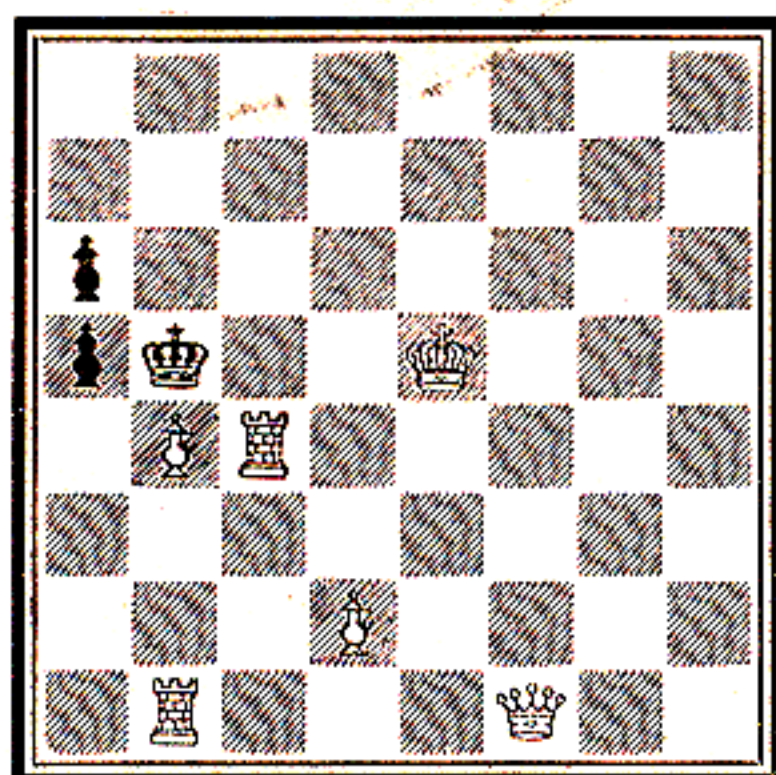
CORRESPONDENCE

V. Eaton: It was a pleasant surprise to hear from you again. Thanks for the contributions. Please do not use both sides of the paper for problems, solutions or letters. Will you solve again?

Chas. S. Jacobs: I remember you perfectly and pat myself on both shoulders for having caused you to return to active composing. Your generous approval of my department is much appreciated. Please give your address in next communication. Kindest regards.

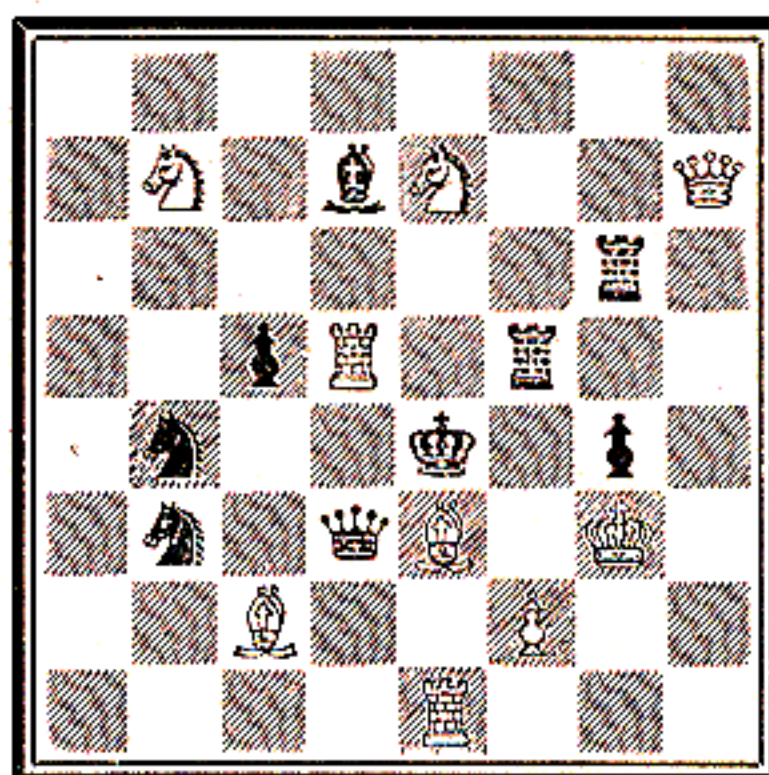
C. S. Kipping: Thanks for the "Problemist". After reading your write-up about me I had to look in the mirror to convince myself that I am really my wife's husband. Nietzsche says somewhere that originality is the first step to eminence. Do you get the connection?

223
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



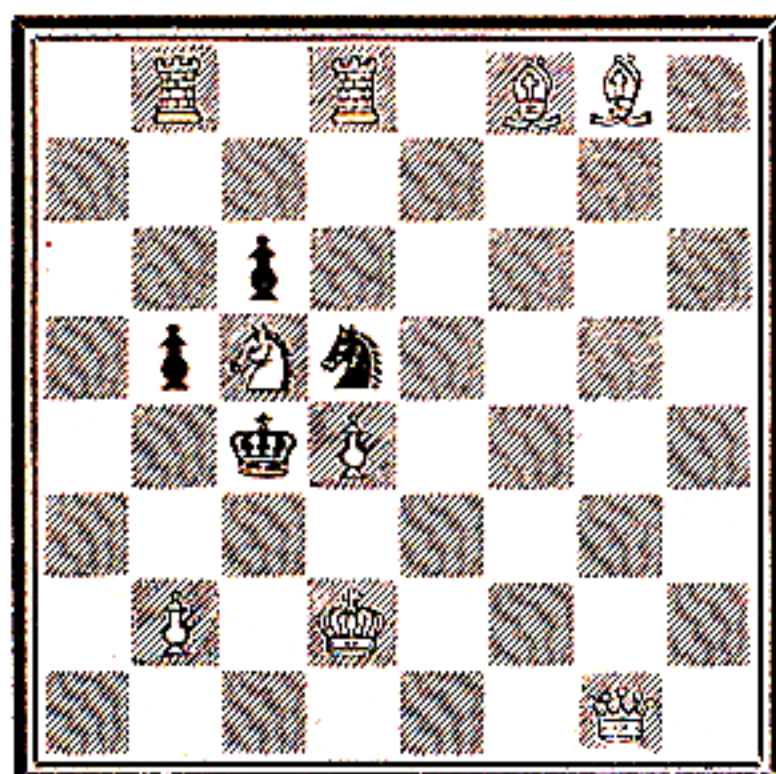
Mate in 2 moves.

224
(Original)
V. ROSADO
San Diego, Calif.



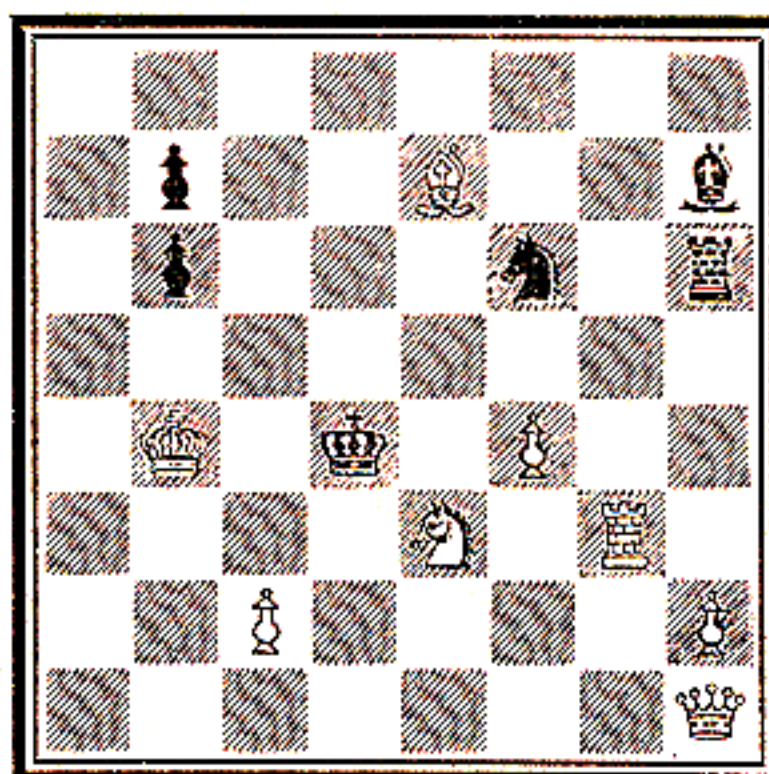
Mate in 2 moves.

225
(Original)
SAMUEL DRASIN
Philadelphia, Pa.



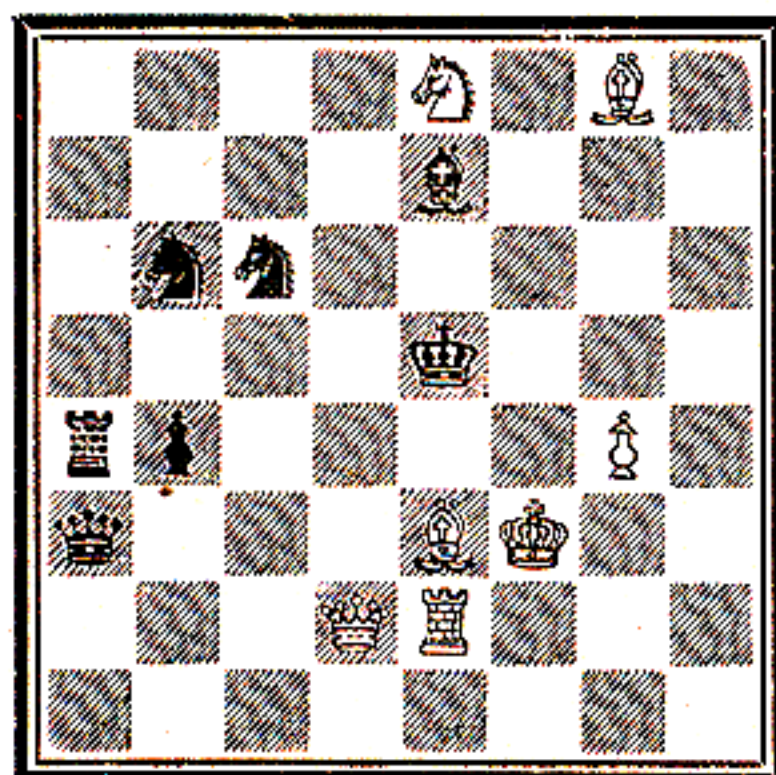
Mate in 2 moves.

226
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



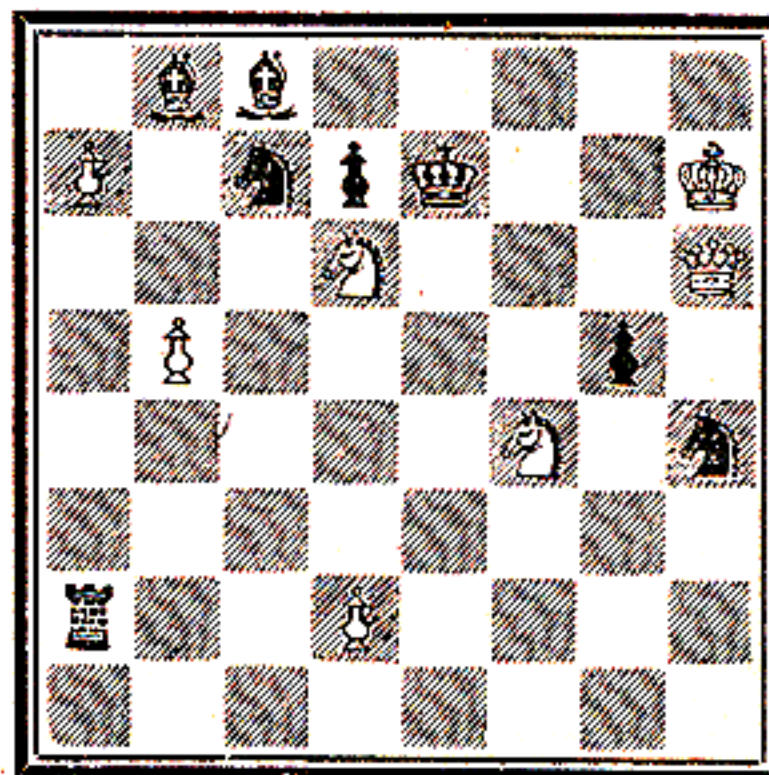
Mate in 2 moves.

227
(Original)
DR. H. M. BERLINER
Bronx, N. Y. C.



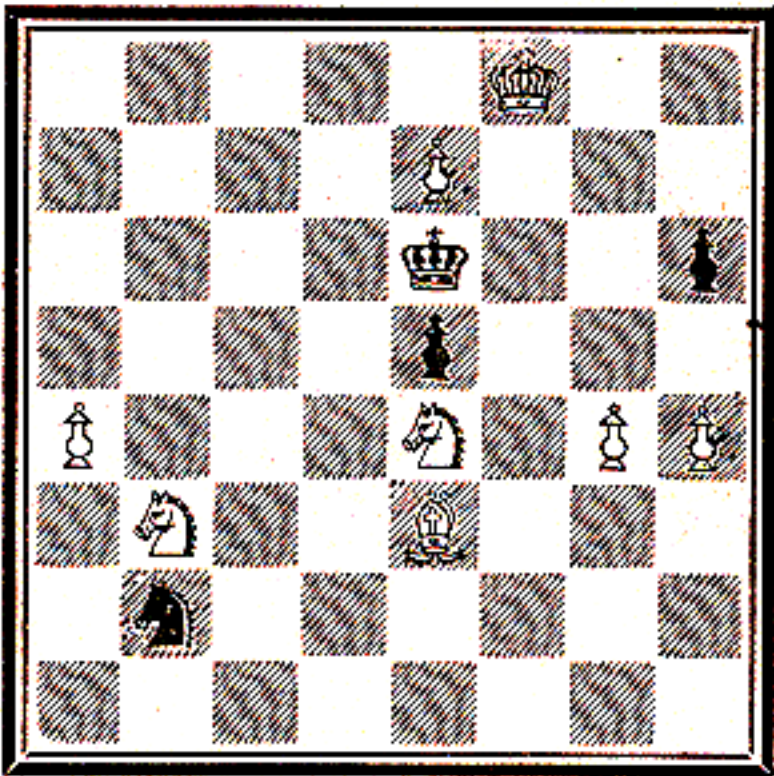
Mate in 2 moves.

228
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



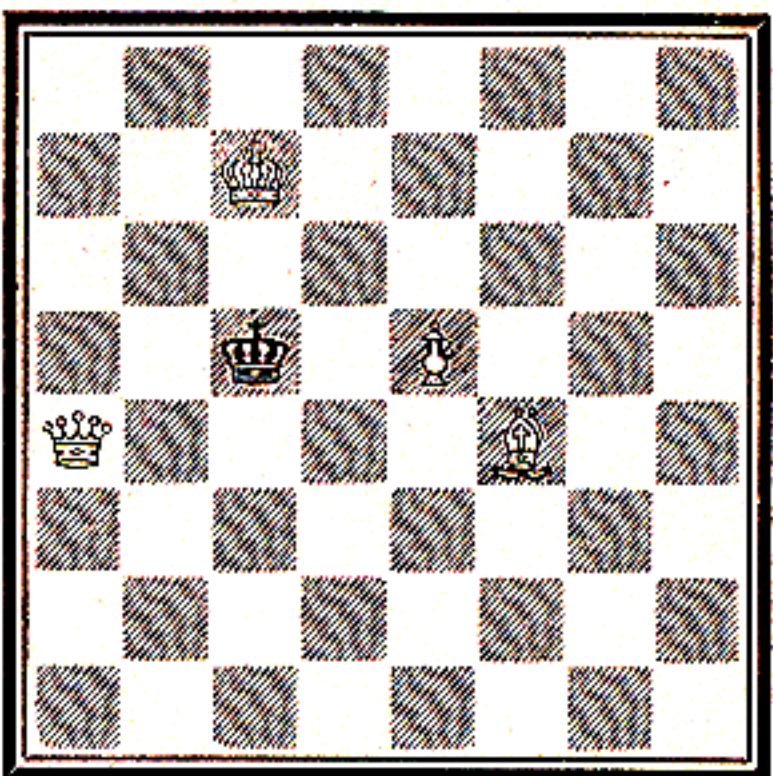
Mate in 3 moves.

229
(Original)
HARVEY BURKE
Algoma, Wis.



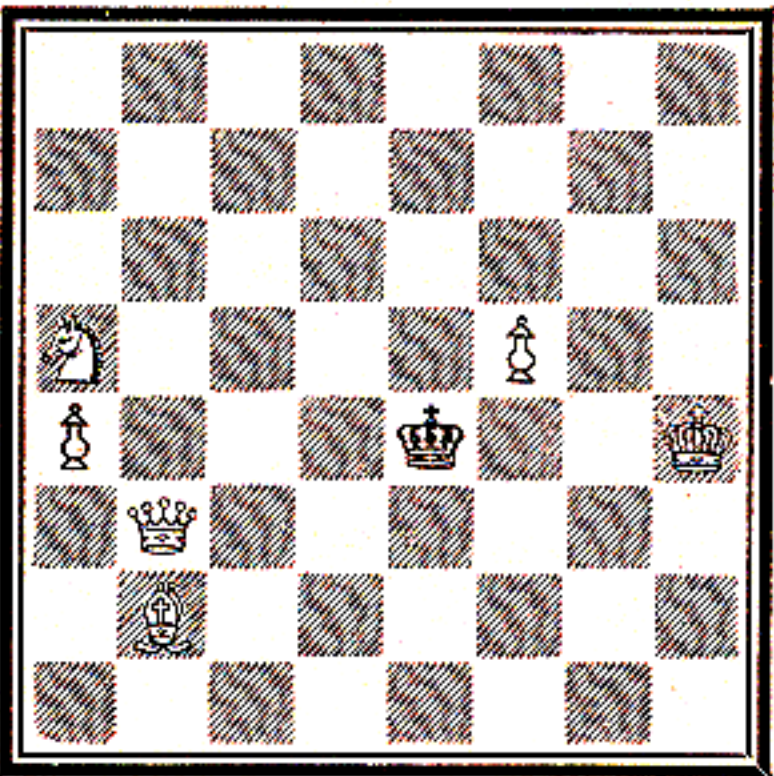
Mate in 3 moves.

230
(Original)
EDMUND A. NASH
Madison, Wis.



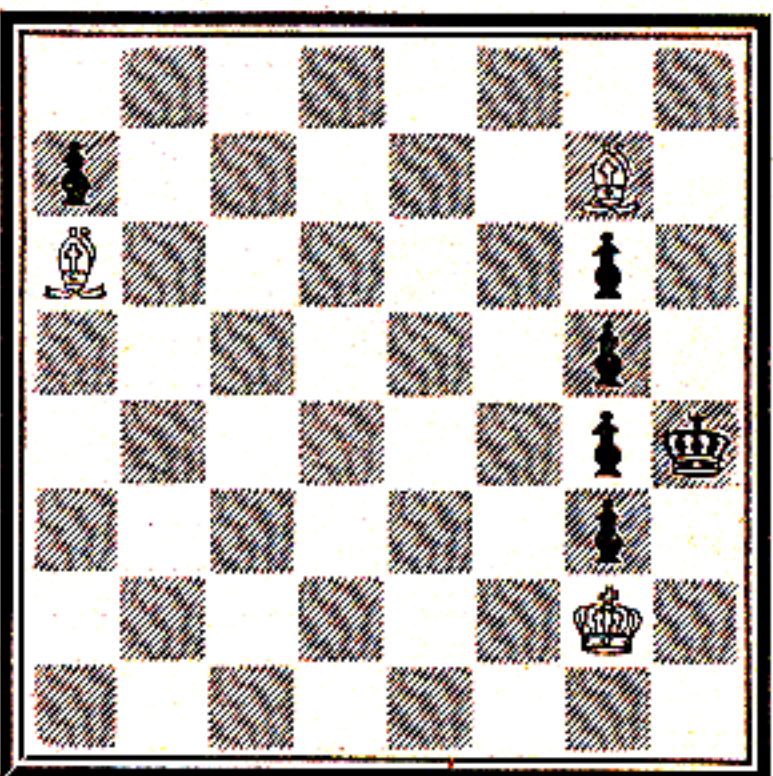
Mate in 3 moves.

231
(Original)
FRANK VAIL
Rochester, N. Y.



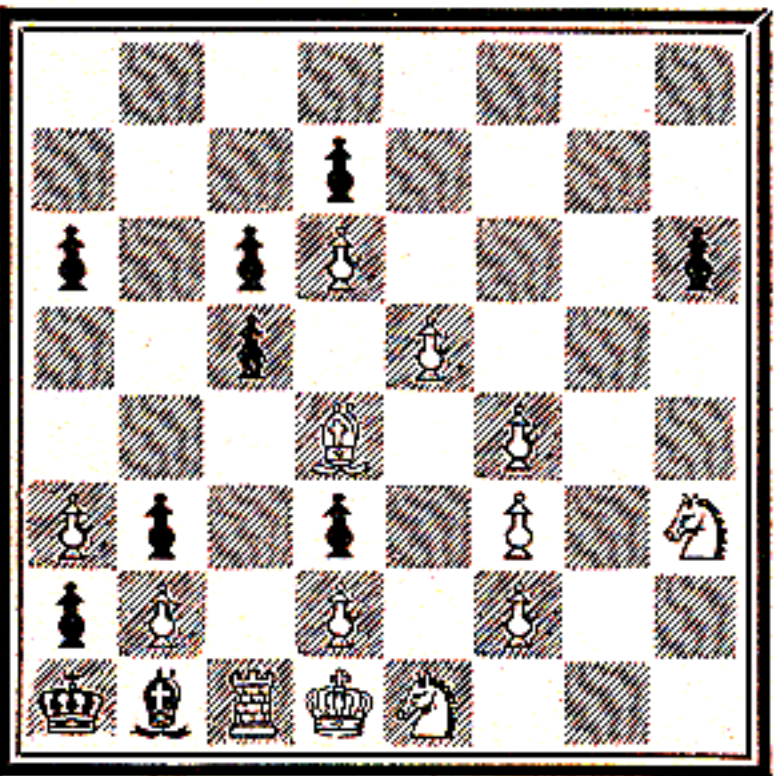
Mate in 3 moves.

232
(Original)
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



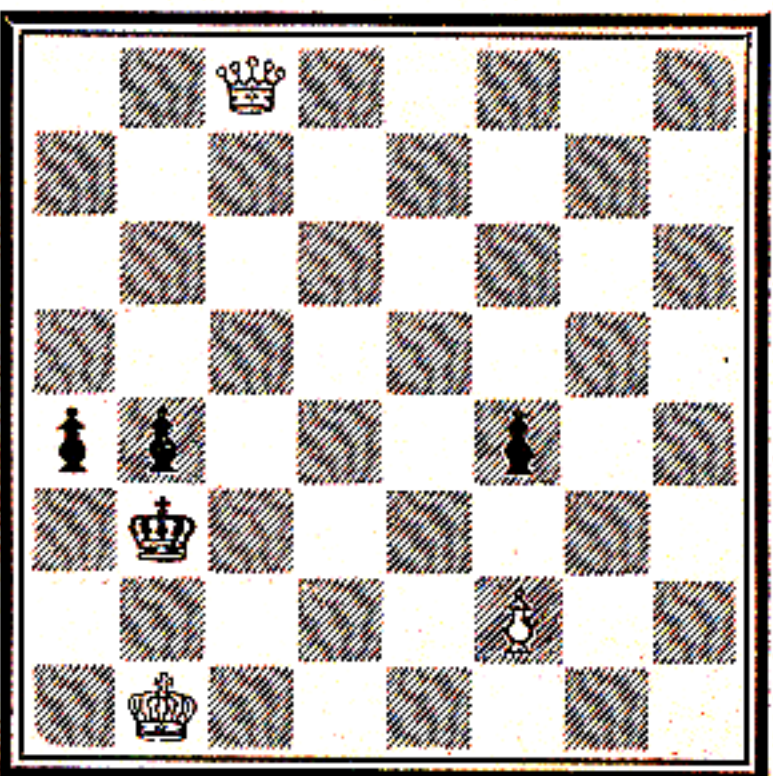
Mate in 4 moves.

233
(Original)
GEORGE PARTOS
Corona, L. I.



Mate in 8 moves.

234
(Original)
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York City



Selfmate in 6 moves.

J. O. Hoy: My old pal Keeney must suffer from amnesia. Have not heard a word from him since I sent my three problems. Were they printed? Were they sound? Thank you for the "fairy". Can you get W. H. N. now on your radio?

Walter Jacobs: I am very glad you returned to the C. R. fold. Nothing pleases me better than to attract worthwhile collaborators. Hope you will stay and solve.

W. T. Scott: Much obliged for your charming letter and your decision to solve. I actually hope, that some day, I will attach every problem composer in the U. S. A. to the C. R. There is lots of room for you and your fine work.

H. B. Daly; John De Jaeger; R. Larsen; R. B. Fielding: Welcome, welcome to the family.

Bill Beers: I can use more two movers and four movers, Bill. Best regards.

W. Vanwinkle: In McClelland's problem the Pawn Key does *not* cook, because Black responds with an S check. Your remarks anent testing are only too true, but what are you going to do with these touchy gents known as composers? Your good wishes are cordially returned, my good friend.

P. L. Rothenberg: Your praise is Balm of Gilead to the tortured soul of a deserving, pint sized problem editor. I talk every second Sunday over W. H. N., November 11, 25, December 9, 23, at 1:45 Eastern Standard Time. Suggestions are solicited!!

Dr. H. M. Berliner: A hundred thousand thanks for the diploma that creates me a "Doctor of Problem Lore". Must I now grow an M. D.'s beard to look the part? Explanation of help-selfmates appear in this issue.

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Last Score	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	Final Score
Vanwinkle, W.	506	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	12	4	4	12	560
Malzberg, N.	475	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	512
Rothenberg, P. L.	429	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	24	484
Szabo, A.	417	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	4	4	24	475
Burke, H.	414	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	16	4	4	6	466
Dobbs, Dr. G.	409	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	4	4	18	461
Partos, G.	399	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	12	4	4	6	447
Riggin, C. W.	380	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	16	4	.	6	425
Hargreaves, G. W.	345	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	.	.	0	364
Hoy, John O.	265	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	8	4	4	24	327
Foote, A. B.	299	2	0	0	0	2	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	310
Emery, G. R.	232	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	20	4	.	12	290
Chess, A.	252	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	.	.	6	281
McCarthy, E.	219	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	8	4	4	18	275
Patrick, M. W.	218	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	246
Vail, Frank	180	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	8	4	4	12	230
Hochberg Bros.	190	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	215
Berliner, Dr. M. H.	175	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	212
Ratke, R. J.	141	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	20	0	.	18	198
Young, E. F.	153	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	190
Hampton, L. D.	158	2	2	2	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	6	177
Young, T. C.	127	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	4	.	.	6	154
Tudor, W. B.	142	2	2	.	0	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	148
Morris, M.	110	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	4	5	142
Greenwald, Dr. I.	107	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	4	6	139
Tiesler, G. P.	97	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	113
Patz, W.	68	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	.	6	101
Tangeman, J. B.	43	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	16	4	4	12	101
Mott-Smith, G.	71	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	4	4	.	98
Murphy, P.	60	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	97
Korsgaard, S.	55	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	4	6	89
Silver, C. E.	33	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	4	4	24	87
Hannan, J.	68	2	2	.	2	2	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	76
Cheney, G. N.	23	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	60
Scott, W. T.	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	12	4	4	18	55
Nash, E. A.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	16	4	.	6	48
Dejager, John	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	12	4	4	6	45
Daly, H. B.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	37
Bluestein, L. E.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	4	6	33
Larsen, R.	0	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	.	.	25
French, Ch. E.	0	2	2	0	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Fielding, R. B.	0	0	.	0	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

All scores of solvers not recorded in this list are carried for six months and thereafter canceled. Solutions arriving after the closing date are not credited, except for foreign solvers. Credit is not allowed for keymoves only on problems longer than 2 moves. Put name and address on solution sheets and write on one side of the paper. One point is deducted for each wrong claim.

N. Malzberg: The fairy ladder is started but prizes will at this time not be given. When you see the ladder you will guess both reasons why.

C. A. Adams; C. Larranaga: Thanks for problems. Why not join the solving family.

M. R. Cancio, Jr.: Problems to hand. Why toil so hard to paste up pieces when a stamping set can be had for \$1.50?

Harvey Burke: From direct mates to selfmates is the "first lap"; to the fairy problems is the second lap. A young composer of your talent should not stop halfway. Frisch gewagt is halb gewonnen! Ask your German friends what this means.

G. R. Emery: Letters such as you write, my friend, *cannot* be too long. They give me lots of pleasure and reveal you as a man that can and does think for himself. Incidentally, you are one of the two solvers that found five solutions to 207. How wonderfully your solving powers have grown!

E. Krlsch: Your energetic support is gratefully accepted. The quality of your maximaters is good. But I don't agree with you when you belittle other types. Helpmates and Reflexmates are every bit as fine as Maximumers.

E. A. Nash: When a solver or composer informs me that he likes my department he must repeat it a dozen times before I believe *all* he says. Your dozen is not yet full, so . . . Thanks for your loyalty!

Many Solvers: Please vote for the best problem. I dislike to award the Honor Prize on so small a margin as one extra vote. When many votes are cast the winner gets a lead that eliminates all uncertainty. It is such a little thing to do, yet so important.

Carlos Jimeno, Jr.: Muchas gracias por su apoyo tan noble. Espero que lo continúe.

M. Charosh: Had to advance a pawn in your Christmas Problem to stop a cook.

M. Morris: Delighted to have you back in the fold. Score has been restored.

R. J. Ratke: Your "complaints" noted. I am terribly mortified that I expressed my feelings in Latin instead of French. Mais, mon cher ami, que voulez-vous? Chaque chose a son temps, n'est-ce pas? Patience Donc!

Dr. G. Dobbs: All set for January number.

L. E. Bluestein: Welcome to the family. Please comment on the problems you solve and vote, every month, for the one you deem the best.

G. Mott-Smith: Many thanks for the "Bridge World". I love contract almost as much as chess. If I ever get the time I want to write to you anent so-called "Bust" No-Trump. I believe I have an "argument". By the way—buy a calendar, my friend!!!

E. J. Van Den Berg (Holland): Sincerest thanks for the three grasshoppers, even if they are not in accordance with the new law that *all* Fairy problems must begin with White moves. What happened to the problems I had sent to Von Pittler? I never heard or saw anything of them. Were they published?

George Hume (England): Your kindness and polite attentiveness is very much appreciated and I accept the Kish problems for publication because *you* sent them to me. Ordinarily I do *not* follow this course. I believe you will grasp the unspoken thought in my mind. Don't you think that a Hume problem would help to Hume-anize my dept.?

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